38a 1961

ALABAMA

PICKETING NEGRO STUDENTS-TALLADEGA COLLEGE
ANNISTON, ALABAMA

Police Stop Racial Clash In Anniston

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

ANNISTON (AP)—Negroes and whites exchanged blows on a downtown street Thursday in a brief moment of racial tension following a demonstration by Negro students.

Two Negroes pulled pistols during the fracas.

Police officers, standing by to keep order after picketing students had quit the demonstration, moved in quickly.

They disarmed the two Negroes and dispersed the crowd of about 300 persons milling around the outskirts of the fighting.

The students themselves already had left.

"It was a close call," said Police Chief J. L. Peek. "It couldn't have been any closer. Just the striking of a match at the wrong minute — and, well that would have been it."

10 INVOLVED

He said about 10 persons were involved in the actual fighting. Another witness said he saw three or four white men and two or three Negroes wade into the fray.

"It didn't last more than a minute," said Cody Hall, a reporter with the Anniston Star, who was on the scene. "But I saw somebody flash a gun and I thought sure I was going to see somebody killed before my eyes."

One Negro, clubbed with a heavy piece of chain, was bleeding from the head at the end of the battle.

The police chief said two Negro men—Wallace Hendrix, about 22, and Bobby James Noel, about 35, both taxi drivers here —and one white man—Mack Wilkerson, about 38, a pipe mill worker here — were arrested.

The Negroes were held on charges of assault with a gun; the white man on a disorderly conduct charge, the chief said.

The fight took place shortly before noon in front of police headquarters near the heart of this east Alabama industrial town of about 32,000.

Anniston's population is about 60 per cent white and about 40 per cent Negro. There have been no previous flareups.

Peek said the fight broke out after the Negro demonstration as about 100 Negroes, along with about 200 white persons attracted by the demonstration, milled around.

A Negro man reached into his pocket, a white man shouted, "Look out, he's got a gun," and the swinging started.

The demonstrating students were from Talladega College at nearby Talladega.

Dr. Arthur Gray, president of the college, said the demonstration was organized at a meeting of the student senate Wednesday to protest the reported beating of two students in Anniston on Monday.

"The students didn't ask me for permission to go," he said, "but it was to be a peaceful demonstration and I had no objections."

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TWO EMPLOYES OF THIS CAB COMPANY WERE ARRESTED IN MELEE
. . . Attack on adjacent service station came a few hours later



STATION ATTACKED
. . . Where bullets hit

and two negroes had fought while a mixed crowd of more than 200 looked on.

The two Negroes arrested were said to have been armed. One was bleeding from the head when the police intervened.

About seventy-five Negroes started picketing after a Criminal Court hearing had opened for a white man charged with assault with intent to murder in the reported beating of two Negroes here.

Ormond L. Kirk, 24 years old, of Anniston, was arrested Tuesday. The Negroes who had been beaten told the police they were jerked from their car by a group of white men while waiting for a train.

Station attacked—

Anniston quiet, peaceful after Negro-white clashes

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 7—Police reported no new racial clashes here Saturday after the alleged beating of two Negroes, an attack on a Negro service station and fist-swinging between whites and Negroes earlier in the week.

"All is peaceful and quiet," a spokesman in the City Police Dept. said Saturday afternoon.

The attack on the Negro service station may not be linked with racial violence in the city, says Police Chief J. L. Peek, even though the station is adjacent to a Negro cab company which employs two drivers involved in the Negro-white brawl Thursday morning.

PEEK SAID THE attack may have been a feud "between the Negroes themselves."

However, the attack came only a few hours after the Negroes reportedly drew and brandished weapons during a brawl between Negroes and whites in downtown Anniston.

There was speculation that the attackers were white and that they thought some of the Negroes inside the station might have been drivers.

One cab driver, Lelas Curry, 21, was struck by shotgun pellets as he walked the short distance from the cab building to the service station.

Curry said Saturday he was aware that two cars went by at the time of the shooting "but I don't know where they (the shots) came from."

THE DOOR AND door facing of the Negro-owned and operated service station were riddled with bullets and shotgun pellets.

Curry was struck in the arm, elbow and leg, but was not seriously injured.

The fist-swinging episode between about 10 whites and Negroes occurred Thursday morning after a demonstration by Negro students from Talladega College.

Charged with assault with a weapon, two Negroes were fined $100 and costs in Recorder's Court. A white man was fined $100 and costs on a disorderly conduct count.

The Negro student demonstration was in protest of the alleged beating last Monday of a fellow student and college maintenance man. The two men told police that four white men dragged them fro ma station wagon outside a train terminal and beat them.

Ormond Kirk, 24, a white man, was arrested in the beating and bound over to the Grand Jury. His case is expected to come before the jury next week.

Anniston Negro shot four times

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 7—A 36-year-old Anniston Negro man died Saturday of a gunshot wound suffered during what officers termed a "drinking brawl."

Dead was William H. Weeks, 36, of Anniston Rt. 4. John Cooper Hall, 45, of Eastaboga Rt. 2, was listed in critical condition at Anniston Memorial Hospital after being shot four times.

Sheriff Luke Brewer of Talladega County said the shooting occurred at Hall's home three miles east of Lincoln on U. S. 78.

Stabbed during the fight was Grover Talley, 40, of Anniston Rt. 4.

NEW RACIAL CLASH FLARES IN ALABAMA

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Racial clashes broke out today in front of police headquarters following picketing by Negro students.

Two Negroes and a white man were arrested.

The police said three white

New Year Poses Many Problems For Alabama

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — Alabama faces a new year fraught with uncertainty over the future of its cherished southern way of life.

In the 12 months ahead, there will be continued financial worries, too, over the failure of school taxes to bring in enough money to meet the budget.

And, with the Legislature in session, the inevitable question of reapportionment will arise again, complicated as never before by the task of trying to carve nine congressional districts up into eight.

Gov. John Patterson has said Alabama will prosper with a Democrat, President-elect John Kennedy, in the White House, with encouraging prospects of continued growth of new industry.

* * *

The departing year left the traditional pattern of segregation under attack in the schools and at lunch counters in privately operated stores. And federal agents were looking for evidence of discrimination against prospective Negro voters in four south Alabama counties.

Negroes have promised stepped-up efforts to desegregate schools in Birmingham and Montgomery and have filed a federal court suit to integrate a state-operated trade school at Mobile.

But, 4½ years after the Supreme Court's school integration decision, there still has been no breakdown in the color barriers in the public schools in Alabama.

What the coming year will bring is problematical, of course. The Legislature meets in May—sooner if Patterson decides on a special session—and new segregation laws can be enacted if legislators think they are needed.

Alabama already has a pupil placement law which the U.S. Supreme Court has said is constitutional on its face, even though it may later be found invalid in its use.

* * *

If the placement law fails, preliminary legal steps have been taken to close integration — threatened schools and replace them with privately operated classrooms, financed if possible with state funds.

The governor has declared emphatically — and persistently — that he will see that the schools are closed if need be to keep the races separate.

State authorities are keeping a constant vigil at Alabama State College at Montgomery, where Negro student demonstrations brought the expulsions of nine campus leaders and almost touched off a race riot early in 1960.

The demonstrations started with a student sit-in at the white lunchroom at the Montgomery County courthouse.

Birmingham Negroes sought service at commercially operated downtown stores, but were turned away.

* * *

There were demands from Negro leaders at Montgomery for a boycott of white merchants patterned after the four-year-old protest still in force at Tuskegee.

The Tuskegee boycott grew out of the enactment of a law which rearranged the city's boundaries and left Tuskegee virtually without Negro voters. That law may be overturned by the federal courts this year. The Supreme Court, ruling that gerrymandering for the purpose of denying Negroes a voice in city affairs would be unconstitutional, directed a district court judge in Montgomery to hear a Negro taxpayers' complaint.

Both within and outside Tuskegee, there was another threat to white domination of the voting lists in Macon County. With a voter registration board functioning for the first time since December, 1958, the U.S. Justice Department has renewed its demand for an injunction to prohibit county and state authorities from discriminating against Negroes.

* * *

Macon County has almost 6 times as many Negroes as white residents, but twice as many white voters.

Federal agents, armed with a court order, pored through Macon's registration records in November. They had inspected Montgomery County's voter registration files earlier.

So far, they have been unable to get access to records in Sumter and Wilcox Counties, but court actions are pending.

The Legislature may try some device to block mass Negro registration, but segregationists have said little about it in advance of the 1961 session.

Meanwhile, Alabama will lose one of its nine members of the U.S. House of Representatives as a result of the 1960 census, and the Legislature will be confronted with the momentous task of redistricting the state.

Interlaced with that problem will be another perennial issue—reapportionment of the Legislature itself. North Alabama Legislators, weary of unsuccessful attempts to get a reapportionment bill through, have threatened to block congressional redistricting and force the election of all eight congressmen from the state at large in 1962.

While they are wrangling over that, the House and Senate will have money problems to ponder.

With school tax receipts inadequate to meet the appropriations voted by the Legislature for this year, state funds for education have been prorated for the fifth year in a row.

* * *

When the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees set out to write a new school budget for the coming two years, they will find themselves caught in a squeeze again.

School leaders want more tax revenue. That will arouse tax-conscious legislators who enacted new tax laws only two years ago.

To minimize the chance of proration again, Revenue Commissioner Harry Haden, whose department estimates tax receipts in advance, has promised to keep the estimates low to stop the Legislature from overappropriating.

That could mean a reduction instead of an increase in the school budget unless the legislators chose to disregard the estimates.

350 Protest The Alabama Beating Of Janitor, Student

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ANNISTON, Ala. (UPI) — An estimated 350 Negro college students paraded in front of police headquarters Thursday in protest against the beating of an aged Negro janitor and a fellow student who entered a white waiting room at a train station.

Serious trouble threatened when two Negroes and one white man bumped into each other on the sidewalk during the demonstration and a gun was drawn in the ensuing scuffle.

Police, pistols in hand, stepped in and broke up the melee before anyone was hurt.

The demonstrators walked two abreast in a line in front of the police station, circled back and then crossed the street to parade in front of the Calhoun County courthouse.

Police broke up the demonstration after about 30 minutes. Three men, including two Negroes, were arrested and a student was slightly injured.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

NEGRO MINISTERS SEEK PROPERTY LOST IN 'ILLEGAL' LIBEL SUIT

Ala. pastors seek property lost in 'illegal' libel suit

MONTGOMERY — (ANP) Lawyers here last week were trying to determine if property seized from four colored men growing out of the New York Times libel suit could be recovered following a decision handed down here last week.

A federal judge ruled that there was no legal ground for bringing the four ministers in as defendants in a series of libel suits against the Times.

For that reason, U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., refused to send two of the three pending suits back to state court.

The four Alabama ministers — The Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy and S. S. Seay Sr., of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile — were among those listed in the advertisement as sponsors of the appeal for funds.

* * *

IN THE TRIALS of the James and Sullivan suits, the ministers said their names were used without their knowledge or consent.

Judge Johnson, in his nine-page decision, held that "from the facts available to this court, no liability on the part of the four resident defendants (the ministers) existed under any recognized theory of law.

Property has been seized by Alabama authorities from all four of the ministers. This included automobiles and real estate.

Johnson ordered a $1 million claim by Gov. John Patterson and a $500,000 suit by Montgomery City Commissioner Frank Parks retained in his court for trial here.

A third suit, by former Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, was left in Federal Court by agreement. Sellers had asked Johnson to send it back to state court, but withdrew the request.

Five suits were filed in all as a result of an advertisement in the Times on March 29, 1960, which criicized the handling of Negro college student demonstrations here earlier that year.

Two of them — by Mayor Earl James and the present police commissioner, L. B. Sullivan — have been tried in state court, and the jury in each instance awarded a $500,000 judgement to each of the two city officials.

AUGUST
BIRMINGHAM -SEGREGATION OF SPORTS
IS RULED ILLEGAL

ALABAMA

38a 1961

Birmingham Anti-Mixing Rule Voided

Judge Overturns Ordinance Against Sports Integration

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — U.S. District Court Judge H. H. Grooms Friday ruled unconstitutional a 1954 Birmingham city ordinance which prohibits Negroes and white persons from taking part in sports contests together.

But he turned down a Negro request that he rule immediately that segregation in city recreation facilities be declared unconstitutional. He ordered that question set for trial—probably in October.

The ruling came on a motion by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro integration leader, and others for a summary judgment integrating all Birmingham parks and recreation facilities.

NO RULING NOW

The ordinance overturned by Grooms prohibits Negroes and white persons from taking part in a number of forms of competition. Among those specifically listed are card games, dice games, dominoes, checkers, golf, basketball, baseball, football, track and swimming.

It was voted into law in 1954 in a city referendum.

That ordinance was the only one specifically listed by number in the original petition. The petition also sought relief from "all other ordinances" dealing with segregation.

But Grooms said the main part of the suit was based on custom and usage and he could not rule on them immediately.

"They will have to come to trail on their merit," he said.

'NOT FAIR TO RULE'

Grooms said it would not be fair to rule on the entire suit on a motion because "so many elements such as leases, operations, ownership, custom and usage, and laws are involved.

Defendants in the action are the City of Birmingham, the city commission and members of the city parks and recreation board.

City attorney J. M. Breckenridge said no decision had been reached on whether the ruling will be appealed.

He stressed that the ruling came on only one part of the suit and that any appeal probably would go to a higher court with the remainder of the suit.

Segregation Of Sports Is Ruled Illegal

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The ordinance was voted into law in 1954 in a general referendum in Birmingham.

AUGUST
MONTGOMERY-COURT VOIDS EXPULSION
OF 6 AT ALABAMA STATE
COLLEGE

U.S. Reverses Alabama Court On the Expulsion of Students

NEW YORK—The U. S. Court of Appeals has reversed an Alabama Federal District Court which has upheld the controversial expulsion of nine Alabama State College Negro students for participating in "sit-ins" in February, 1960.

The Fifth Circuit Court, sitting in New Orleans, ruled that "due process requires notice and some opportunity for hearing before students of a tax-supported college are expelled for misconduct."

"An extremely important decision," commented Jack Greenberg, NAACP legal defense fund counsel, who argued the case for the students. "This case firmly establishes that there must be adequate hearing before expulsion of a student from a state college for misconduct."

The students were expelled in March, 1960, for "sitting-in" at the Montgomery Courthouse lunch room in February, 1960 and for further demonstrations after the "sit-in." They were not tried or convicted by an Alabama state court for "sitting in."

■

NINE OF the students, including leaders Bernard Lee of Norfolk, Va., St. John Dixon of National City, Calif., and Edward E. Jones of Pittsburgh, Pa., received a letter from Alabama State President H. Councill Trenholm on March 5, 1960, in which he stated that the students were expelled on orders from the State Board of Education.

The expelled students then sued the State Board in the U.S. District Court, charging that they had no notice of expulsion nor opportunity to defend themselves.

The District Court upheld the board, but in last week's Court of Appeals decision, the court ruled that the students should be given the names of witnesses who testified against them, a report of their testimony, and an opportunity to present their side of the picture to the board, including witnesses and written affidavits in their behalf.

NAACP legal defense fund attorneys for the students were Fred Gray of Montgomery, Ala.; Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg and Derrick A. Bell of New York City.

Court Voids Expulsion Of 6 At Alabama State

The expulsion of six Negro students from Alabama State College for taking part in a sit-in demonstration was ruled illegal Friday by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

In a split decision, the appeals court held that the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution requires notice and some opportunity for hearing before students at a tax-supported college can be expelled for misconduct.

The six expelled students were among 29 students of the Negro college who entered a lunch grill at the Montgomery County courthouse Feb. 25, 1960, and staged a sit-in demonstration. They were expelled by action of the State Board of Education for conduct detrimental to the college.

REFUSAL REVERSED

In an opinion by Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, the appeals court reversed and remanded — with certain instructions — U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s refusal to issue an injunction.

The injunction would have banned interference with the student's rights to stay in the school.

Judge John Minor Widsom joined in the opinion but Judge Ben C. Cameron dissented.

In his dissent, Cameron warned of the extension of federal court injunctive powers into the day-to-day dealings between school authority and student discipline and morale.

USUAL PRACTICE

Such an extension, he said, "is to add to the new crushing responsibilities of federal function-aries, the necessity of qualifying as a gargantuan aggregation of wet nurses or baby sitters."

The majority opinion said the evidence is that the usual practice at the college had been to give a hearing and a chance to offer defense before expulsion.

The court offered certain standards which it said should be followed regarding the nature of the notice and hearing required by due process.

Notice should contain a statement of the specific charges and grounds, which if proven, would justify expulsion, the court said.

It urged a hearing at which both sides could be heard but not a "full-dress, judicial hearing."

Among other things, the court held that the students should be given the names of witnesses against them and an oral or written report on the facts to which each witness testifies.

NEGRO ARGUES

Negro attorney Fred Gray, representing the students in the hearing before Judge Johnson, argued that lack of a hearing violated the student's constitutional rights.

Johnson held that "the right to attend a public college or university is not in and of itself a constitutional right." It rests, he said, on "an individual student's compliance with the rules and regulations of the institution."

The school board, acting on the insistence of Gov. John Patterson, invoked a regulation which empowers school authorities to expel any student for conduct detrimental to the college. Patterson contended the student demonstrations threatened bloodshed in Montgomery.

Nine students were expelled but only six sought to re-enter the Negro college. The six were Bernard Lee, St. John Dixon, Elroy Embry, Marzette Watts, Edward English Jones and Joseph Patterson.

Gray said Friday he did not know if any of the students would seek to re-enroll in the college as a result of the appeals court ruling. Lee now lives in Atlanta, Embry is a minister in a rural Alabama church and some of the others enrolled in other colleges, he said.

"I'd have to get a road map to find them—I might have to get a satellite," Gray said.

Since the demonstration last year, customers at the courthouse grill have been restricted to courthouse employes and their guests.

Expulsion Of Alabama State Students Reversed

Atlanta World p1 Thurs 8-10-61
Atlanta Ga. 14 e (1)

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EXPELLED IN MARCH

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The expelled students then sued the State Board in the U. S. District Court, charging that they had no notice of expulsion nor opportunity to defend themselves. The District Court upheld the Board but in last week's Court of Appeals decision, the Court ruled that the students should be given the names of witnesses who testified against them, a report of their testimony, and an opportunity to present their side of the picture to the Board, including witnesses and written affidavits in their behalf.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys for the students were Fred Gray of Montgomery, Ala.; Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg and Derrick A. Bell, of New York City.

AUGUST
GOVERNOR PATTERSON- MEETING OF DEEP SOUTH GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS AND ATTORNEYS GENERAL

City Meeting Of Governors Pushed Back

A meeting of deep South governors, lieutenant governors and attorneys general planned for Montgomery in mid-September has been postponed about a month.

Gov. John Patterson said Friday he had wired fellow members of the group's steering committee that he will be unable to arrange the conference until the Alabama Legislature ends its session sometime next month.

He suggested that the committee members correspond and set up the next meeting for the middle part of October in Mntgomery. The committee agreed. No date has been set.

Patterson is chairman of the steering committee. Other members are Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock of Louisiana and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia.

The Dixie state officials held their first meeting last month in Jackson, Miss., at the invitation of Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett.

Barnett invited deep South governors, later including lieutenant governors and attorneys general, to organize in the interest of Southern unity in attracting industry and promoting economic prosperity.

Bad News For Ala.

(From The Afro-American)

Why would Alabama Governor John Patterson pay anthropologist Wesley C. George $3,000 for information he could have gotten free from the American Anthropological Association?

The obvious reason is that the Association, composed of top-flight, reputable scientists, would tell Gov. Patterson the facts. A paid informant, however, would be more likely to tell him what he wanted to hear.

Dr. George recently retired from the University of North Carolina where he taught Anthropology. He accepted Gov. Patterson's commission to make a steady "proving" that white persons are superior to colored persons.

The American Anthropological Association, however, holds no such view. By a vote of 192 to 0, the Association's council resolved:

"The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that colored persons are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

This is clear and authoritative. It is the opinion of 99 and 44 one-hundredths per cent of the world's anthropologists.

We can congratulate Gov. Patterson, however, on finding the "needle in the haystack" — the one anthropologist in the world who agrees with his well-known views on race.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

DEC.

MONTGOMERY- GOVERNOR PATTERSON DENOUNCED BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS FOR ORDERING THE DISMISSAL OF AN ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES FACULTY MEMBER IN 1960

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE D. REDDICK

AAUP Denounces Patterson For Firing Negro Professor

Montgomery Advertiser p.1

Tues: 12-19-61

By KARL PORTERA

Gov. John Patterson has drawn sharp criticism from the American Association of University Professors for ordering the dismissal of an Alabama State College for Negroes faculty member in 1960.

Montgomery Ala.

In a report published in the winter issue of the AAUP Bulletin, Patterson is charged with "acting in haste and in complete disregard of the requirements of the academic due process" for his part in the firing of Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the Alabama State history department.

The State School Board followed the recommendations of the governor and dismissed Reddick on June 14, 1960, on the grounds he was a Communist sympathizer and a racial agitator. He had been associated with the college for five years.

VIOLATES 1940 STATEMENT

The report claims Patterson's order "constitutes a clear violation of the standards and procedures set forth in the '1940 Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure,' and it also appears clear that the major responsibility for the dismissal and violation rests with Gov. Patterson."

Also drawing the fire from the association is the State School Board, former State Superintendent of Education Frank R. Stewart, and Alabama College President Dr. H. C. Trenholm.

The article is signed by Robert Van Waes, an associate editor of the Bulletin.

Patterson based his charges against Reddick on investigations by the State Department of Public Safety which placed the professor as a speaker before a self-admitted group of "Marxist and other anti-Facist writers, and attending a Get Together With Russia Rally," a group cited as being subversive and communistic by the U.S. attorney general.

The report further states that Patterson charged Reddick with being convicted with personal misconduct in Atlanta in 1949 and being associated with racial demonstrations in Montgomery.

Meanwhile the AAUP says, "He (Reddick) appears to have played no role in the bus boycott of 1956, but did follow its developments closely . . . Professor Reddick denies any active participation in the student sit-in movement."

It was during the bus boycott that Reddick became acquainted with Martin Luther King, Montgomery integration leader, and authored King's biography, "Crusade Without Violence."

The 1959 demonstrations by Alabama College students against the state's segregation laws ultimately led to the dismissal of nine student leaders, but the report claims he was only an "interested and sympathetic spectator, and no more." It says he became linked with the demonstrations when he was later called to court to testify following the arrest of 30 students.

RAPS TRENHOLM'S SILENCE

The AAUP contends that the board should not have taken any action on the matter until "Reddick had been given fair and adequate opportunity for a hearing and thereby made available to him the other components of the due process."

The report concludes by noting that Trenholm, having been head of the college for 35 years, "might well have spent some of the accumulated good will and his personal prestige in an effort to blunt the attack of the governor and the state board. That no effort of this kind was made is one of the saddest aspects of this case."

The report is to be considered further when the AAUP holds its annual meeting in Chicago next April.

Shortly following Reddick's firing, this same group fell in behind him and urged Patterson to reinstate the professor. The AAUP condemned the firing "without permitting him to defend himself."

38a 1961

ALABAMA

DEC.
BIRMINGHAM- POLICE COMMISSIONER
EUGENE CONNOR

Police Leader Asks Kennedy Time To Plead For Whites

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said Tuesday he has asked for an audience with President Kennedy to tell him "What I believe to be the viewpoint of the men and women of this part of the South . . ."

Connor released a copy of a letter he said he wrote the President on Oct. 25. He said he has not received a reply.

The commissioner also released a statement concerning a temporary injunction the federal government got Tuesday to keep the city from closing a bus station restaurant for violating a city segregation ordinance. He said segregation was recognized "as the law of the land" until "the power - hungry Supreme Court cancelled out that law and wrote another."

"I am not a lawyer," he said. "But I know that was wrong."

In releasing the letter he said he wrote to Kennedy, Connor asked that it be published "so the people of the South can see wha your elected representatives ar up against." This was a reference to his elected job of Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama.

"It occurs to me, however," the letter continued, "that you might be interested in hearing something about the problems of the white man in the South, that you might want to get his current viewpoint on current problems and have facts in your possession which would make you better understand his current actions and attitudes—things which seem greatly to concern and occupy people in distant parts of our country entirely unfamiliar with our locale.

"As Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama, I bespeak an opportunity to give you what I believe to be the viewpoint of the men and women of this part of the South who elected me to this office in your party—the Southern white man's viewpoint. I will not ask, of course, as much time as you gave Reverend Martin Luther King—I think half an hour out of your busy day would suffice for the white folks. We would be grateful for such an opportunity.

The letter called attention to President Kennedy's conference last October with the Rev. Martin Luther King, an Atlanta Negro minister and integration leader.

He said King, after the conference, announced that railroads in the South would remove all "color" signs and markers from their premises.

CITY HIGHWAY

Connor also mentioned news accounts of a suggested re-routing of a federal highway at Montgomery so as to avoid a Negro residential section there.

The letter said there are frequent news accounts "of the marked consideration constantly being shown by you, your brother, Robert and the Kennedy Administration, for the 'downtrodden' Negro. I do not mean to sound envious of favors shown others, for I am not."

State High Court Hears Arguments In Libel Suit

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York Times attorneys asked the State Supreme Court Tuesday to throw out a $500,000 libel suit judgment, claiming the trial had "innumerable reversible errors."

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan was awarded the judgment, growing out of racial unrest here, in the first of five suits filed against the Times because of an advertisement it published March 19, 1960.

The ad solicited funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. while the Negro integration leader was facing trial on a charge of lying about his state income tax. King was acquitted.

Times attorney Eric Embry of Birmingham argued that the judgment awarded before Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones here early this year is reversible because, he said, the Times could not legally be sued in Alabama.

'NO EVIDENCE'

Secondly, Embry contended before the Supreme Court, the trial produced no evidence that the advertisement could be interpreted as a reflection on the police commissioner.

Before the suit was filed, he said, the newspaper notified Sullivan that it did not see how the ad could be referring to him and offered to publish a retraction if Sullivan would clarify that point. He said the ad was published in good faith as a routine business transaction.

The full-page advertisement, which criticized handling of Negro college student demonstrations against segregation practices here early in 1960, did not mention Sullivan by name.

But one of Sullivan's lawyers, Roland Nachman, argued that the ad could have applied to no one else. A reader's natural reaction would be to associate the statements with Sullivan as head of the Police Department, he said.

Nachman, answering Embry's arguments, said he agreed with the ruling by Jones in the lower court that the Times can be sued in Alabama because it does business in this state.

As to the libel question, Sullivan's attorney contended that the very intent of the disputed advertisement was to criticize Montgomery police officers.

Besides the Times' appeal, lawyers for four Negro ministers brought into the complaint as co-defendants asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the suit against them.

CONSENT ATTACKED

Charles Conley, Montgomery Negro attorney, contended that no evidence was introduced at the trial to show that the four ministers consented to have their names appear on the advertisement as endorsers.

He cited a recent decision by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery holding that there was no legal basis for the suit against the Negro clergymen.

They are the Rev. Solomon S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. J. E. Lowery, formerly of Mobile; and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, formerly of Montgomery and now of Atlanta.

Along with Sullivan's were similar claims for libel filed by Mayor Earl James, City Commissioner Frank Parks, former Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers and Gov. John Patterson. A jury awarded James $500,000. The other suits have been transferred to federal court.

The Supreme Court took the appeals under advisement.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

DEC.

BIRMINGHAM- FORMER MAYOR JAMES W. MORGAN
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CBS

CBS Is Defendant In Birmingham Suit

City Officials Ask For 1.5 Million Dollars

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 8.—(UPI)—Two city commissioners and former Mayor James W. Morgan sued Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) for 1.5 million dollars Friday because of a telecast in connection with a so-called "freedom ride."

Commissioners Eugene Connor and J. T. Waggoner and Mr. Morgan each asked $500,000 damages as a result of an incident here May 18 in connection with the integrationist effort.

The suits claimed CBS "falsely and maliciously" carried a telecast from here in connection with violence at the time "Freedom Riders" arrived here. Howard K. Smith, commentator on the program, later was fired by CBS over "policy" differences.

The suits, filed in Jefferson County Circuit Court under Alabama's libel law, said written demand was made CBS for public retraction, but the company "failed and refused to make a full and fair retraction."

Attorney James A. Simpson, representing the commissioners and Mr. Morgan, said CBS published a statement in newspapers here and broadcast a "statement" which did not meet requirements of the state law.

Simpson said the retraction made by CBS said:

"On May 18, 1961, the 'CBS Reports' program entitled 'Who Speaks For Birmingham' was broadcast. CBS wishes to state that this broadcast was in no way intended to, nor did it, present the editorial views of CBS on the subject matter discussed. The broadcast was a presentation of varying viewpoints of citizens of Birmingham as well as varying comments from other sources, regarding the subject matter of the program.

"CBS neither charged, nor intended to charge or imply, any dereliction of duty by any mayor or commission of the city of Birmingham."

Police Stop Racial Clash In Anniston

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 6-61

ANNISTON (AP)—Negroes and whites exchanged blows on a downtown street Thursday in a brief moment of racial tension following a demonstration by Negro students.

Two Negroes pulled pistols during the fracas.

Police officers, standing by to keep order after picketing students had quit the demonstration, moved in quickly.

They disarmed the two Negroes and dispersed the crowd of about 300 persons milling around the outskirts of the fighting.

The students themselves already had left.

"It was a close call," said Police Chief J. L. Peek. "It couldn't have been any closer. Just the striking of a match at the wrong minute — and, well that would have been it."

10 INVOLVED

He said about 10 persons were involved in the actual fighting. Another witness said he saw three or four white men and two or three Negroes wade into the fray.

"It didn't last more than a minute," said Cody Hall, a reporter with the Anniston Star, who was on the scene. "But I saw somebody flash a gun and I thought sure I was going to see somebody killed before my eyes."

One Negro, clubbed with a heavy piece of chain, was bleeding from the head at the end of the battle.

The police chief said two Negro men—Wallace Hendrix, about 22, and Bobby James Noel, about 35, both taxi drivers here —and one white man—Mack Wilkerson, about 30, a pipe mill worker here — were arrested.

The Negroes were held on charges of assault with a gun; the white man on a disorderly conduct charge, the chief said.

The fight took place shortly before noon in front of police headquarters near the heart of this east Alabama industrial town of about 32,000.

Anniston's population is about 60 per cent white and about 40 per cent Negro. There have been no previous flareups.

Peek said the fight broke out after the Negro demonstration as about 100 Negroes, along with about 200 white persons attracted by the demonstration, milled around.

A Negro man reached into his pocket, a white man shouted, "Look out, he's got a gun," and the swinging started.

The demonstrating students were from Talladega College at nearby Talladega.

Dr. Arthur Gray, president of the college, said the demonstration was organized at a meeting of the student senate Wednesday to protest the reported beating of two students in Anniston on Monday.

"The students didn't ask me for permission to go," he said, "but it was to be a peaceful demonstration and I had no objections."

Negro In Anniston Wounded By Shotgun Blast From Car

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 2-61

ANNISTON (AP) — A shotgun blast fired from a passing car slightly wounded a young Negro man Thursday night several hours after a brief fight between Negro and white persons in downtown Anniston.

Police Chief J. L. Peek said Lelas Curry, 21, received flesh wounds in the arm and leg while working at a taxi company office. He said the car from which the shot was fired quickly disappeared.

Peek said in his opinion the shooting was not related to the racial disturbance earlier Thursday. He said officers have no leads on the assailant.

Curry was treated at a hospital and dismissed.

Two of the three persons arrested during the brief outbreak Thursday were fined in recorder's court Friday.

Peek said Bobby James Noel, a Negro man, was fined $100 and costs on a charge of assault with a gun. He said Mack A. Wilkerson, a white man, was fined $100 and costs on a disorderly conduct charge.

The case against Wallace Hendrix, a Negro man, was continued, Peek said, when police were unable to locate the gun he reportedly had.

The fight erupted in front of a building housing police headquarters after about 100 Negro students from Talladega College completed a demonstration along the sidewalk. Peek said about 10 persons were involved in the actual fighting.

Suspect In Bizarre Death Agrees To Alabama Sojourn

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan 12-61

COLUMBIA (AP) — Officers said Friday night that a man held here in the death of a woman whose skeletal remains were found near Tuscaloosa, Ala., last week has agreed to return with them to Alabama.

Warren J. Miller, investigator for the Tuscaloosa County sheriff's office, said Kenneth L. Jessee had waived extradition.

Miller declined to specify when Jessee, would be taken back to Alabama but said he and Lt. R. C. Brooks, another Alabama officer, would question him further Saturday.

A warrant charging first degree murder was issued in Tuscaloosa against Jessee Thursday. Certified copies of the warrant were expected in the mail Saturday. They were sent to South Carolina law enforcement headquarters here.

Jessee, 26 and the father of three, is charged in the death of Mrs. Lu.ee Greer, 35-year-old mother of two children from Great Falls, S.C.

The woman's burned body was found by deer hunters in a brush 20 miles west of this west Alabama city eight days ago. Identification baffled investigators until items in her possession led them to South Carolina.

Jessee was arrested Tuesday when tentative identification was made.



KENNETH L. JESSEE
Waives Extradition

Mrs. Shuttlesworth describes Ala.

WASHINGTON

"THE BIRMINGHAM STORY," was told by one who lived through it at a luncheon Saturday at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

The Committee for Human Dignity of the Greater Washington, D.C. Area heard Mrs. Fred Shuttlesworth tell how she and her family have undergone violence and threats of death and injury in their attempts to desegregate buses, lunch counters, parks, and other public facilities in Birmingham, Ala.

Her husband, who is pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, was beaten with chains and brass knuckles when the couple attempted to enroll their children in an all-white school.

Their children were arrested at one time and held in jail three days for sitting too close to the front on a bus. Mrs. Shuttlesworth is chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.



MRS. FRED SHUTTLESWORTH

COURSE DESEGREGATED

Judge Rules for Negroes in Alabama Golf Suit

MOBILE, Ala., March 13 (UPI)—Federal District Judge Daniel H. Thomas today ordered the Municipal Golf Course opened to Negroes.

Judge Thomas issued the ruling in a suit brought by three Negroes charging that they were unlawfully denied use of the city-owned course.

Judge Thomas, who has had the case under advisement since last year, ordered the City Commission not to deny use of the course to Negroes.

The commissioners refused comment pending formal notification of the ruling.

After the suit was filed in Federal court, a number of city golfers presented a petition to the City Commission stating they preferred to keep the course open even at the risk of enforced integration.

ALABAMA

DEC.
MONTGOMERY (1960) BOSTON UNIV., GROUP
$400,000 SUIT
JURY CLEARS HIGH CITY POLICEMEN (Dec.1961)

Jury Clears High City Policemen

$400,000 Suit By Arrested College Prof, Friends Fails

By ARTHUR OSGOOD

A verdict in favor of Montgomery's police commissioner, police chief, and a police lieutenant, sued for a total of $400,000 by a college professor, his wife, and two former students, was returned by a jury in U. S. District Court Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Nesmith and Boston University students Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Ramsbey each had asked $100,000, charging they were falsely arrested and maliciously prosecuted for dining with a group of Negroes at a local cafe.

They also charged that City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal, Asst. Chiefs E. P. Brown and J. R. Eiland, and Lt. H. D. Alford had conspired to deprive them of their civil rights.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. directed verdicts for Brown and Eiland before the jury retired and decided the case in favor of the remaining three defendants.

ARRESTED MARCH, 1960

The Nesmiths and Ramsbeys were arrested March 31, 1960, at a Negro cafe here while making a trip through the South to study sociological conditions.

The professor and his wife and 10 students, including Ramsbey and his wife, who was at that time Miss Theil Baumann, were convicted in Recorder's Court and fined $100. On appeal, a Circuit Court jury cleared all but Nesmith of disorderly conduct.

His case was appealed and remanded to Circuit Court by the Alabama Court of Appeals. The statute of limitations having run on the alleged offense, it was then dropped.

SOUTHERN TRADITION

Attorney Clifford Durr, representing the plaintiffs, Friday argued to the jury that "Southern tradition" included the rights written into the U. S. Constitution by Southerners.

The Illinois college group was arrested without cause and solely because they were violating local custom, said Durr. He termed it dangerous when "the apparatus of the law" is used to support lawlessness.

Benjamin Smith, of New Orleans, also representing the plaintiffs, called them "respectable middle-class people — who don't like to be put in jail," and not agitators.

He said the police action actually served to bring bad publicity to Montgomery.

Calvin Whitesell, defending Sullivan and Alford, scoffed at the plaintiffs' contention that "they did not know anything had been going on in Montgomery since the bus boycott."

"These people were arrested just to save their necks," said Whitesell, urging that a tense situation prevailed at the time.

John Kohn, defending Ruppenthal, said that if the police chief "had grabbed that DuBose (a Negro minister dining with the college group) with one hand, and this sociology professor with the other, and ejected them from that cafe, it would have been understandable."

He said their actions could have brought on "blood in the streets," after which the Northern press would have "spilled scorn and hate" on this city.

The jury deliberated a little over an hour.

Negroes' Suit Names State, City Officials

The Montgomery Advertiser
Thurs. 2-23-61 P. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

BY ARTHUR OSGOODE

Four Alabama Negro ministers, whose property is being attached to satisfy a half million dollar libel judgment, are asking a federal judge to halt what they describe as a conspiracy to deprive them of their constitutional rights.

The four — the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttleworth, and J. E. Lowery — have asked U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to halt attachments of their property.

They have also asked that two suits pending against them by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson also be halted by court order.

The Negroes were co-defendants with the New York Times in two libel suits in which juries awarded half-million dollar judgments to Mayor Earl James and City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

TOTAL $2.5 MILLION

Together with the Parks and Patterson suits, the Times and the four Negroes are defendants in actions totaling $2,500,000.

The libel actions all arose from an ad in the New York Times, on which the names of the four ministers appeared as endorsers, attacking action of police and state authorities in dealing with Negro demonstrations.

In the complaint filed this week in federal court, the four Negro defendants charge that their constitutional rights were violated in the libel actions and subsequent attachments of their property.

It named as defendants City Commissioners James, Sullivan and Parks of Montgomery, Gov. Patterson, and sheriffs attaching the ministers property.

The restraining orders sought would hold up attachments and proceedings in the remaining suits until the issue is finally decided.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

The complaint maintained that the federal court had jurisdiction.

It recited activities of the four Negro ministers in combating segregation. It also recited events involving a sit-in demonstration at a snack bar in the courthouse, the subsequent expulsion of Negro students in Alabama State College, and a near riot arising from a Negro attempt to march on the State Capitol.

In each of these incidents, the suit held, the rights of peaceable assembly and petition for redress of grievances, guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, were violated.

The complaint said the ad which appeared in the Times, inserted by supporters of the plaintiffs, sought to: (1) educate the public on social and political issues, (2) seek support for the Rev. Martin Luther King in his perjury trial, and (3) seek support for the plaintiffs and Negro students "in their peaceful efforts to end segregation . . ."

Car Attached From Negro Minister Sells For $400

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 1
Wed. 2-22-61

A Buick automobile that belonged to the Rev. Ralph Abernathy brought $400 when sold Tuesday to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel judgment for City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

J. T. Terry was high bidder. Bidding started at $100. One Negro who was among the bidders went up to $325.

The auctioneering was handled by Deputy Sheriff F. H. Phelps, who attached the car.

Other property belonging to Abernathy and to the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, another local defendant in the libel suit, has been attached but the Abernathy car was the first piece of property to be sold.

Montgomery

Cars have also been seized that belong to the other two defendants, the Revs. Fred Shuttleworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The four Negro ministers, co-defendants with the New York Times in libel actions by Sullivan and Mayor Earl James, failed Monday to get a federal judge to prevent seizure of their property.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled in Opelika that they must exhaust their remedies in state courts before he can enter the case.

Attachment of their property began when their attorneys failed to continue a motion for a new trial and allowed it to expire.

Abernathy Car Goal Of Drive

The Montgomery Advertiser

Two Montgomery Negro groups are planning a campaign aimed at raising money to purchase the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy a new car.

The Negro minister's car was sold for $400 at a public auction here Tuesday to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel judgment for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

Plans for the fund-raising campaign are being made by the Negro First Baptist Church and the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Association. Abernathy is pastor of the church and president of the MIA.

A spokesman at the church said Wednesday that the two groups are planning "some type of campaign" to purchase the integration leader a new car. Abernathy was unavailable for comment.

Four Ministers Sue Governor Of Alabama; Others

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 2-23-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Four ministers, who lost a libel suit along with the New York Times, have filed a federal suit against Alabama's Gov. Patterson, three Montgomery officials, and four sheriffs as an outgrowth of the previous case.

The suit was filed in federal court in Montgomery Monday on behalf of the four Negro defendants in the suit along with the Times seeking a total of $2.5 million. Attorney Charges Conley disclosed Wednesday.

The suit charges a conspiracy and violation of their rights, among other items.

It was brought by the Reverends Ralph D. Abernathy, and S. S. Seay, Sr., both of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, and the Rev. J. E. Lowery, Mobile.

Conley, attorney for the plaintiffs said the purpose of the suit is to halt the forthcoming state court trials by Patterson and Parks and to bring to a halt the execution of attachments on Negroes property in line with awards of $500,000 each which have already been granted the Montgomery mayor and a city commissioner.

The defendants are: Patterson, Montgomery Mayor Earl James, city parks commissioners L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks; Sheriffs Mac Sim Butler, Montgomery County; Holt A. McDowell, Jefferson County; Ray D. Bridges, Mobile County, and Wilmer Shields of Marengo.

TIMES ARGUES CASES BELONG IN U.S. COURT

The New York Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26 (AP)—Evidence in the trial of two libel suits against The New York Times shows, the newspaper contended today, that four Alabama Negro ministers were improperly sued as

THE NEW YORK TIMES
4 NEGRO MINISTERS
REV. RALPH ABERNATHY

co-defendants.

Attorneys for The Times made the point to support their contention that three other libel complaints, awaiting trial, belonged in Federal rather than state court.

They contended before Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. that the Negroes were brought in as co-defendants solely to keep the trials before a state judge.

The Negroes are the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Mongomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Judge Johnson withheld an immediate ruling.

After the first two cases were tried in state court and juries awarded $500,000 judgments to Montgomery Mayor Earl James and Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, Times' lawyers took the three remaining suits to Judge Johnson's court and left it up to opposing attorneys to get them transferred back to the state docket.

Pending are suits by Gov. John Patterson, for $1,000,000 and by City Commissioner Frank Parks and former Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers for $500,000 each.

To support their contention, Times' attorneys cited testimony in the James and Sullivan trials that the names of the four Negroes were used in a disputed advertisement without their knowledge or consent.

The advertisement, which prompted all five suits, solicited funds for the defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. while the Negro integration leader faced trial on charges of lying about his state income tax. He was later acquitted.

38a-1961

5 Officials Defendants In Law Suit

An Illinois college professor, his wife, and two students are seeking $100,000 each from Montgomery police officials in a suit which goes to trial Thursday in U.S. District Court.

Professor and Mrs. Richard Nesmith and a group of MacMurray College students were arrested here March 31, 1960, as they dined with Negroes at a Negro cafe during a sociological field trip.

Convicted and fined $100 in city court, the Nesmiths and 10 MacMurray students appealed to Circuit Court, where all were acquitted but Nesmith, the leader of the group.

Nesmith took his conviction to the Alabama Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial. New trials were also granted nine Negroes and a white theology student, the Rev. Edwin King of Boston, who had been convicted in a separate trial.

Charges were dismissed against them last April when the cases were returned to state court.

The Nesmiths and Theil Baumann, Arlington, Va., and Thomas W. Ramshey, South Bend, Ind., contend that their arrests were malicious, and that five police officials conspired "to deny and deprive" them of their constitutional rights.

The defendants are City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, Police Chief Goodwyn J. Ruppenthal, Asst. Chiefs J. R. Eiland and E. P. Brown, and Sgt. H. D. Alford.

The trial is scheduled to begin at 9 a.m.

ALABAMA

NOVEMBER FILE SUIT

MONTGOMERY-MARCH 31, 1960
SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS AND PROFESSOR
ON FIELD TRIP DINE WITH NEGROES AT
NEGRO CAFE

(GROUP FROM Mac MURRAY COLLEGE, ILLINOIS)

SUIT FILED BY 4 NEGRO MINISTERS (DISMISSED)
(THE NEW YORK TIMES)
5th U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Courts can seize Negroes' property under new ruling

The Birmingham News
P.14 Wed 11-1-61

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1—(AP)—Alabama state courts can proceed to seize Negro ministers' property to satisfy judgments in libel suits.

That was the effect of a ruling Tuesday by the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which pointed out the ministers would be entitled to restitution if the judgments are reversed on appeal.

The four ministers had complained they could not receive a fair trial under the segregated organization of the Alabama state courts.

The Appellate Court said "The ordinary methods of review by the Supreme Court of Alabama and, ultimately by the Supreme Court of the United States provide the plaintiffs with a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law."

The suit was filed by the Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy, J. E. Lowery, Fred L. Shuttlesworth and S. S. Seay. They sought to nullify libel actions brought by Alabama authorities. The U. S. District Court for Middle Alabama dismissed the suit.

The ministers' names appeared as endorsers to an advertisement in The New York Times which resulted in libel suits being filed against the Negroes and The Times by Alabama Gov. John Patterson, Montgomery Mayor Earl James, Montgomery City Commissionerss Frank Parks and L. B. Sullivan, and former Montgomery Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

Juries in state courts awarded $500,000 judgments to Sullivan and James. Execution of the Sullivan judgment against the ministers came after they failed to post $1 million appeal bonds.

4 MINISTERS LOSE LIBEL CASE ROUND

P 38M

They Had Sought to Nullify Suits in Alabama Courts

The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld yesterday the dismissal of a suit filed by four Negro ministers who had sought to nullify libel actions pending in the Alabama courts.

Birmingham 11-2-61

The United States District Court for Middle Alabama had dismissed the suit, which asked that the execution of judgments in one of the libel cases be dismissed and that the trial of the other case in state court be enjoined.

Birmingham Ala

In affirming the lower court ruling, the appellate court said: **". . . . We are of the opinion that the ordinary methods of review by the Supreme Court of Alabama and, ultimately, by the Supreme Court of the United States provide the plaintiffs with a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law."**

The plaintiffs had said they could not receive a fair and impartial trial "under the present segregated organization of the Alabama state courts."

The suits were filed in Alabama courts by Gov. John A. Patterson of Alabama, Mayor Earl James of Montgomery, and City Commissioners Frank Parks and L. B. Sullivan, and former Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

Named defendants were The New York Times and four Negro ministers—the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. J. E. Lowery, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, and the Rev. S. S Seay.

Based on Advertisement

The suits were based on an advertisement in The Times March 29, 1960, entitled "Heed Their Rising Voices." Listing eighty persons as endorsers, the ad sought money for the legal defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., then charged with lying about his Alabama income tax return. Dr. King was later acquitted.

The four ministers' names appeared in the ad as endorsers, but they said in court that their names were used without their knowledge or consent.

Juries in state court awarded $500,000 judgments—the full amount asked—to Mr. Sullivan and Mr. James. Execution of the Sullivan judgment against the ministers began after they failed to post a $1,000,000 appeal bond. A motion for new trial of the James suit is pending in state court.

Mr. Patterson sued for $1,000,000, and the others asked $500,000 each. Their suits have not been tried.

The ministers alleged in Federal Court that, to stay the execution of the judgments pending appeals, they were required to post bonds in a total amount of $2,000,000, which they were unable to do.

The Court of Appeals in New Orleans held:

"We may well accept the plaintiffs' averment that they are unable financially to post supersedeas bonds in the amount of $2,000,000. If, however, the judgments are reversed on appeal, the plaintiffs herein will be entitled to restitution of any money paid or property taken."

Cafe manager arrested here fourth time

The hassle between Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor and the Federal Government concerning integration of bus station facilities continued today as police reported the fourth arrest of Birmingham's Greyhound cafeteria manager for violating a city segregation ordinance.

Cafeteria Manager Ralph R. Sizemore was arrested and released on $100 bond for the fourth time Wednesday afternoon. Two employes of the cafeteria have been arrested for violating the same city ordinance.

The ordinance resulting in the arrests prohibits the serving of Negroes and whites in the same restaurant unless the two races are separated by a solid partition.

The legal tug-of-war started last week when the Interstate Commerce Commhission handed down a ruling desegregating all bus station facilities. When Sizemore tried to abide by the ruling, he was arrested for violating the city ordinance.

U. S. District Atty. Macon Weaver said Wednesday he asked for and got approval from the Justice Deaprtment to withhold filing an injunction against Connor if the commissioner would halt bus station arrests.

Connor made a counter offer, saying he would halt the arrests until those already made had been appealed to the Supreme Court, providing the "Federal Government" would halt Negroes from using white facilities at the bus station.

Birmingham Cafe Manager Guilty'

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The manager of the Greyhound bus terminal restaurant was convicted Friday in Recorder's Court on two counts of allowing Negroes to be served in the restaurant.

The manager, Ralph R. Sizemore, was fined $25 on one charge by county judge Charles H. Brown and given a 30-day suspended jail sentence and a $25 fine on the other.

William H. Cole, Sizemore's attorney, filed notice of appeal.

Police had arrested Sizemore four times through Wednesday. Two employes of the restaurant also have been arrested on similar charges.

38a 1961

City arrests manager of station cafe

The manager of Birmingham's Greyhound Bus Station restaurant was arrested and placed under bond today for violating a city code pertaining to segregation.

Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor ordered the arrest of Ralph R. Sizemore, 34, of 210 Hardy St., Midfield, after observing Negroes and whites eating together in the bus station cafeteria.

Sizemore was released on $100 bond after being charged with violating Section 369 of the city code which reads:

"It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city at which white and colored people are served in the same room unless such white and colored persons are effectively separated by a solid partition extending from floor upward to a distanct of seven feet or higher and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment."

SIZEMORE WAS taken into custody about 7:10 a.m. by Lt. E. T. Rouse, Sgt. J. F. Holler and Detective H. B. Walker.

The cafe manager explained he was carrying out orders from his main office in Chicago, and following a ruling put in effect earlier this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Connor said he realized the city code would be branded "unconstitutional" when the case reached federal court, but added, "As long as this ordinance is on the books of the city of Birmingham, I'm going to enforce it."

"As long as I can keep segregation in effect in Birmingham," Connor continued, "I'm going to do it—regardless of U. S. Atty Gen. Bobby Kennedy. I'm going to enforce segregation of the races here just as long as I can find a law on which to act.

"KENNEDY AND the other meddlers up North are behind all our trouble here. They tried the so-called 'freedom riders' move and it failed, so they turned to this Interstate Commerce project."

Connor said he has instructed Police Chief Jamie Moore to arrest anyone attempting to violate the ordinance used today so long as it remains in the city code.

Conviction of violating the code is punishable by a maximum fine of $100 and up to six months in jail. Connor said each violation of the ordinance will be considered a separate offense.

ATTY. GEN. KENNEDY Thursday filed a second suit in Mississippi to back up the Interstate Commerce Commission's new rules, which ban enforced segregation on buses and in bus terminals.

The suit, filed in Jackson, is directed against city officials at McComb. It asked a three-judge federal court to outlaw sidewalk segregation signs.

The city set up segregation signs on the sidewalk outside the terminal the day after the Greyhound bus company removed segregation signs in waiting rooms.

NOVEMBER

ALABAMA

MANAGER OF BIRMINGHAM GREYHOUND BUS STATION RESTUARANT ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING A CITY CODE PERTAINING TO SEGREGATION

ANNISTON- BUS BURNING TRIAL



AP Wirephoto

DEFENDANTS WAIT OUTSIDE ANNISTON BUS-BURNING COURT
Jerry Ronald Eason (L) Kenneth Adams (Dark Coat) Among 8 Charged Men

NEGRO 'HIT WITH CHAIN'

Government Witnesses Name Anniston Burners

ANNISTON (AP) — A long parade of government witnesses Wednesday placed all eight of the defendants in the vicinity of "Freedom Rider" bus violence here last May.

One witness, Thomas Potts of Anniston, described William Chappell, 40, as the "cheer leader to spur the crowd on" at the Anniston bus station. Another witness, Roy Franklin Robinson of Atlanta, southern regional manager of the Greyhound Bus Co. who was riding the bus, said he saw Roger Dale Couch, 19, smash a bus window with a piece of metal.

Two witnesses, free lance photographer Joe Postiglone and state investigator Harry Sims, said they saw Frank B. Johnson, 42, with a link of chain in his hand at the bus station.

Other witnesses—18 of them in all—mentioned those defendants and the others—Kenneth L. Adams, 41, Jerome Byron Couch, 25; Jerry Willingham, 23; Frank Tolbert, 54, and Perry Ronald Eason, 23.

20 YEARS POSSIBLE

This was the opening day of testimony. The courtroom in the Federal Building in this east Alabama city was filled for every session—an all white audience—and several persons stood outside in the corridors.

The defendants, all residents of the Anniston area, are being tried in U. S. District Court on charges of interfering with interstate transportation. The crime is punishable by 20 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine on conviction. They also are charged with conspiracy.

The charges grew out of a two-wave attack on a regularly scheduled bus carrying an integrated team testing bus station segregation in the South. The first wave of the attack hit at the Anniston bus station, where some windows were smashed, and the second at a point outside town where the bus was burned after a flat tire forced it to stop.

Postiglione said he was at the terminal waiting for the bus when he saw Chappell.

"He told me, 'I hope you know what pictures to take. You don't want to get your camera messed up.'"

Chappell showed him a billy club he was carrying, Postiglione said. "If you have any beef about my being here, see Kenneth Adams," Postiglione said he told Chappell.

COUCH IDENTIFIED

He said nobody interfered with his picture-taking after that.

Robinson identified Roger Dale Couch from a large photograph—one of many taken by Postiglione and used by government attorneys—as the man who smashed a bus window at the terminal.

"I asked him how he'd like it it I came out to his house and knocked the glass out," Robinson said.

Robinson and Ell M. Cowling, a state invistigator who rode the bus from Atlanta to Anniston, testified about how the bus was surrounded at the station, freed by city police about 15 minutes later, and then surrounded again when it stopped because of a flat tire.

Surrounded on the highway outside town, "A smoke bomb came into the bus," said Cowling. "I "I heard the glass and it started hissing and smoke started boiling up. I told the people not to be in too big a hurry to get off."

In a few moments, a highway patrolman fired a shot in the air and the crowd dispersed.

Robinson testified, however, that he saw a man hit one of the Negro riders with a chain as the Negro stepped off the bus.

The fire destroyed the bus. Twelve passengers—some of them Freedom Riders and some of them not—were hospitalized for smoke inhalation.

ONE DEFENDANT CLEARED

Anniston Bus Burning Trial Goes To Jurors

The Montgomery Advertiser
Fri. 11-3-61

ANNISTON (AP) — The U. S. district court trial of seven men charged in the burning of a "Freedom Rider" bus last May went to the jury late Thursday. One juror was excused because of what the judge called a threat.

The all-male jury got the case at 4:10 p.m. At 10 p.m. it was directed to call it a night and to resume deliberation at 8:45 a.m. today.

Judge H. Hobart Grooms, after charging the jury, excused Earl Franklin Hamrick of Bessemer, from the jury and replaced him with the alternate juror, William McKleroy Harvey, a truck driver from Wellington.

"Mr. Hamrick received a threat from three masked men at his motel Halloween Night," Grooms said.

DIRECTED VERDICT

Hamrick said the masked men told him "that I should conduct myself with leniency."

The number of defendants was reduced from 8 to 7 a short time before the case went to the jury. The judge directed a verlict of acquital for Kenneth L. Adams, 41, of Anniston, on motion of the defense.

He rejected similar motion for the other seven defendants.

The remaining defendants, all residents of the Anniston area, are Frank B. Johnson, 42; Jerome Byron Couch, 25; Jerry Willingham, 23; William Chappell, 40; Jerry Ronald Eason, 23; Frank Tolbert, 54, and Roger Dale Couch, 19.

In his charge to the jury, Grooms cautioned them that the "Freedom Riders" were not on trial, nor the rightfulness of the "Freedom Riders" action, nor the segregation-intergration issue.

The government rested its case after calling 36 witnesses, and the defense rested without calling any.

Opposing attorneys then went into their closing arguements in the case against the remaining seven defendants.

The defense first had asked Grooms for a directed verdict acquitting all eight defendants. But he refused. Grooms then permitted the attorneys to make the motion again and he directed that Adams be acquitted.

Case of 7 in Burning Of Bus Goes to Jury

By TOM DYGARD

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP)—The U.S. District Court trial of seven men charged in the burning of a "freedom rider" bus last May went to the jury late Thursday. One juror was excused because of what the judge called a threat.

Judge H. Hobart Grooms, after charging the jury, excused Harl Franklin Hamrick, Bessemer, Ala., and replaced him with the alternate juror, William McKleroy, a truck driver from Wellington, Ala.

"Mr. Hamrick received a threat from three masked men at his motel Halloween night," Grooms said.

WITH LENIENCY

Hamrick said the masked men told him "that I should conduct myself with leniency."

The number of defendants was reduced from eight to seven a short time before the case went to the jury. The judge directed a verdict of acquittal for Kenneth L. Adams, 41, of Anniston, on motion of the defense.

He rejected similar motions for the other seven defendants.

In his charge to the jury, Grooms said the freedom riders were not on trial, nor the rightfulness of the freedom riders' action, nor the segregation-integration issue.

36 WITNESSES

The government rested its case after calling 36 witnesses, and the defense rested without calling any.

Opposing attorneys then went into their closing arguments in the case against the remaining seven defendants.

The defense first had asked Grooms for a directed verdict acquitting all eight defendants. But he refused. Grooms then permitted the attorneys to make the motion again and he directed that Adams be acquitted.

SAW SOMETHING

A reluctant witness testified earlier that she saw somebody place something on the bus shortly before fire broke out aboard the bus.

Mrs. Harry Sims, wife of a state investigator, said she went to the scene from her house nearby. She was the first witness to directly link the fire with the angry crowd of white men surrounding the bus.

The regularly scheduled bus was carrying an integrated team testing bus station segregation in the South. The bus was blocked at the Anniston bus station by a white mob and windows were smashed. A few minutes later, when the bus stopped outside town because of a flat tire, it was surrounded again and destroyed by fire.

12 INJURED

Twelve persons aboard the bus—some of them freedom riders and some of them not—were hospitalized for smoke inhalation.

Witnesses placed all eight of the defendants in the vicinity of the violence last May 14. The defendants were indicted on charges of interfering with interstate transportation. The crime carries a possible 20-year prison term and $10,000 fine if convicted. They also were indicted on charges of conspiracy.

The defendants, all residents of the Anniston area, are Kenneth L. Adams, 41; Frank B. Johnson, 42; Jerome Byron Couch, 25; Jer-

Bus Burning Case Ends In Mistrial

Jury Deadlocked After Nine Hours; Retrial Planned

ANNISTON (AP) — The federal court trial of seven men charged in the burning of a Greyhound bus carrying "Freedom Riders" ended in a mistrial Friday.

The jury deliberated nine hours and five minutes before U.S. Dist. Judge H. Hobart Grooms asked the foreman:

"Do you think you ever will be able to agree?"

The foreman, Cecil Morgan, a billing clerk of Birmingham, replied:

"No, sir."

"In that case," said the judge, "I will discharge the jury and declare a mistrial."

Expressions of relief, rather than jubilation, swept over the seven defendants.

HUGGED FAMILY

They hugged members of their family and walked out of the courtroom, their arms around friends and family, smiling broadly.

A crowd of about 50 filled the courtroom in this east Alabama city. There was no demonstration.

Assistant U.S. Attorney R. Macey Taylor said, 'A day will be set for retrial."

The jury got the case late Thursday and deliberated until the judge ordered them to call it a night at 10 p.m.

After they returned Friday and failed to come up with a verdict in two more hours, Grooms called them in and urged them to reach a decision.

"This is an important case, and like all cases it must be disposed of sometime," he told the jurors. He sent them back into deliberations, saying "it is your duty" to reach a verdict.

Then, after another three hours and 15 minutes of deliberation, he declared a mistrial.

Mistrial Ruled in 'Rider' Bus Fire

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 3 (UPI)—Federal Judge H. H. Grooms today ruled a mistrial in the case of seven men accused in the burning of a Freedom Rider bus here May 14.

Grooms dismissed the jury when it reported that after more than nine hours of deliberation it was unable to reach a verdict.

Earlier, Grooms directed the jury to acquit Kenneth L. Adams, 41, the eighth defendant. He charged the jury to find Adams innocent because there was insufficient evidence to connect him with the charges.

The other defendants were Frank B. Johnson, 24; Jerome B. Couch, 25; Jerry Willingham, 23; William Chappell, 40; Jerry R. Eason, 23; Frank Tolbert, 54, and Roger D. Couch, 19, all of the Anniston area.

A ninth man, Cecil Lamar Lewallyn, 22, is under indictment, but he was hospitalized with automobile accident injuries and unable to stand trial.

The jurors, ranging in employment from bank official to truck driver, considered 14 charges, two each for the seven defendants. Each is accused of interfering with interstate transportation and conspiring to commit a crime against the United States.

Grooms in his final charge advised the jurors to lay aside racial considerations.

"We're not trying any conspiracy among the Freedom Riders," he said. "Theeir presence may have motivated the individuals, but that has no relation to this case . . . We're not trying the segregation-integration issue."

The state presented witnesses aimed at placing all eight of the defendants at the Anniston bus station, where the first violence greeted the bus carrying Riders and regular passengers, or outside the city where the bus was burned May 14.

Negro Integrationists Seek Bond Reduction

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7 (AP)—Four Negro ministers sought to get a $1 million appeal bond reduced today while sheriff's deputies continued to attach their property to satisfy a $500,000 libel suit judgment.

Attorneys for the Negro integration leaders asked a judge in state court to approve a smaller bond so they can ask a higher court to review the heavy judgment pending against them and the New York Times.

Meanwhile, sheriff's officers, continuing their search for property owned by the ministers, attached a plot of ground on the outskirts of Montgomery belonging in part to one of the defendants, S. S. Seay Sr.

The property is owned jointly by Seay and his wife, so the attachment was levied only against Seay's share.

Other deputies here and in Birmingham and Mobile already had attached automobiles belonging to the other three defendants, Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Besides taking legal action to seize the ministers' personal belongings, attorneys for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, who won the $500,000 judgment, also have issued garnishments against any financial assets they can find.

The garnishment papers were served on the Montgomery Improvement Assn., of which Abernathy is president and Seay is executive secretary, and the Tuskegee Savings and Loan Assn.

Defense Atty. Charles S. Conley and S. S. Seay Jr., the latter son of one of the defendants, asked Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones informally about the chances of getting the appeal bond cut.

Jones refused to give an answer in the absence of a written motion which Sullivan's attorneys could answer, but he advised the Negroes that in his opinion there is scant likelihood that he can comply with their request.

The judge pointed out that under Alabama law, the appeal bond must equal twice the amount of the judgment. In this case, the bond would be $1 million.

Conley said it would be "impossible for our clients to raise any kind of bond like the law requires."

Car Attached From Negro Minister Sells For $400

A Buick automobile that belonged to the Rev. Ralph Abernathy brought $400 when sold Tuesday to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel judgment for City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

J. T. Terry was high bidder. Bidding started at $100. One Negro who was among the bidders went up to $325.

The auctioneering was handled by Deputy Sheriff F. H. Phelps who attached the car.

Other property belonging to Abernathy and to the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, another local defendant in the libel suit, has been attached but the Abernathy car was the first piece of property to be sold.

Cars have also been seized that belong to the other two defendants, the Revs. Fred Shuttleworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The four Negro ministers, co-defendants with the New York Times in libel actions by Sullivan and Mayor Earl James, failed Monday to get a federal judge to prevent seizure of their property.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled in Opelika that they must exhaust their remedies in state courts before he can enter the case.

Attachment of their property began when their attorneys failed to continue a motion for a new trial and allowed it to expire.

Negroes' Attorneys Seek Cut In Million-Dollar Bond

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Attorneys for four Negro ministers whose property has been attached to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel verdict against them sought Monday to get their million-dollar appeal bond reduced.

By posting bond, the four could avoid attachment of property pending outcome of the case.

So far, the sheriff's deputies have attached automobiles belonging to Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Also attached Tuesday was a small lot in Madison Park, northeast of Montgomery, belonging to the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., also a defendant in the libel action.

ASKED TO RECONSIDER

Attorneys Charles S. Conley and Solomon Seay Jr. Tuesday asked Judge Jones to reconsider continuing their motion for a new trial, as well as to reduce the amount of the bond.

Jones told them they were "dead" so far as a new trial was concerned. He said he had no authority to grant such a continuance.

He also offered the informal opinion that he would also be unable to reduce the amount of the supersedeas bond they must post before appealing the case.

One of the defense attorneys said later that there may be no formal request for reduction of the bond. "Even if it were cut in half," said Conley, "our clients still would have no chance of posting it. We mainly wanted to determine what the judge's reaction might be to such a request." However, he did not rule out the possibility of such a motion, but said attorneys for the Times would be consulted before it would be filed.

The four ministers, along with The New York Times, are all jointly liable for the amount of the $500,000 judgment. The law says the bond should be twice the amount of the judgment.

NOT SUBJECT

The New York Times is not subject to attachment of property at this time since it continued its motion for a new trial. Judge Jones ruled that, because attorneys for the four Negro co-defendants failed to renew their motion for a new trial, they allowed it to expire.

The $500,000 judgment was awarded City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan last fall. A similar $500,000 judgment was awarded Mayor Earl James last week. Motions for a new trial are expected in James' case in the near future.

Beside the attachments of property, garnishment proceedings were filed against any funds any of the four defendants might have in the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Tuskegee Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The Montgomery Improvement Association is a local Negro organization opposed to segregation.

Conley protested to Jones Tuesday that it would be "impossible" for his clients to raise the required million-dollar bond.

Jones told him to offer a motion, which could be set for a hearing and argued between attorneys for the four ministers and attorneys for Sullivanm

Conley urged that if the New York Times posted a million-dollar bond, Sullivan's judgment would be fully secured.

The libel suit grew out of a New York Times advertisement critical of local treatment of Negroes.

Gardner Taylor Gives Rev. Abernathy $2,500 To Help Save Property

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — While his property was being auctioned off in Alabama, Rev. Ralph Abernathy was praising Dr. Gardner C. Taylor in a speech here for a $2,500 contribution.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy delivered the closing address at a Baptist regional meeting presided over by Dr. Taylor.

Speaking before 2,000 persons, the militant Montgomery minister praised Dr. Taylor's contribution to the Negro's struggle for freedom and first class citizenship, and challenged other Baptists to do more than give lip service in the current struggle for equality.

He said that under the leadership of Dr. J. H. Jackson, the National Baptist Convention has given no financial support or encouragement to "our own pastors who are among the leaders fighting for freedom."

The $2,500 was "given to the Southern Christian Leadership conference to help replace the property taken from two of our pastors by the state of Alabama."

Hold Sheriff's Sale of Property

Meanwhile in Montgomery efforts to satisfy a $500,000 libel judgment obtained last November by L. B. Sullivan, Montgomery police commissioner, against Rev. Abernathy, continued with a sheriff's sale of property.

T. W. Shields, sheriff of Marengo county, said he obtained $4,350 by selling a one-twelfth interest owned by the Rev. Abernathy in a 307.9 acre plot of land near Linden, Ala.

Buy Abernathy's Share

He said the interest was purchased by the property owner, all relatives of the clergyman.

The action followed refusal of the Circuit court here to waive a requirement that bonds equal to twice the judgement, or $1,000,000, be posted to hold up seizure of property pending appeal.

The judgment, which is against the Rev. Abernathy, three other Negro clergymen and the New York Times, is the result of a libel suit based on a full page advertisement published in the Times March 29.

Loud Notice Of Intent

EVEN taking it from the standpoint of Negro revolutionaries, it would seem that the parting boot of Abernathy, preacher, was an indiscretion. The white defense should be grateful for the tooting instead of effective silent action.

Abernathy, the substitute Gandhi, blessed a design for having Negroes register to vote in numbers great enough to become the balance of power in Alabama's spring elections.

Abernathy had already endorsed Folsom for governor, but there are many other state offices to be filled.

He said Negroes hope to "join with liberal white voters and eliminate the electing of candidates who have only anti-Negro programs . . ."

Both the AP and UPI broadcast the parting counsel of Abernathy to their newspaper and radio outlets. Thus is Abernathy successful in alerting the white man to the assault upon his social order.

What this might lead to is bloc voting by both whites and Negroes, though this can be viewed only speculatively as the white vote has such a diversity and conflict of interest; e.g., wets and drys, pros and antis on reapportionment, etc.

Nevertheless, the sound of the certain trumpet and the current colonization of Alabama by federal cops will probably put it into the heads of white leaders that unregistered whites must register as a duty to their breed. It might become a high civic duty cheerfully served to hire an ambulance to get one's unregistered grandmother to the registrar.

Abernathy can be thanked for the loud notice of intent.

So much for the racial aspect of the voter registration jihad.

There is a more fundamental concern. People who have to be led or prodded to register to vote, be they white or colored, probably ought not to be voting. Both races will pay a price for this.

SEPT.
NOV.



The Montgomery Advertiser Journal 9-3-61
Montgomery Ala. P1

EFFIGIES HANG IN ANNISTON

Four local and national figures were hanged in effigy Tuesday night during a segregation rally at Anniston. Dangling (from left to right) are Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Anniston FBI agents Clay Slate and Joe Landers, and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.—AP Wirephoto

Police Disperse Negro Gathering

P 4 E

GORDO (AP)—Sheriff's deputies and highway patrolman Thursday night quickly dispersed a crowd of between 50 and 100 Negroes who gathered around the city jail in this west Alabama town. Dem 9-3-61

The group formed after a white man was arrested following an incident involving a Negro youth, but there was no disturbance at the jail.

Pickens County Sheriff Bob Shields said about 15 deputies and highway patrolmen responded to a call from Gordo police.

Shields said Woodrow Bush, 42, of Ethelsville, a white carnival worker, was arrested after 12-year-old Lee Howard, a Negro, was struck in the head with a gun.

Bush was taken to the Gordo jail and posted bond.

Shields said the incident took place at a shooting gallery operated by Bush. He said Bush contended the gun slipped and struck the boy.

Howard was treated by a physician.

Tuskegeans, Denied View Of Play In B'ham, See It Here

P. 6 Birmingham Herald
Dat. 11-18-61

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

A group of Alabama students and teachers, who were denied permission to view a national touring company's performance set for Birmingham, enjoyed the play in Atlanta's desegregated Tower Theatre Monday night.

They pointed out, however, that they didn't see too many Atlantans of color in the audience taking advantage of "what others hunger and thirst for" in the deep South.

The 33 students and teachers came from Tuskegee Institute and were in charge of Prof. S. D. Walker, chairman of the Department of Humanities, who had tried but failed to obtain seats for the group to see Friedrich Schiller's "Mary Stuart" at the Temple Theatre in Birmingham.

Prof. Walker contacted the producer Michael Dewell of the National Repertory Theater in New York City, explaining how much they desired to see "Mary Stuart" and telling of the denial and disappointment.

The bright spot, he learned, was nearby Atlanta, where the Tower Theatre had desegregated its seating arrangements in conformity with national actors' agreements and trends.

Producer Dewell, himself acted as host to the Tuskegee group and they were greeted most cordially and received by the entire cast, including stars Eva Lugalienne and Faye Emerson.

According to reviews of the play, Atlanta was "fortunate" to be on the touring list of "Mary Stuart" it offered some of the most stirring theater ever seen in the city.

REV. FRED. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

'JUST WANT TO BE FREE'

Fight for rights involves minister in 21 court cases

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham is a likely candidate for the title of the most jailed leader in the civil rights movement.

Currently, he is under conviction in six separate cases for challenging segregation in Birmingham. In addition, he is under a $5,000 peace bond which he is appealing, he faces another charge in Montgomery scheduled for trial in July, and his children are under conviction for defying bus segregation in Gadsden.

That makes nine criminal cases pending for the family.

* * *

BESIDES THAT, Mr. Shuttlesworth is involved in 12 civil court actions; in five of them he is a defendant and in seven he is the plaintiff. This makes a total of 21 active court cases, civil and criminal, in which he is involved.

And this does not count two civil cases and one criminal case which he's won in the last year.

Also uncounted is a contempt sentence which he has already served. Birmingham Court Recorder Conway fined him $10 and sent him to jail for 24 hours for contempt on June 2 when he refused to promise not to break any segregation laws for the next year.

"Sometimes I have a hard time keeping up with all of them myself," Mr. Shuttlesworth says of all his various litigations. "You know, I didn't really mean to get involved in so much; I just want to be free."

* * *

MR. SHUTTLESWORTH'S battles in the courts have now been going on for five years — since 1956 when he organized the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights to fill the breach when the NAACP was outlawed in Alabama.

He recently accepted a call for Revelation Baptist Church in Cincinnati in order to meet the economic needs of his large family, but at the request of Birmingham colored citizens he has agreed to keep his residence in Birmingham and will continue to give active leadership to the movement there.

He will also continue his leadership in two Southwide civil rights organizations — the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Conferences Education Fund.

* * *

HIS CURRENT six criminal convictions add up to total sentences of 810 days in jail (over two years) and $1,400 in fines. Two of the convictions have recently been upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court; these were a 90-day sentence and $100 fine on a conspiracy charge growing out of the first challenge to Birmingham bus segregation in 1958 and 180-day sentence and $10 fine on another conspiracy charge during the 1960 sit-in campaign in Birmingham.

During the recent Freedom Ride crisis in Birmingham, Mr. Shuttlesworth was arrested on four charges in two weeks. He received 90-day sentences and $500 fines on two separate conspiracy charges, and he was sentenced to 180 days and $100 fines on two other charges—refusing to move and interfering with an officer.

* * *

IT WAS AFTER the trial of the two latter charges that City Recorder Conway gave him the 24-hour sentence for contempt and placed him under $5,000 bond to keep the peace for a year. He is appealing the peace bond and the convictions.

The charge he faces in Montgomery is on a breach of peace charge for attempting, along with other civil rights leaders to integrate the Trailways bus station there during the Freedom Rides.

* * *

IN THE CIVIL COURTS, Mr. Shuttlesworth, along with three other Alabama ministers, is being sued for $3 million in five libel suits by Montgomery and state officials. This results from an ad on which their names ap- TIMES, defending Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., when he was under indictment in Alabama.

Trials of two of the libel suits are complete, with judgments of $500,000 in each.

Mr. Shuttlesworth is a plaintiff in civil rights suits challenging segregation in the Brimingham schools, the Birmingham parks, and the Birmingham airport restaurant.

He has sued the Greyhound Bus Company for $9 million damages for the arrest of his children; and he has sued to prevent Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor from sending detectives to civil rights meetings in Birmingham; he along with the other defendants has filed a counter suit to the libel suit; and he is a party to a new suit asking the federal court to nullify local segregation ordinances pertaining to bus stations.

* * *

ON THE CREDIT side of the ledger, the Birmingham leader has chalked up some court victories: an 18 - day sentence and $100 fine on a charge of giving false information to police was thrown out in Circuit Court, when the prosecuting witness failed to show up.

And the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights has won its suits challenging segregation on Birmingham city buses and in the city's Terminal Railroad station.

Mr. Shuttlesworth reports that segregation signs are now down in the Terminal station and, since the Freedom Rides, in the Greyhound station.

* * *

BUT PERHAPS the greatest victory in Birmingham is that because of Mr. Shuttlesworth's leadership the colored citizens of this sity are now more united than ever before and are determined to continue their struggle to win first - class citizenship.

At a recent anniversary celebration of the Alabama Christian Movement, they voted full support for Mr. Shuttlesworth.

In response, he delivered a message around the text "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee" and told the members that although he was accepting the call to the Cincinnati church he would continue to spend part of his time in Birmingham.



REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Shuttlesworth files appeal in riot case

BY LOU ISAACSON
News staff writer

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth has appealed a Circuit Court ruling upholding his conviction of conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace here last Mothers Day.

Circuit Judge Wallace Gibson Wednesday upheld a lower court fine of $500 and three months at hard labor in County Jail.

Shuttlesworth's appeal of Gibson's ruling will go to the Alabama Court of Appeals. He was free on $1,000 bond today.

He still faces another appeal hearing in Circuit Court involving a breach of the peace violation in connection with sit-in demonstrations at Greyhound Bus Station May 17. This case will probably be set sometime next week.

DURING THE hearing before Gibson, the state introduced testimony which showed that Shuttlesworth had been sent $500 by an official of the Congress on Race Equality (CORE) prior to the race violence at Trailways Bus Station May 14.

The state also proved that shortly after the incident members of the freedom rider group assembled at Shuttlesworth's North Birmingham church where they were introduced and a collection taken ur for them to use in their travels through the South.

Deputy Circuit Solicitor Ed Hamill argued that the principles of the law were involved in the case and were applicable in this case.

SHUTTLESWORTH'S attorneys, Orzelle Billingsley and Peter Hall, argued that anybody has the right of freedom of speech and assembly and that Shuttlesworth did no more than that.

Shuttlesworth testified he did receive the $500 and distributed it among freedom rider members at his church after the incident.

He denied being a member of CORE, having knowledge of their trips through the South, or knowing of the mob which gathered at the bus staiton.

He said he did not know any of the CORE members until they introduced themselves at his home on the night of May 14.

GORDON S. CARY, 29, field director for CORE, testified that he had arranged the freedom rider trips, but that to his knowledge Shuttlesworth knew nothing of the arrangements.

He admitted however, that memos to the press and other organizations were sent out prior to the freedom riders departure from New York.

Shuttlesworth testified that he advised James Peck, integration leader, of possible violence here during a long distance conversation from Atlanta early in the morning of May 14.

HE SAID HE was told by Negro Minister C. H. Oliver that two CBS officials had called Oliver and warned him that violence would erupt at the bus station.

Shuttlesworth named David Lowe and Howard K. Smith as the two men who called Oliver prior to the incident.

Birmingham Judge Gives Shuttlesworth Jail Term

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A state court judge Wednesday upheld the conviction of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth on a charge of conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace in last spring's race violence here.

Judge Wallace Gibson, who heard the case without a jury, fined the Negro integration leader $500 and sentenced him to three months in county jail.

Shuttlesworth's attorneys gave notice of appeal and bond was set at $1,000.

The case traced to race violence at a Birmingham bus station when a group of "Freedom Riders" arrived here last May 14.

Shuttlesworth also has appealed a conviction on conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace in connection with demonstrations at another bus station here May 17.

Shuttlesworth's attorneys were denied a motion to exclude state's testimony tying the minister with the "Freedom Rider" violence.

Atty. Peter Hall said the state failed to show that Shuttlesworth conspired or provoked the race violence that Mother's Day.

Hall said some of the "Freedom Riders" spoke at Shuttlesworth's church following the incidents.

Shuttlesworth denied being a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, which sponsored the Freedom Rides, or knowing any members of the group prior to their arrival here.

But he said he received a $500 money order from Marvin Rich, a CORE director, and gave the money to the "Freedom Riders" when they assembled at his house after the bus station violence.

STUDY UNDER WAY

State Adopts Science Use Against Mix

The Montgomery Advertiser
Thurs. 11-2-61
Montgomery, Ala.

BY BOB INGRAM

The State of Alabama has opened a new front in its fight to preserve racial segregation.

Securing the services of a noted anthropologist, the state has undertaken to prove scientifically that segregation, per se, does not make a Negro mentally inferior because the Negro—segregated or not—is mentally inferior to the white.

Further, the state is seeking to brand as bunk the so-called Boas equalitarian anthropological doctrine, which holds that the learning capacity of an individual depends entirely on environment and that neither race nor heredity is a contributing factor.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DETAILS OF THIS unusual approach to the racial issue were revealed Wednesday by Montgomery attorney Ralph Smith, who has been retained by Gov. Patterson to represent him in all racial litigation.

With the approval of the governor—and at state expense — Smith entered into an agreement with Dr. Wesley Critz George of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine to make the detailed anthropological study.

"It was my feeling, and one shared by Gov. Patterson, that we should explore every avenue in our efforts to preserve racial segregation," Smith said. "I think that many people in the South sincerely believe that the mental capacity of a Negro is inferior to that of a white, yet these same people think that science has proved to the contrary. Actually, scientific data supports the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro, and that is the point we seek to make with this study."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SMITH SAID he had turned to the scientific approach to the race issue because "the rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court have made it clear that it is no longer an issue of states rights or interposition but of science."

Noting that the Supreme Court had invited a scientific exploration of the subject of race, Smith said a decision was made early this year for Alabama to accept that invitation.

Dr. George agreed in February to devote his full attention to the study during his three-month summer vacation. For this work he was paid $3,000 out of the Governor's Emergency Fund—$1,000 a month, the same pay he receives as a member of the North Carolina faculty.

(It was the issuance of the $3,000 check this week which led to the discovery that the study was being made. Neither Gov. Patterson nor Smith had previously announced that such a survey was being conducted.)

A complete, rough draft of the study has now been prepared. In fact, Smith flew to Chapel Hill, N.C., Wednesday to go over the final draft with Dr. George.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SMITH CONCEDED that he did not know what value the study might serve in future litigation, but added "we felt it was our duty to let the courts and the public know that the scientific world does not think instant integration is proper."

"We have made the study for whatever purpose it might serve," he added, "and of cours it is our hope that it will cause the courts to take a new look at the situation."

The voluminous report compiled by Dr. George and Smith is entitled "A New Look at the Race Problem," and chapter headings include: "Are All Babies Approximately Uniform and Equal When They Are Born?'; "Are There Fundamental Differences Between the White and Negro Races?"; ""The Mechanism of Heredity"; "Race and Crime"; and "Genetics, Personality and Racial Differences."

In the preface to the study, the purpose of the work is outlined, to wit, that segregation does not have a bad psychological effect on the Negro race. In discussing this point, Dr. George and Smith comment:

"In reaching this conclusion the court based its decision on theories which have no basis in scientific fact. These theories were rooted in the equalitarian anthropological doctrine of Boas, a doctrine which holds that race and heredity play no part in an individual's learning capacity, a doctrine which holds that all persons regardless of ancestry or heredity have the same learning capacity if they are given the same environment. (It is) a doctrine which woefully ignores the scientific data on the subject.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Thurs. 11-2-'61

"**FOR WHATEVER PURPOSE** it may serve, it is the aim of this work to set the record straight. Whatever may be the outcome, the American public and its courts should not be sold a scientific hoax without at least knowing they have bought a hoax."

In the introduction, written by Smith, the local attorney explains his role in the issue:

"The instant integrationists would close the door to further thought by having you believe that the medical and legal questions on the race issue are resolved. The truth is that they are not resolved for the obvious reason that the problem is unabated with the prospects of growing worse. What has happened in reality is that the Supreme Court has attempted a scientific solution of the race problem without having scientific evidence before it. It invited science to enter in but did not receive it. It attempted to open and close the door at the same time. Having so erred, the court will undoubtedly one day take another look. I was retained as a practicing attorney to prepare for that day."

Smith, in his introduction, then reemphasized that the race question is no longer one of constitutional government and states rights, but anthropology:

"Regardless of how steeped in constitutional principals or how popular their advocacy at home, Southern lawyers must now recognize that the issue of states righs as regards the race question has been settled, that we now commemorate the 100th anniversary of its settlement with cannons, and that the courts have undertaken an amateurish scientific solution to the issue in a manner which has been most nonprofessional, unbelievably credulous and almost infantile on the part of the courts and lawyers alike.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"HOWEVER, WHAT the vast majority of lawyers and the American public generally do not know is that the current scientific data favors a segregated society for the development and welfare of both races and the advancement of our civilization. The data simply has not been presented to the courts because we have mistaken the issue involved as being constitutional when it is scientific instead."

Smith noted that the use of science rather than states rights in the racial fight was espoused in a recent book, "Race and Reason," by Carleton Putnam, author of the noted "Putnam Letter." However, Smith said the state of Alabama had launched its anthropological survey several months before Putnam's book was published.

Ex-Professor Defends Racial Report

CHAPEL HILL (AP)—A retired University of North Carolina scientist, who has gained a reputation in this State as a defender of racial segregation, denied Thursday a study he is making for Alabama seeks to prove the white race intellectually superior to the Negro race.

Dr. Wesley Critz George, 72, said "The purpose of the study is to determine what science has revealed with regard to racial differences in general, to what extent they are hereditary or environmental."

Dr. George has been an outspoken advocate of segregation of the races in North Carolina.

Dr. George said he was "concerned about the use of phrases that are irritating to everybody—this inferiority business. So far as I know that expression has never been used in any connection in our discussions with the State of Alabama."

George conferred Wednesday with attorney Ralph Smith of Montgomery, Ala., retained by Gov. John Patterson to represent him in racial litigation.

Smith was quoted in Montgomery as saying "scientific data supports the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro, and that is the point we seek to make with this study."

George, a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine for 41 years, retired in June. He then plunged into the study work for Alabama.

George said Smith told him that since the U.S. Supreme Court had based its desegregation decision "not on the Constitution but on so-called scientific evidence, we ought to examine the scientific evidence of this race problem."

Smith flew here Wednesday and received a semifinal report of George's study. The UNC scientist said he is in the process of drafting the final report, which will be completed in about three or four weeks.

He said Smith had first asked him to prepare a review for Alabama on the psychological aspect of the race problem.

"I said no," George stated. "I'm not a psychologist and not qualified. He then said, 'Will you make a survey of the genetic aspect of the problem?' I said yes."

"What I'm doing," he explained, "is a little broader than that. I am studying the biology of the race problem from a scientific point of view. This is a study of the life of sciences, which takes into consideration the intellectual question."

A report from Montgomery said George has been paid $1,000 a month for his work. Smith was quoted as saying, "It was my feeling, and one shared by Gov. Patterson, that we should explore every avenue in our efforts to preserve racial segregation."

George, a native of Yadkin County, North Carolina, is a former professor of histology and embriology. For 12 years he was head of the Department of Anatomy.

George said he became interested about 10 years ago in exploring the racial differences from a scientific view. He said he had written some things on the subject which have been published and widely circulated.

The UNC professor was one of the organizers and chief spokesmen for the North Carolina Patriots, a pro-segregation group formed soon after the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing racial discrimination in public school assignment.

The group, now under new leadership, is now known as the N. C. Defenders.

Alabama Seeks Study Of Races

Lawyer Says State Out To Prove Superiority Of White Over Negro

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 2.—The State of Alabama has hired a scientist and a lawyer to try to prove, the lawyer says, that white persons are superior to Negroes intellectually.

Attorney Ralph Smith of Montgomery, retained by Gov. John Patterson to represent him in racial litigation, gave these details of the arrangement:

Smith, with Patterson's approval, entered into an agreement last February with Dr. Wesley Critz George, retired member of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine faculty, to make a detailed study of anthropological differences between the races.

Smith said he and Patterson felt that "we should explore every avenue in our efforts to preserve racial segregation."

'Point We Seek'

He added: "I think that many people in the South sincerely believe that the mental capacity of a Negro is inferior to that of a white, yet these same people think that science has proved to the contrary. Actually, scientific data supports the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro, and that is the point we seek to make with this study."

The report is in draft form. It is entitled, "A New Look at Race Problem."

Both authors, in their preface, say the Supreme Court concluded that segregation is harmful to Negroes. Denying this George and Smith say "the court based its decision on theories which have no basis in scientific fact."

Scientist Denies Report On Study's Purpose

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 2.—(AP)—A North Carolina scientist said Thursday he was making a study for the State of Alabama "to determine what science has revealed with regard to racial differences in general."

Dr. Wesley Critz George of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine denied a report that the study was being made to support the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro race.

"So far as I know that expression has never been used in any connection in our discussions with the State of Alabama," Dr. George declared.

"I'm concerned," he added, "about the use of phrases that are irritating to everybody—this inferiority business."

George said the purpose of his study "is to determine what science has revealed with regard to racial differences in general, to what extent they are hereditary or environmental."

AIMS OF RACIAL STUDY RELATED

Looking Into 'Biology of Problem'—Scientist

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—A retired University of North Carolina scientist denied Thursday that a study he is making for the state of Alabama is to support the contention that the white race, intellectually, is superior to the Negro race.

Dr. Wesley Critz George, 72, said "the purpose of the study is to determine what science has revealed with regard to racial differences in general, to what extent they are hereditary or environmental."

Dr. George, a segregationist, said he was "concerned about the use of phrases that are irritating to everybody—this inferiority business. So far as I know that expression has never been used in any connection in our discussions with the state of Alabama."

SEES ATTORNEY

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'NOT PSYCHOLOGIST'

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ANATOMY DEPT. HEAD

George, a native of Yadkin county is a former professor of histology and embriology. For 12 years he was head of the department of anatomy.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

OCT.
ANNISTON- 8 MEN BUS BURNING TRIAL

Riot Trial Set For Tomorrow

Eight Men Charged In Burning Of Bus Carrying 'Freedom Riders'

By The Associated Press

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 29.—Eight men charged in the mob burning of a Greyhound bus—the first of the protest rider violence—go on trial Tuesday.

The face Federal charges of interfering with interstate transportation, a crime punishable by 20 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine on conviction. They also are charged with conspiracy.

The charges date back to last May 14, when a regularly scheduled bus crossed the Georgia line into Alabama.

The bus carried, among other passengers, a racially integrated team sent into the South by the Congress of Racial Equality to test bus station segregation.

The so-called Freedom Riders had run into some minor trouble —a shoving here, a threat there —but nothing serious in their swing through the South.

Hints Of Trouble

There were hints that tougher trouble awaited them in Alabama, a state that prints "Heart of Dixie" on its automobile tags and remains one of the major bastions of racial segregation.

As a precaution, Floyd Mann, state public safety director, ordered a plainsclothesman to board the bus when it left Atlanta for Alabama.

The bus arrived at the Greyhound terminal in this East Alabama city at 1:20 p.m., carrying nine Freedom Riders—five Negroes and four white persons—along with six other passengers, the plainsclothesman and the driver.

A crowd estimated at 150 to 200 persons was waiting when the bus pulled into the station. Some had been milling around the station for five hours.

People in the crowd started shouting. They threw rocks. A couple of men laid down in front of the bus to keep it from getting away.

Floodgates Open

The mob moved in. At least two windows in the bus were broken, either by thrown objects or by club-like weapons in the hands of the mob.

Police arrived, drove the crowd back from the bus, and ordered the bus on its way.

During the 10 minutes of seige at the bus station, somebody slashed or puctured at least one tire.

The driver moved the bus out of Anniston toward Birmingham. With the bus moved a stream of cars—carrying either curiosity seekers or angry men bent on violence.

About five miles outside Anniston the driver pulled over when he felt a tire go flat.

Quickly, the mob encircled the bus. They howled at the bus and bombarded it with rocks.

Ell M. Cowling, the plain clothesman who boarded the bus in Atlanta, blocked the door of the bus, holding back the mob trying to board it.

Molotov Cocktail

Smoke began to fill the bus, and flames began eating away at the interior.

Still, Mr. Cowling held the angry crowd at bay, and kept the passengers on the bus.

In a matter of moments, a Highway Patrol car arrived. One of the patrolmen fired his pistol into the air. The mob paused.

Inside the bus, the smoke was intense and the fire was beginning to spread. Mr. Cowling let the passengers get off.

The bus was destroyed by the fire, with nothing more than the frame remaining.

Twelve of the passengers were hospitalized for treatment for smoke inhalation.

The defendants in Tuesday's trial, all of the Anniston area, are Kenneth L. Alams, 41; Frank B. Johnson, 42; Jerome Byron Couch, 25; Jerry Willingham, 23; William Chappell, 40; Jerry Ronald Eason, 23; Frank Tolbert, 54, and Roger Dale Couch, 19.

NEGROES APPEAL

Libel Suits Called Part Of Segregation 'Scheme'

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 1
Dec. 10-20-61

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Attorneys for four Negro ministers argued before a panel of three federal judges Monday that two $500,000 libel judgments against them make Negroes fearful to assert their rights.

Libel verdicts for City Commissioners Earl James and L. B. Sullivan were part of "one overall scheme" to end agitation against segregation, said Richard Watts, white Chicago attorney.

He told the judges of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals they had a right and duty to step in and set aside the libel judgments and halt pending libel suits totaling $2 million.

But attorney Roland Nachman, who represented James and Sullivan, pointed to a federal rule forbidding a federal court to interfere in law suits in state courts.

He told the court that federal law is clear on this point, and allows no exceptions in the case of alleged civil rights violations.

The four ministers are the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, of Atlanta and formerly of Montgomery, the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

They allege a conspiracy on the part of Gov. John Patterson, the three Montgomery city commissioners, and the sheriffs of Montgomery, Jefferson, Mobile, and Marengo counties.

Patterson has a million dollar libel suit pending against the four ministers. City Commissioner Frank Parks has a pending $500,000 suit against them, as has former City Commissioner Clyde Sellers. All the suits are now in U.S. District Court here, having been removed from the state courts.

ALLEGED ACTIONS

The suit seeks to enjoin the four sheriffs from attaching property of the ministers to satisfy the $500,000 judgment for Sullivan.

The four Negro integration leaders were all co-defendants with the New York Times in the series of libel suits growing out of an advertisement critical of alleged actions of Alabama officials aimed at Negro demonstrators.

Watts said the suits constitute a threat not only to the defendants but to anyone who might wish to "call attention to what they regard as unfortunate events in Montgomery."

Judge Minor Wisdom broke in to ask if "you're shooting at bigger fish" (a broad injunction to forbid the state officials to curtail constitutional rights).

Watts said that while relief was sought only for the four Negroes, the complaint was based in part on the deterring effects of the libel judgments on "the type of activity known as peaceful non-resistance." But he said the suit was not brought on behalf of Negroes as a class.

Nachman cited a number of cases to show that federal courts have avoided interfering with state court litigation.

Referring to Watt's description of the libel judgments as "enormous" he said that part of the purpose of a libel judgment is to deter others from libel.

Attorney Charles Conley of Montgomery said a conspiracy by Gov. Patterson and the local city officials has existed since February, 1960.

"CONSPIRACY"

10-10-61

He said that after Negro students demonstrated at the Capitol last year, the governor "used the force of his office to obtain the dismissal of these students." He said the libel suits were instituted as part of the same "conspiracy."

Chief point in dispute between Watt and Nachman was whether federal law allowed the U.S. court to intervene. Watt said the rule against interfering with state courts was merely a "self-restraint" which did not apply when constitutional questions covered under the Civil Rights Act were involved. Nachman said "no circumstances were present in the case to take it out of the bounds of the prohibition. . . ."

The case was appealed to the federal appellate court after U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. dismissed it.

$ Million suit fought

Birmingham Age-Herald
P. 3
Dec. 10-14-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An attorney for Southern Christian Leadership Conference (of which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is President) last week filed in the Alabama Supreme Court an appeal in the famous New York Times 'million dollar' libel suit against four integration leaders.

The appeal entered raised the fundamtntal issue of freedom of the press, speech, and association.

The attorney for the Atlanta-based integrationist organization, Charles S. Conley, declared that the outcome of his appeal would be particularly precedental. The cases grew out of criticism of state and local officials of Alabama by supporters of Dr. King who had been indicted for perjury by the Alabama authorities. He was later acquitted.

* * *

RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Joseph E. Lowery, S. S. Seay Sr., all ministers, were found guilty of libel several months ago in two out of five cases still pending in the Alabama courts.

Judgement was executed in one of the cases resulting in the loss of the clergymen's automobiles, personal and community property late in the summer. The remaining three cases were granted removal to Federal courts.

The appeal last week was in the L. B. Sullivan case. The appeal raised several constitutional issues surrounding the appellant's rights under the 14th amendment.

Counsel for the defendants was denied the right to poll the jurors as to their interest or bias in the litigation. Respite was sought from what the brief termed an invalid trial which took place in a segregated court room.

The refusal of the trial court to even hear a motion for a new trial constituted a violation of the "due process clause" of the 14th amendment, they said.

Ministers appeal $500,000 suits

Birmingham News
Dec. 10-21-61
P. 11

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A 3-judge panel of the U.S. Fifth District Court of Appeals this week took under advisement an appeal by four ministers of half-million-dollar libel suits filed against them by Governor John Patterson and City Commissioner Frank Parks.

Attorneys for the four ministers accused Gov. Patterson of conspiring with county and city officials to file against them in an attempt to discourage integration movements in Alabama.

They also claimed the federal court should have declared two previous libel suit rulings against the ministers null and void. The suits, each for $500,000 were awarded in favor of Police Commissioner Lester B. Sullivan and Mayor Earl Jones.

Baltimore Sun

ALL SUITS arose from an advertisement in the New York Times of March 29, funds for the legal defense 1960, which appealed for funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Attorney Charles Conley is representing the Revs. Ralph Abernaths and S.S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery; Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

4 Negroes Charge Rights Conspiracy

Attack Libel Judgments As Part Of Plan They Say Started In 1960

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9 (AP)—Four Negro ministers named along with The New York Times in a series of libel suits contended today that the complaints are part of a conspiracy to deny them their civil rights.

Through their attorneys, the Negroes asked the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to nullify two $500,000 judgments and keep two other libel suits, seeking another $1.5 million, from coming to trial.

Each of the three members of the Montgomery City Commission sued The Times and the four Negroes for $500,000 and Gov. John Patterson asked for $1 million because of an advertisement in The New York newspaper.

Ad Sought Legal Funds

The full-page ad, which was critical of the handling of Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery early in 1960, sought funds for the legal defense of Martin Luther King Jr. when the Negro integrationist was facing trial on charges of lying about his state income tax. King later was acquitted.

Mayor Earl James and Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan were awarded $500,000 by juries. The suits by Patterson and City Commissioner Frank Parks are still pending.

Both in Federal court and in the state court trials, the Negroes insisted their names were used in The Times advertisement without their knowledge or consent.

In the arguments today, Negro Attorney Charles Conley of Montgomery told the appellate court a conspiracy by the governor and other officials to deprive Negroes of their civil rights began with the student demonstrations in February, 1960.

Cites Incidents

Conley mentioned a sit-in at the Montgomery County Courthouse lunch counter, the refusal of state authorities to permit Negroes to have a rally on the capitol grounds, and the expulsion of nine student leaders from Alabama State College as a result of the demonstrations.

At one point Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans asked what connection those incidents had with the libel suits. Conley replied they were part of what he called the conspiracy.

A white attorney representing the Negro ministers, Richard Watt of Chicago, argued that Federal court action is necessary to prevent state officials from going into state court with libel claims and collecting heavy damages which have the effect of deterring others.

He said the judgments here go beyond the individual defendants and affect freedom of speech as guaranteed by the Federal constitution.

The Negroes are Ralph Abernathy and S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Nashville. Lowery was pastor of a church at Mobile when the suit was filed.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

OCTOBER

Preacher defies Talladega sheriff

Birmingham News P.1
Tues. 10-3-61
Birmingham, Ala.

(See pictures, Page 21)

TALLADEGA, Ala., Oct. 3—Talladega County officials ordered an international tent revival closed here Monday night, ostensibly because both Negroes and whites were allowed to attend.

But instead of vacating the premises, the evangelist, the Rev. Charles E. Johnson of Piedmont, asked Sheriff Luke Brewer to leave the tent, and continued the revival.

The Rev. Johnson said he would not leave Talladega "until my work here is finished."

Sheriff Brewer walked into the tent midway of Monday night's service and handed Johnson the eviction order. It read:

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED members of the County Court of Commissioners of Talladega County, Ala., do hereby notify you by this letter to immediately vacate the premises belonging to Talladega County on which you are presently situated.

It was signed by W. F. Killough, judge of probate, and Commissioners Howard Bussey, L. R. Hutto, W. B. Caldwell and Alva Adkison.

The tent, which seats 2000, has a roped-off section for Negroes. Only a handful of Negroes were among the estimated 150 persons attending Monday night's services.

Johnson began the revival Sept. 23 with the assistance of the Rev. Billy Walker Jr. of Montgomery and the Rev. Charles Fowler of Talladega. He said there were 150 repenters" the first week.

Johnson said he was welcomed into Talledega "with open arms" after placing an ad in the local paper stating that the tent would be sectioned off for Ngro people.

THE THREE MIISTERS told a reporter that Sheriff Brewer said the tent would be cut down if the revival wasn't halted.

Brewer denied making that statement Monday night, although several persons in the congregation said they heard him make it.

The Rev. Johnson said Police Chief Victor Dyson had advised him last week that he (Johnson) would be held responsible for any "trouble."

According to the minister, he was called into Dyson's office and asked if he were not familiar with Southern laws and customs. He said Dyson told him it was against the city code to have Negroes and whites under the same roof. He also said the chief told him he did not have ample policemento "cope with" a situation he was afaraid might develop.

TOLD OF JOHNSON'S statements, Dyson said Monday night, "I hope the Lord will forgive him if he says I told him that."

Both the Rev. Walker and the Rev. Fowler said they were with Johnson in Dyson's office, and said the police chief made the statements.

The ministers also told of having been warned by a carload of men last week that they would be pulled from the pulpit, whipped and run out of town if the tent were not closed.

Talladega was the scene last month of the widely publicized flogging trials, in which seven men were either convicted of or pleaded guilty to floggings in the county earlier this year.

ALTHOUGH Sheriff Brewer denied saying the tent would be cut down, he did admit telling Johnson that the tent "is large enough to cut in two and take part of it to the College Hill (Negro) section."

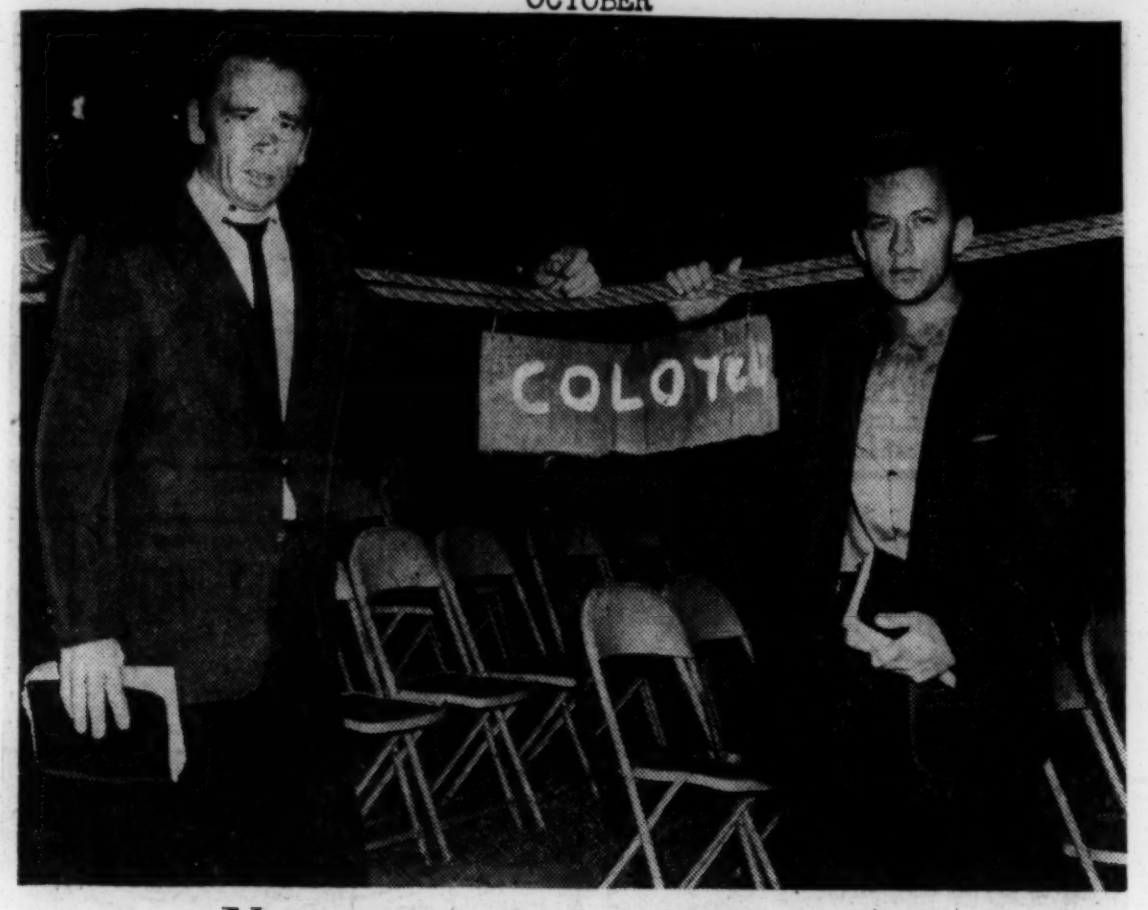
Johnson said Brewer "gave him" until today to get the tent down.

The minister implied that if he were forced to vacate county property, the revival would continue on private property.

Judge Killough, one of the county officials signing the eviction notice, had little comment when questioned by a reporter Monday night.

He only said that the commissioners had had complaints from the County Health Department, next to which the tent is erected. He said the complaints concerned a faucet which had been left running, and bottles which had been strewn on the premises.

Killough did say that the commissoiners arrived at their decision after a public meeting on the subject.



Negro section inside tent

The Rev. Charles Johnson, left, and the Rev. Billy Walker Jr. point to a crudely painted sign indicating the section for Negroes.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

AUGUST
REV. F.L. SHUTTLESWORTH, BIRMINGHAM
INSTALLED AS PASTOR OF
REVELATION BAPTIST CHURCH
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Shuttlesworth Installed As Pastor Of Cincy Church

Birmingham record

With gifts, including cash and useful articles, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, closed out his eight and a half year pastorate of Bethel Baptist Church (North) Sunday night, Aug. 13 with a shower of well-wishing oratory.

p. 3

He has been installed pastor of Revelation Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. A busload of his ardent followers plan to go to the Midwest city next Sunday to give him a boosting visit.

World 8-16-61

The Rev. Shuttlesworth told his faithful follower, including the dedicated members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights that he will continue to champion their cause and lead the struggle for civil rights in Birmingham with which he has been identified for the past five years.

Bethel is the four Alabama pastorage which the Rev. Shuttlesworth said he has given up during his ministry. The Birmingham pulpit perhaps gave him his biggest boost from which he catapulted into a national freedom-creating figure.

Meantime, the Rev. Shuttlesworth who preached his farewell sermon at a spirited and souting 11:00 Sunday morning service heralded the Bethel officers praise his leadership and review his leadership in a community which now has a high school, swimming pool, transit bus service and a cluster of voters.

Speaking for the church were Charlie Watson, chairman of the board of deacons; James Revis chairman of the trustee board; Walter Bloxom, usher board; Mrs. Katie Watson, choirs; Miss Veronica Chappel, youth; and Mrs. Alberta Thornton, missionary.

Speaking as friends were: the Rev. Edward Gardner, first vice-president of the Alabama Christian Movement; E. H. Murphy, insurance underwriter; Mrs. Eula Menefee, federated clubs; the Rev. L. J. Rogers, pastor of Shady Grove Baptist Church; the Rev. T. L. Lane ,pastor of Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church; Geo. Walker, Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World; and the Rev. J. H. McGinnis ,pastor of Wilson Chapel.

In his remarks, the Rev. Shuttlesworth announced that he was due in Washington, D. C. Aug. 17 for a petition ceremony. He added that he would return to Birmingham Friday morning, Aug. 18 for a hearing in federal court on two motions in reference to a recreational desegregation suit and at the airport care desegregation case. Prelude by Mrs. Bessie Jones, solo by Mrs. Geraldine Estelle, the occasion by Mrs. Vivian Durant, selection by the Bethel choir and the Movement choir rounded out the program.

A printed financial report distributed to the Bethel membership showed that under the more than 8-year administration of Pastor Shuttlesworth $126,017.92 was raised. The report also indicated that the church has a cash balance on hand

Patterson Gets Libel Suit Bill

The Legislature Friday approved and sent to Gov. John Patterson for signature a bill designed to make it easier to sue out-of-state newspapers for libel in Alabama courts.

Legislative action was completed when the House concurred in a Senate amendment spelling out that the provisions apply only to future actions and not to any pending suits.

The bill stemmed from a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling against a series of libel suits filed against the New York Times by city officials in Birmingham and Bessemer.

They filed complaints seeking a total of $3.0 million in the wake of a series of stories by Times reporter Harrison Salisbury about racial conditions in the Birmingham area.

U.S. Dist. Judge H. Hobert Grooms of Birmingham held that the suits could be filed in his court because Salisbury got information for his articles in Alabama and thus did part of the work on them in this state.

The appeals court reversed Grooms, however, on grounds that under Alabama law the action on which the suit is based must be completed in Alabama.

Publication of the Salisbury series was not completed until it was printed in New York, the court ruled. The newly approved legislation would permit suits when only part of the act is committed in Alabama.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

THREE MOBILE NEGORES ASKED FEDERAL COURT FOR AN INJUNCTION DESEGREGATING RESTAURANT, RESTROOM ETC., AT MOBILE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

3 Mobilians Ask Mixing For Airport

Army Reservists Seek To Remove All Segregation

MOBILE (AP) — Three Mobile Negroes Monday asked federal court for an injunction desegregating restaurant, restroom and waiting room facilities at Mobile's municipal airport.

The petition asked that the city of Mobile be restrained from continuing a policy, practice, custom and usage of refusing to serve Negroes in the airport restaurant solely because of race and color.

The class action also made similar requests for a legal bar on the practice of segregating Negroes in the waiting rooms and restrooms.

MARSHALL LISTED

Listed as counsel in the action were Constance Baker Motley and Thurgood Marshall of New York, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Attys. Charles F. Wilson, Pensacola Negro, and Clarence E. Moses, Mobile Negro.

It was filed by J. L. LeFlore, Mobile Negro leader, on behalf of three Mobile Negroes, Clarence J. Cooke, John H. Carter and Leon Charles Curtis. Cooke said he was a captain in the U.S. Army Reserve, Carter a master sergeant, and Curtis a private, first class.

Defendants were the city of Mobile, city Commissioners Henry Luscher, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Joseph Langan, and Tony Clikas, who operates the restaurant on lease from the city.

REFUSED SERVICE

The complaint said that the three, while on Army Reserve business on May 22, 1960, were refused service in the restaurant because of their race. It added that the waitress offered to serve them in the kitchen but they declined.

The action said further that Curtis entered the restaurant May 29, 1960, with a group of servicemen as they were about to emplane for a summer camp at Ft. Storey, Va. Curtis said a waitress informed another serviceman in the group that Negroes were not served in the restaurant.

The complaint said they were delayed about an hour until their unit adviser obtained food for them elsewhere.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
INTEGRATED (SERVE ALL INTERSTATE
PASSENGERS ON AN EQUAL BASIS
THE UNION NEWS CO. COFFEE SHOP

Coffee Shop Integration Order Given

The Union News Co. coffee shop at Union Station has been ordered to serve all interstate passengers on an equal basis.

The company's New York headquarters announced Monday that it had issued those instructions to its eating places at the stations here and in Mobile's railroad terminal.

Mrs. Macie Henderson, manager of the coffee shop here, declined to comment on the order, other than to say she had received no instructions Monday. "If you want to find anything out you'll have to call New York," she said.

W. J. Bliss, secretary and general counsel of the company, in New York, said the company adopted the policy for all of its operations following the Supreme Court ruling that such passengers have the right to request "equal basis" service. In some areas, he added, the company has been prevented by local laws from carrying out the policy.

Appeal to high court studied in Times suits

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12—(AP)—The possibility of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court loomed Saturday in the effort by officials of Birmingham, Ala., and Bessemer, Ala., to sue The New York Times for statements about race relations in their cities.

The officials lost another round this week when the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals turned down their request for a re-hearing on a decision against them.

James E. Simpson, attorney for the city officials, said no decision has been made on a further appeal.

The action, subject to appeal, means that U. S. District Court in Birmingham is directed to throw out the seven damage suits which seek a total of $3.1 million from The Times.

The suits were filed after a series of articles by Reporter Harrison Salisbury appeared in The Times in April 1960. They described the Birmingham area, including Bessemer, as a place or racial tension.

SUITS ASKING $500,000 each were filed by Birmingham Mayor James W. Morgan and City Commissioners Eugene Connor and James T. Waggoner, and City Commissioners Jess Lanier, Raymond Parson and Herman Thompson of Bessemer.

Birmingham City Detective Joe Lindsey filed suit asking $100,000.

The Times argued that it could not be sued in Alabama because it did not do business in the state. It also contended that Salisbury's gathering of information in Alabama did not constitute doing business in the state.

U. S. District Court Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled the plaintiffs could file suit in Alabama. The Times appealed to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which overturned Grooms.

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ALABAMA

MR. & MRS. JULIAN HALL (HUNTSVILLE, ALA.)
FIRED BECAUSE OF MEMBERSHIP IN BI-RACIAL
ORGANIZATION

Woman lays firing to bi-racial work

The Birmingham News
p. 20
Thur 8-3-61
Birmingham Ala

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 3—(AP)—Mrs. Julian Hall said yesterday she was removed from the board of the Madison County Democratic Women's Division because of membership in a bi-racial organization. A leader of the Democratic group denied it.

Mrs. Hall said she had registered complaints with John Bailey, national chairman of the Democratic Party, and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

But Mrs. Patrick Richardson, chairman of the Democratic Women's Division, said Mrs. Hall was not removed from the board.

Instead, said Mrs. Richardson, she was removed as publicity director because she also was serving as publicity director of the bi-racial organization and the Democratic women didn't want a publicity director with a dual role in publicity work.

Mrs. Hall's husband said in a statement Tuesday that he was fired as executive director of the Madison County Council of Community Organizations because of his activities in the bi-racial organization, the Huntsville Human Relations Council.

The Council of Community Organizations said he was dismissed because "his record of accomplishment of work left much to be desired."

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ALABAMA

JULY
S U R E- STUDENT UNION FOR RACIAL EMANCIPATION
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

UA Begins Trackdown Of Pamphlets

Montgomery Advertiser 2-23-61

TUSCALOOSA (AP) — University of Alabama officials have asked police to help track down the source of ~~anti-segregation~~ literature ~~distributed~~ on campus this week.

Montgomery Ala

The mimeographed circulars invited inquiries from students and said they should be addressed to SURE—Student Union for Racial Emancipation—at a Birmingham postoffice box number.

Dr. C. P. Sharpton, vice president for student affairs, said he called police because of a University rule against solicitations on campus.

The circulars read in part:

"The problem of Negro emancipation can only be solved by the students, white and Negro, for they are not dominated by the thoughts of white supremacy.

"Your silence about racial injustices condons the actions of white supremacy.

"We ask every American student who hates communism, loves freedom and believes in Negro emanicaption to write us and express their eagerness to see that people be objective in their thinking, and positive in the actions for the abolition to racism."

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ALABAMA

Surface Calm in Easy-Going Montgomery Veils Race Tensions

By Bicknell Eubanks
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery is calm on the surface. Beneath it is tense. As the Alabama capital goes into midsummer, gearing its pace to the hot days, it appears to the casual visitor to be the traditionally easy-going Southern city.

It is a beautiful city. It reflects the charm of its colorful history. Its landscape is that of a city that wants to show its best to the world.

But the city's conscience bothers its people. They are not able to erase from memory the ugly nightmare of racial violence that rocked the city in May. The city is jumpy, but not jittery. Its emotions have been left raw and paper thin by the violence which greeted the first "freedom riders" who came into the city in a well-advertised move to test the legality of separate facilities for whites and Negroes in the bus station here.

When the bus carrying "freedom riders" pulled into the terminal, it stirred up emotions which had grown more intense in the past several years as the city went through one racial crisis after another.

Why Montgomery?

No one has a ready explanation why Montgomery should have become the focal point of so much racial testing and tension. For years, this former capital of the Confederacy had experienced the normal racial relations typical of most Southern communities. The two races, white and Negro, had gone their respective ways, coming together only in normal business and employment relationships.

Occasionally, as in other Southern cities and towns, professional and civic groups met together in uncomfortable proximity to duscuss mutual problems. As in any Southern community, these conferences generally turned out to be little more than attempts to bridge an almost unbridgeable chasm of human emotions. Not only by law, but also by even more rigid customs, a real barrier of segregation has kept the two races apart. There have been attempts to work out these problems through biracial efforts, but the old suspicions always have kept the two groups from mutual solutions. All so-called solutions have been imposed by whites.

Further widening of the gap followed the 1954 decision by the Supreme Court of the United States banning public school segregation. Local conditions here in Montgomery made the situation touchier. The Negro boycott of the city transportation system was one of those things which increased the racial apprehensions. Lunch-counter sit-ins added to the tense situation. A vigorous and aggressive Negro leader has kept the pressures going for a breakdown in the rigid segregation policies.

Montgomery residents still show annoyance at the publicity which went around the world during the violence at the bus terminal.

Whites will tell the visitor that only a handful of persons were involved. They insist that a "distorted" picture was given.

Montgomery police, stung by criticism that they had not acted forcefully enough to prevent the violence, are keeping a close watch on the bus terminal. "Freedom riders" still come and go, but they are largely ibnored now.

A newsman reports that he recently saw a crowd of about 300 persons waiting in a heavy rain in front of the bus depot. A grou] of "freedom riders" was reported on the way from Atlanta.

The newsman learned that the crowd had no interest in the arrival of the riders. The crowd had been drawn to the scene by reports that explosives had been placed in the depot. When none was found, the crowd dispersed.

Boycott Leaves Imprint

The passive boycott of the transportation system has left its imprint, not only on interracial relations, but among Negroes themselves. While the boycott got general support by the Negroes, many complain that they were "coerced" into complying with the resistance movement. Most Negroes who will talk about it, however, manifest a conviction that it was the only thing they could do. White residents report that in some cases their Negro employees were threatened by organized Negro groups.

On the other side of the picture, there are vague reports that a campaign of economic reprisals against Negroes is being carried on now by white pressure groups. These reports are almost impossible to pin down to actual basis of fact. They generally refer to "someone else."

Alabama Terminal Drops Racial Curb

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1—Greyhound Bus Lines has quietly desegregated its terminal here in the wake of the Freedom Riders' challenge.

The words "colored intrastate passengers" and "white intrastate passengers" have been removed from above the entranceways of the two waiting rooms. Only the dusty outlines of the metal letters and stubs of the rivets that held them in place remain.

The waiting room doorways at the terminal of the other interstate bus line operating through the city, Continental Trailways, are still clearly marked "colored" and "white."

However, Negro Freedom Riders have been served at the lunch counter in the white Trailways waiting room. A spokesman there said today that the terminal and restaurant were not operated by the bus company.

W. L. Russell, the Greyhound station manager, declined to say when the segregation signs had been taken down. He referred a caller to the Greyhound Corporation's national headquarters in Chicago.

A spokesman there said the company was making a renewed effort to see that all Greyhound terminals and Greyhound Post Houses—restaurants—were operated on a desegregated basis.

He cited a bulletin issued by S. W. Ackerman, the corporation's president, last Jan. 11. It reffer to a United States Supreme Court decision last Dec. 5 requiring a restaurant in the Richmond, Va., bus terminal to serve a Negro interstate passenger.

Orders Signs Removed

"The purpose of this bulletin," Mr. Ackerman told company personnel, "is to request that you again audit the company-operated terminals and Greyhound Post House terminal restaurants to be certain that there are no signs posted, which identify waiting room areas or restaurant facilities as a segregated facility."

He continued:

"Also Greyhound personnel in our cooperative terminals and Greyhound Post House restaurants in our bus terminals should again be instructed to give all bus passengers the same service in all areas of our terminals and restaurants and that they should not interfere in any way with any bus passengers using our facilities.

"As you know, the above instructions are not new but they are being repeated now to be sure that they are being followed."

A ride on a Greyhound bus from Atlanta to Montgomery yesterday indicated that the instructions were being carried out on buses and in terminals operated by the company itself but not in those facilities leased to others.

No signs of segregation were apparent in the Atlanta terminal. A handful of Negro passengers boarding the bus there scattered throughout the vehicle, although none shared seats with whites.

At the La Grange, Ga., terminal, which is owned by Greyhound but leased to a private operator, waiting rooms were clearly marked "white" and "colored."

A policeman and two detectives, one of whom was parked in an unmarked car on the street approaching the station, watched the passengers unload for a rest stop. Bud Shaw, the terminal operator, said authorities had checked the place more frequently as a result of the Freedom Riders.

One Negro demonstrator entered the white waiting room there last week, according to him, but left after using a rest room. Asked if this had created a disturbance, Mr. Shaw replied, "Nothing particular."

Despite the removal of the racially restrictive signs here, no Negroes were seen in the white waiting room although the one heretofore restricted to them was crowded.

Chicago Recruits Sought

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1 — Seven Freedom Riders opened a drive here today to recruit "hundreds or thousands" of volunteers to converge on Jackson, Miss., in new "bus rides to freedom."

"There can be no cooling-off period in the battle for human justice," they said in a statement issued at a news conference in the Greater Fort Dearborn Lodge on Chicago's South Side.

They denounced Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's recommendation that travelers stay out of Alabama and Mississipi for a cooling-off period following two weeks of violence and arrests of integrationists there.

"The time to strike is while the iron is hot," shouted Dr. Walter Bergman, a retired professor who is vice chairman of the Detroit branch of the New York-based Congres of Racial Equality, sponsor of the first Freedom Ride.

"American students are going to strike, strike, strike and ride, ride, ride until we achieve our goal of an open country."

Dr. Bergman said he would open a "school" in Chicago, probably tomorrow, to teach prospective Freedom Riders the principles of "nonviolent resistance—how to absorb violence without raising their hands in defense."

He said the school would be the first set up in the North to send antisegregationists into the South for demonstrations seeking compliance with Federal regulations against segregation in interstate transportation facilities. Schools are operating in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

The integrationists hope to attract large numbers of college students.

"The pattern for 1961 is to close your books with one hand and get a bus ticket with the other," Dr. Bergman said. "We can guarantee you a liberal education."

With Dr. Bergman were his wife and Isaac Reynolds of Detroit, and Jerome Smith, David Denis, Doris Castle and Julia Aaron, all of New Orleans. They arrived from New Orleans late yesterday.

They will be in Chicago for a week of speaking engagements and rallies designed to raise funds for Freedom Rides as well as to recruit passengers.

Their target for achieving capitulation by the Southern states is the Fourth of July.

MONTGOMERY

Judge Drops Bus Company From Integration Suit Here

A bus company has been dropped from a suit in federal court attacking bus and bus station segregation because it does not do business in this area.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. allowed Gulf Transport Co., a Mississippi corporation, to withdraw as a defendant in the action.

But three other bus companies remain as defendants, along with Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion; the Alabama Public Service Commission; Mayor Earl James and City Commissioners Frank Parks and L. B. Sullivan; Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal; Sheriff Mac Sim Butler; and Solicitor William F. Thetford.

The three bus companies remaining in the case are Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc., Capital Motor Lines, Inc., and Continental Crescent Lines, Inc.

Bringing the suit are the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and a group of "Freedom Riders" who seek to enjoin the bus companies and public officials from enforcing segregation on buses or bus terminals.

An official of the Mississippi bus company filed an affidavit with the federal court stating that his firm did business only in three Alabama counties — Mobile, Washington, and Choctaw.

ALABAMA POLICE DENY BUS CHARGE

Montgomery Aide Testifies —Injunction Hearing Ends

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP)—A four-day hearing on charges of police refusal to protect Freedom Riders from a mob ended today with an emphatic denial from Montgomery's Police Commissioner.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. declined to say immediately whether he would issue a no-violence injunction against the Montgomery police and continue a similar existing order against the Ku Klux Klan.

He is expected to make his decision known tomorrow.

Commissioner L. B. Sullivan testified today that no extra policemen were assigned to the Greyhound bus station in Montgomery on May 20 before a Freedom Rider bus arrived because "there was no indication that there would be trouble."

Tells of Instructions

Mr. Sullivan, who said his life and the lives of his family had been threatened since the riot at the bus terminal, told the court he had instructed the police to keep a constant check on the depot and break up any crowds.

But, he continued, no mob was evident before the bus pulled in from Birmingham, whre there was a racial uprising earlier. And "there was no indication that there would be any violence" at Montgomery, he continued.

Judge Johnson, when he hands down a ruling, will decide whether to issue an order to compel the police to protect Freedom Riders and other interstate bus passengers.

He will rule at the same time whether the temporary restraining order now in force to prohibit two Klan factions and four individuals from interfering with interstate bus travel is to be dissolved or kept in effect.

A Counter-Injunction

He must dispose also of a counter-injunction request from police lawyers asking for a court order to prohibit Freedom Rider groups from interfering with interstate bus movement.

The Justice Department, in asking for the injunctions, charged the Ku Klux Klan with responsibility for the racial violence and accused the police in Montgomery and Birmingham of having deliberately failed to protect the riders.

Judge Johnson cleared the Birmingham Police Department and a third Klan faction of blame yesterday.

Commissioner Sullivan was asked at one point whether the policy of his department was to refuse to protect Negroes generally.

"That most certainly is not our attitude," he replied sharply. "We try to enforce the laws at all times for everyone."

Police Captain D. H. Lackey told the court that Mr. Sullivan had instructed him to see that a high-ranking Justice Department official, John Seigenthaler, receive medical attention after he was beaten by the mob.

Mr. Seigenthaler had come to Montgomery at the request of President Kennedy the day before to confer with Gov. John Patterson about protection for the riders.

Captain Lackey said he and another officer had walked with the injured Mr. Seigenthaler to a near-by hospital, although the Government official had said he did not want hospital treatment.

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ALABAMA

JULY

MONTGOMERY- NEO-NAZIS "RIGHTERS" PICKET FILM

Neo-Nazis, 'Righters' Picket Film

Both Nazis and States Righters has an interest in the Capitol Theater Friday, where the movie, "Exoxus," was being shown.

Pickets representing the National States Rights Party paraded for 45 minutes. Later, three men in make-shift Nazi uniforms bought tickets to the 8:15 p.m. show but ran from the theater when the manager started to call police.

A spokesman for the pickets said they did not object to the movie or its plot, but to Dalton Trumbo, writer of the movie, Otto Preminger, producer, and Lee J. Cobb, an actor in the movie. All are "Cited Communist-fronters," he said.

TEEN-AGE PICKETS

Paul Ballenger, manager of the theater, described the pickets as sloppily-dressed teen-agers.

"They stayed in front from 12:45 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.," Ballenger said. "Two detectives came over, took their names and questioned them. The boys left shortly afterward."

Ballenger said the teen-agers who came to see the movie jeered and taunted the sign carriers.

The signs, crudely painted with red letters, read. "Better Dead Than Red," "Exodus Written By Dalton Trumbo, Cited Communist," and "Don't Finance Hollywood Communists."

Two other signs said, "The National States Rights Party Opposes Communist Movies."

PARTY REPLY

Vic Asherst, party chairman for the Montgomery area, said, "We're not hitting the movie but the people in it and those who put it on.

"The picture is making money for Communists," he added. "We picketed today because no one else is concerned with it."

Friday night, just before the final show, three men dressed in make-shift Nazi uniforms bought tickets to the theaeter but were apparently frightened away when Ballenger picked up a phone to call police.

The men, appeared to be about 20. They wore red swastika armbands and were bedecked with Nazi medals. Two of the men were dressed in bluish-gray Luftwaffe uniforms with straw hats. Each of the hats bore a swastika ornament.

BROWN SHIRT

The third man was wearing a sloppy SA (brown-shirt) uniform.

The film, based on a best-selling novel, has nothing to do with communism. It deals with the persecution of Jews in Germany, Russia and Poland and their efforts to found a homeland after World War II.

Ballenger said the pickets didn't discourage anyone from seeing the film. "To the contrary," the manager added, "People came up and told me there must be something to the picture otherwise these people wouldn't be picketing it. Some who hadn't planned on seeing it, said they would make it a point to attend now."

MRS. RUBY SHUTTLESWORTH

Birmingham Herald

Mrs. Ruby Shuttlesworth, "The Heroine of the South" will discuss "Christian Women Combating Today's Turmoil for a Greater Tomorrow," theme of 17th Women's Day Observance at Macedonia 17th Street Baptist Church, at 3:00 p. m. Sunday, April 23, 1961.

Birmingham Ala

Messrs. June S. Green and Evelyn Hardy will play musical medley at 9 o'clock, the church school will begin at 9:15 with Mrs. Annie Taylor as Superintendent. All classes will be taught by visiting teachers and Mrs. Fannie Whatley will bring the lesson summary.

Sat. 4-22-61

Rev. O. J. Jackson, the pastor will deliver a special message at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Gertie Battle will be guest soloist, Mrs. Mary F. Warren will give the occasion and Mrs. O. J. Jackson will welcome the visitors.

P 2

A Musical Extravaganza will be presented at 6:30 following the B. T. U. Hour. Generalizations by the Chairman, Mrs. Gertrude Faulks and appeal by Co-Chairman, Mrs. Rosa Shields. The extra Mile Club includes: Miss Gemetra Lake, Messrs; Mattie Randall, Annie Taylor, Katherine Pettaway, Charlena Stephens, Carire Tyson, Gertrude Faulks, and Rosa Shields. These ladies pledge to go the extra mile by doubling their assessment.

The public is invited to share these services. The church is located at 922 17th Street, North.

Negro Ministers Lose Bid To Halt Property Seizures

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Thursday turned down a bid by four Negro ministers to have him step in and halt attachment of their property to satisfy a libel judgment against them in a state court.

The motion had asked that the federal court also halt pending trials against the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, Solomon Seay Sr., Fred Shuttlesworth, and J. E. Lowery, who are co-defendants with the New York Times in a series of libel actions.

Johnson observed that he had previously denied a similar motion on Feb. 20, and found the new motion to be "substantially the same."

He further said that it appeared that none of the defendants named in the motion had been served with it, and also that the motion failed to allege grounds on which the court could provide the sought-for relief.

In the earlier motion referred to, Johnson said the four Negroes had failed to exhaust their remedies in state court.

Named as defendants in the motion were Gov. John Patterson, Montgomery City Commissioners Earl James, Frank Parks, and L. B. Sullivan, and four sheriffs who had carried out attachment of property belonging to the four ministers.

A suit filed earlier, seeking to have Judge Johnson halt execution of the judgments against the Negroes, is still pending.

They face two $500,000 libel verdicts already awarded James and Sullivan, a pending $500,000 suit by Parks, and another pending million - dollar suit by Patterson.

The Negroes, along with the New York Times, were charged with libeling the Alabama officials in a Times ad which depicted harassment of Negro demonstrators.

The $500,000 judgement for Sullivan went into execution when attorneys for the four Negroes failed to continue a motion for a new trial. Attorneys for the Times did continue their motion. Each defendant can be held liable for the full amount of the judgement.

Lecturer Says Blackballed By Mixing Views

METUCHEN, N. J. (UPI) — Prof. John Ciardi of Rutgers University said Tuesday the Alabama Education Association had canceled a March 16 lecture engagement in Birmingham, apparently because of a magazine article he wrote attacking Jim Crow practices.

Ciardi, one of the nation's best-known modern poets, said he received a telephone call from an official of the association telling him that the lecture, entitled "How Does a Poem Mean," had been canceled.

Ciardi said he at first understood that the action was due to a scheduling conflict.

"I have since learned that the real reason was because of the article I wrote in a recent issue of the Saturday Review in which I stressed that Jim Crow is not a local issue but the concern of all Americans," he said.

"I have numerous other Southern lecture engagements, but this is the only one that has been canceled."

Ciardi, who is poetry editor of the Saturday Review, said he learned the Alabama Education Association canceled the lecture after it had received objections from the Tarrant City (Ala.) Citizens Council, an anti-integration group.

Ciardi is professor of English at Rutgers and a well-known poet and lecturer. He has lectured recently in Florida, North Carolina and Georgia and is scheduled to speak in Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida in the near future. He once lived in Louisiana and spends two to three months of each year in the South, he said today.

Times Argues Jury Decided By 'Passion'

By ARTHUR OSGOOD

Jurors who awarded Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan a $500,000 libel verdict were "motivated by passion and not reason," lawyers for the New York Times argued here Friday.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones took under consideration a motion by the Times to set aside the verdict and order a new trial.

Times attorney Eric Embry of Birmingham said the verdict was "the highest verdict in the world in a libel action."

He said the verdict was so excessive as to be clearly "the result of passion and prejudice against our client," and that the trial "was infected with emotion."

'MIND MADE UP'

"The minds of those jurors were made up," said Embry.

Roland Nachman, representing Sullivan, countered by declaring: "No jury has ever been faced with such monstrous action on the part of a newspaper."

And he also argued that "It takes a lot of money to teach this newspaper what to do and what not to do."

A verdict of $50,000 would have been shrugged off by the Times as "a mere bagatelle," said Nachman, "but I don't think they're going to laugh off $500,000."

EDITORIALS DEROGATORY

Earlier, Roderick McLeod, a partner with Embry in the firm of Beddow, Embry, and Beddow, had declared that newspaper and television publicity had brought pressure to bear on the jurors who heard the case.

McLeod argued that Advertiser editorials "were derogatory of the Times," and that news pictures identifying the jurors subjected them to community pressure.

After the trial, said Embry, Times attorneys learned that jurors had been approached on the streets and urged "to stick" the New York paper.

McLeod and Embry offered to put Mrs. Wanda Bush, Advertiser librarian, on the stand to testify to 45 separate news articles regarding the case. But Judge Jones ruled against such testimony, as well as testimony from TV newsman Lee Allen Ford.

The judge held it "came too late." Objection to publicity and news photographs should have been made at the time of the trial, he said.

Other grounds given for a new trial were jurisdiction of the court, rejection of written instructions to the jury by Times' lawyers, and Jones' instruction that the case was libelous "per se," which means that a statement is libelous on its face.

Nachman rejected these arguments. He also cited a number of cases to show that courts have held that the size of a paper's circulation has a bearing on the amount of damages awarded in a libel action.

Nachman also attacked the argument that no actual damage had been done to Sullivan's reputation.

He cited a New York case, in which a court held that to reduce damages on this account would mean "the defamer gains a measure of immunity . . . because of the excellent reputation of the defamed."

CARE CITED

A libel verdict serves to act as a deterrent, said Nachman, citing a case in which the court held that such a verdict can be "expressive of the community attitude" against the libeller.

Another witness the Times' attorneys were not allowed to call was Circuit Clerk John Mattews. They sought to show through him that at the time the $500,000 verdict was brought in for Sullivan, another jury in the same courthouse brought a verdict of only $1,000 "for the death of a human being."

Jurors names for the coming libel suit of City Commissioner Frank Parks were drawn in the presence of Embry and McLeod, as they had requested.

ARGUMENT OVERRULED

Objections were voiced to the drawing by three Negro attorneys who represent the four Negro ministers who were co-defendants with the Times. They objected that only a small number of Negroes are on the jury rolls. Jones replied that the U.S. Supreme Court had already ruled against this argument.

The Negro lawyers did not take part in the arguments on a new trial, their motion having died when they failed to continue it.

Property of their clients — the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttlesworth, and J. E. Lowery — has been attached to partially satisfy the judgment.

Four ministers may not ask bond reduction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8—(AP)—A defense attorney says there mey be no attempt to win reduction of a $1 million appear bond required of four Negro ministers in a $300,000 libel suit judgment.

Attorneys Charles S. Conley and S. S. Seay Jr., son of one of the defendants ,yesterday asked Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones informally about the chances of getting the bond reduced. Jones declined to answer the question formally unless it is filed in writing, but he told the attorneys there is little chance of reduction.

Conley later said a motion for reduction may never be filed. But he declined to rule out the possibility, and said attorneys for The New York Times, also a defendant in the suit, would be consulted before any such request would be filed.

OFFICERS MEANWHILE continued to seize property of the ministers under a court order to satisfy the judgment.

The verdict was won by Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan last Nov. 3 against The Times and the four Negro ministers. The cuit was based on an advertisement in the newspaper last March 29, which criticized handling of demonstrations by students at Alabama State College, a Negro institution in Montgomery.

Among names appearing as sponsors of the ad were those of the Negro defendants—the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile. They said in court their names were used without their knowledge or permission.

The Times and the ministers asked for a new trial and a hearing was scheduled for last month. However, Times attorneys asked for a continuance, and arguments were rescheduled for March 3.

THE COURT RULED that the Negroes also should have asked for postponement of the hearing. Jones decreed that by failing to ask for the delay they forfeited their right to it.

Attorneys for the ministers in the informal session yesterday asked the judge to consider reviving the new trial motion, but Jones declined. He said he had no authority to restore it.

Montgomery Mayor Earl James also won a $500,000 judgment against The Times and the ministers in a similar suit which followed Sullivan's. The defendants still have time to ask for a new trial in this case. Yet to be tried are similar suits by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson.

Car Seized In Libel Suit To Be Sold

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11 (AP)—A car seized from one of the defendants has been advertised for sale in another move toward satisfying a $500,000 libel judgment against The New York Times and four ministers.

A 1956 model car seized from Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery will be sold by the sheriff's office at a public auction Feb. 21 in Montgomery.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan won the judgment last Nov. 3 against the Times and the Negro ministers—Abernathy, Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile. Attached, in addition to Abernathy's car, were autos belonging to Shuttlesworth and Lowery, and Seay's share in a lot owned by himself and his wife.

* * *

THERE HAS BEEN no move to execute the judgment against the Times because the newspaper has pending a motion for a new trial. The Negroes and the Times were to argue new trial motions last month. The Times asked and got a continuance to March 3. The court ruled that the ministers lost their chance for a new trial when they failed to ask for a continuance.

Mayor Earl James also won a $500,000 judgment in a similar suit last month. Both suits were based on an advertisement in the Times last March 29 which bore names of the Negroes as sponsors.

Cleric's Car To Be Sold At Auction

A car seized from one of the defendants has been advertised for sale in another move toward satisfying a $500,000 libel judgment against The New York Times and four ministers.

The 1956 model car seized from The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery will be sold by the sheriff's office at a public auction Feb. 21 in Montgomery.

Police Commissioner L.B. Sullivan won the judgment last Nov. 3 against The Times and the Negro ministers — Abernathy, The Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and The Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile. Attached, in addition to Abernathy's car, were autos belonging to Shuttlesworth and Lowery, and Seay's share in a lot owned by himself and his wife.

NO MOVE

There has been no move to execute the judgement against The Times because the newspaper has pending a motion for a new trial. The Negroes and The Times were to argue new trial motions last month. The Times asked and got a continuance to March 3. The court ruled that the ministers lost their chance for anew trial when they failed to ask for a continuance.

Mayor Earl James won a $500,000 judgement in a similar suit last month. Both suits were based on an advertisement in The Times last March 29 which bore names of the Negroes as sponsors. They testified they neither knew of nor permitted use of their names.

Similar suits by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson remain to be tried.

Attachment Of Money Being Sought

Lawyers for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan are seeking to attach funds of four Negro ministers who, along with the New York Times, had a $500,000 libel judgment assessed against them.

Sullivan was awarded the judgment by a Circuit Court jury last November. Last week another jury awarded a similar $500,000 judgment to Mayor Earl James.

The four ministers are the Revs. S. S. Seay Sr. and Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Garnishment orders have been issued against any funds that might be held by any of the four in the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and the Tuskegee Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

CONSIDERED SPEARHEAD

The Montgomery Improvement Assn. is considered the spearhead of local Negro integration activities. Abernathy is its president and Seay its executive secretary.

Neither Shuttlesworth nor Lowery have any known connection with it.

Abernathy's car, a 5-year-old sedan, was seized by deputies here Friday. Lowery's car also has been reported attached in Mobile.

Execution of the judgment was ordered after Judge Walter B. Jones ruled the four ministers had lost their chance for a new trial through failure to continue their motion for it.

Attornyes for the New York Times did continue their motion, which is set for argument next month. Attorneys for the four Negro ministers said they thought their own motion had been automatically continued along with that of the Times.

SUED ABOUT AD

The defendants were sued about an ad in the New York paper picturing oppression of Negro students at Alabama State College. The city officials maintained the ad defamed them.

A suit by City Commissioner Frank Parks, also for $500,000, is still pending. So is a million-dollar suit over the same ad by Gov. John Patterson.

Times' Charge Of Bias Loses

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP).—The second libel suit against the New York Times and four Negro ministers opened in an atmosphere reminiscent of Civil War days.

Many men in the courtroom —including five of the seven white jurors—sported Confederate-style beards to mark Montgomery's observation of the Civil War centennial.

Attorneys for the Times argued that pro-Southern sentiment evoked by the commemoration would make an impartial trial impossible.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones denied this argument and rejected a motion by Negro attorneys that the courtroom be desegregated.

Another Won Verdict

Montgomery Mayor Earl James charges in the suit that he was libeled in an advertisement in the Times last March 29.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan won a $500,000 verdict in a similar suit last November based on the same ad.

The newspaper's attorneys insisted in opening statements that the advertisement never was intended to apply to Mayor James. The Mayor's attorneys countered that the ad did refer to Mayor James as chief executive of the city government, though it named no public official.

Negro attorneys said the ministers were not responsible for statements in the advertisement. They contended the ministers did not authorize use of their names as indorsers of the ad.

Four See Reflection

Mayor James' attorneys opened their presentation with four witnesses who testified that they considered the advertisement a reflection on the Mayor.

The ad in question solicited funds for the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., Negro integration leader who at the time was charged with perjury about his State income tax returns. He later was acquitted.

The ad also criticized the way officers handled Negro students demonstrating at Alabama State College in Montgomery. It bore the names of the ministers now being sued —the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, sr., of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The earlier verdict for Mr. Sullivan is being appealed. A motion for a new trial will be heard by Judge Jones, March 3.

In Montgomery, Ala.

Leader's Auto Is Seized

Birm World
Birm, Ala.
Wed 2-8-61

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) —Authorities impounded a five-year-old car belonging to the Rev. Ralph Abernathy Friday as partial payment of the $500,000 libel judgement against him in connection with a New York Times advertisement.

Abernathy is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association MIA which spearheaded the successful bus boycott here. Abernathy, pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church here, succeeded Martin Luther King, Jr. as president of the MIA when King moved to Atlanta.

Deputy Sheriff F. H. Phelps said the car had been impounded on orders from Sheriff Mac Sim Butler.

The impounding of the vehicle was first learned when Abernathy telephoned United Press International here.

"I am shocked to know," Abernathy said, "that my fellow southerners would stoop to any device and un - Christian technique in their attempt to humiliate, embarass and defeat those of us who are working to win our God-given constitutional rights.

Abernathy, along with the Revs. Solomon S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile, and the Times were assessed $500,000 for a full - page advertisement which was published in the newspaper March 29, 1960.

The libel suit was filed by Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan who charged the ad "severely damaged" his reputation.

The advertisement contained statements accusing police of using strong - arm tactics to quell disturbances during a period of racial tension in this Deep South capital last year.

Twelve white men awarded Mayor Earl James $500,000 Wednesday night in connection with the same ad. A third suit, filed by Parks Commissioner Frank Parks, has not been set for trial.

Recently, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ruled attorneys for the four Negro ministers failed to file a motion for a new trial within the 10 days prescribed by law. Jones' ruling apparently means the Negro defendants cannot appeal the decision in the Sullivan case which was handed down last November.

Negro attorneys will ask the Alabama state court judge to forego filing a $1 million bond to halt a $500,000 libel judgment against four Negro ministers in the New York Times case.

This action was planned after one of the Negro co-defendants had his car seized Friday as partial payment of the half-million dollar settlement against the four.

Abernathy car seized

The Afro-Am
Baltimore Md.
2-11-61

(Special to the AFRO)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "I wish to serve notice on all persons everywhere that neither this act, which was designed to embarrass, humiliate and defeat me, nor anything else will stop or even deter me in the struggle for first class citizenship for all people.

"I will walk to freedom now just as we walked during the bus protest and when God sees fit, he will give me a means to ride."

With these words, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy defied the Alabama courts which on the day before took his automobile, "my only possession."

The seizure was made as a first step toward satisfying libel judgments totalling a million dollars against him, three other ministers and the New York Times.

By Saturday, the courts had taken nothing from either the Revs. Solomon B. Seay Sr., also of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham or J. S. Lowery of Mobile, Ala.

The three clerics, who had learned of the seizure of the Rev. Mr. Abernathy's car, were bracing themselves for action, however.

* * *

THE CAR WAS taken to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel award won by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan last November. The award was made in connection with an ad in the Times which solicited funds for the defense of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King was being tried on a state income tax charge. He was later acquitted. Four Alabama officials, however, sued for a million dollars each claiming the ad libeled them, although they were not mentioned by name.

They were: Gov. John Patterson, Parks Commissioner Frank Parks, Montgomery Mayor Earl James and Commissioner Sullivan, whose case was first up last fall.

* * *

AN ALL-WHITE jury last week duplicated the record-setting award to Sullivan by making the same award to Mayor James. This case is being appealed just as the Sullivan case was. No appeal date has been set for either case.

Attorneys for both the Times and the four ministers have said they will appeal the cases to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

In the case which ended last week, Judge Walter B. Jones told Charles Conley, attorney for the ministers, that the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution did not apply in his court.

This development came on the third day of the trial when Mr. Conley asked for a mistrial because the judge had ordered seating segregation in the courtroom.

On the second day, colored spectators occupied seats without segregation. The next morning, the judge said that this integrated seating seemed to be "a planned effort to drum up members of the colored race to take up the seating capacity of the courtroom."

He said that "recognized rabble - rousers and racial agitators milled about the corridors."

This, he said, was an effort "to test and challenge the right and power of the presiding judge to direct the seating of spectators in the courtroom.

"The trial judge is willing to meet this challenge. He accepts it, he puts the laws of Alabama against the wishes and whims of the lawyers for the four colored defendants."

He re - segregated the audience.

* * *

THE JUDGE also denied a mistrial motion made by Mr. Conley on the grounds that Alabama whites in addressing the court frequently used the term "n——r."

The judge said that if the attorneys kept objecting to the use of this term, he would start contempt procedings against them.

Some observers feel that these stated views of the trial judge may lay the groundwork for appeal of the case to federal court in case relief is not granted in Alabama courts.

* * *

THE NEW YORK TIMES used as its defense the contention that the ad was not libelous. Under questioning, Mayor James admitted that he had not been damaged by loss of livelihood or associates.

The Times said also that the statements set forth in the ad were "substantially correct."

Attorneys for the Times had checked the ad in question carefully before and after its publication, it was stated.

* * *

THE FOUR MINISTERS used as their defense the fact that they had not authorized the use of their names in the ad. The New York committee which bought the ad placed their names in it without authorization, they said.

Some of the other signers were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Harry Belafonte, Marlon Brando, Nat King Cole, Sidney Poitier and A. Philip Randolph.

The four ministers are lumped together as co - defendants in the suit along with the Times. The judgment of $500,000 in each of the two cases already tried applies to all.

Appeal bond was set at twice the amount of the award —a million dollars in each case. Although the Times has posted the required money, that bond does not cover the ministers despite the fact that all are together in the case.

Because of this separation, the state is able to proceed against the Alabama ministers although it cannot yet proceed against the Times.

The bond put up by the Times more than satisfies the judgment against all defendants, one observer said, so there is no need to start taking the belongings of the ministers.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Abernathy said the car was taken without his consent while he was away from home. The attachment ignored the fact that his wife is listed as co-owner of the vehicle, he said.

"In the first place," he declared, "this car did not belong to me, it belongs to God and I sought to use it daily in His service and in promoting the coming of His kingdom.

"I did this through the First Baptist Church and throughout the City of Montgomery as I sought to tell the Pharoahs of the South in word and deed to let God's black people go free."

He said attaching the car "is only designed to run me out of the South or shut up my mouth and stop my efforts as a leader in the freedom struggle."

The car, a 1956 Buick, is worth about $1,000, the minister said.

* * *

R. E. L. COPE and Ala. State **SEN. L. K. ANDREWS** have been named as attorneys to represent Bullock County's Board of Registrars in a Federal suit discrimination against colored voter registration applicants. **Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion** will represent the state, also a defendant in the suit.

Judge Jones Resegregates Court Room

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 1 (AP)—A state court judge who permitted courtroom integration for one day angrily ordered white and Negro spectators segregated again today and invited a test of his authority to do so.

In a strongly worded statement read in court, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones accused Negroes of packing the courtroom yesterday in a deliberate effort to challenge his power to make them move.

He charged, too, that "recognized rabble-rousers and racial agitators milled about the corridors" outside during the trial of a $500,000 libel suit against the New York Times and four Negro ministers.

Jones readily accepted what he called the "challenge of counsel for the four (Negro) defendants that, under the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution) he is without authority and is powerless to direct how a trial shall be conducted."

The libel suit jury had been taken out of the courtroom before the judge started reading his statement, but before the jurors left, Negro attorneys had raised the issue. They demanded a mistrial, but were turned down.

The Negro lawyers had raised the question at the outset of the trial Monday, asking Jones to order the courtroom desegregated. He refused on the grounds that such an order was unnecessary.

Ordering white spectators seated on one side of the aisle and Negroes on the other, he decreed:

"From this hour forward, in keeping with the common law of the State of Alabama, and observing the time-honored customs and usages of our people, both white and black, which have done so much for the good of both races and the peace of the state, there will be no integrated seating in this courtroom."

Courtroom Segregation Is Ordered

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In a strongly worded statement read in court, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones accused Negroes of packing the courtroom yesterday in a deliberate effort to challenge his power to make them move.

He charged, too, that "recognized rabble-rousers and racial agitators milled about the corridors" outside during the trial of a $500,000 libel suit brought by Montgomery Mayor Earl James against the New York Times and four Negro ministers.

Jones readily accepted what he called the "challenge of counsel for the four (Negro) defendants that, under the 14th Amendment (to the federal Constitution) he is without authority and is powerless to direct how a trial shall be conducted."

Then, when the trial resumed yesterday, Negroes took seats alongside white spectators, and the judge made no effort at that time to separate them.

In his statement today, he complained that the crowd of Negroes which almost filled the courtroom yesterday "impeded the progress of the trial." He said it was clear to him that "there was a studied effort by friends of the four (Negro) defendants to pack the courtroom with members of their race."

Circuit Court Integration Ends After One Day

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 1—A State-court judge who permitted courtroom integration for one day angrily ordered white and Negro spectators segregated again Wednesday and invited a test of his authority to do so.

In a strongly worded statement read in court, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones accused Negroes of packing the courtroom Tuesday in a deliberate effort to challenge his power to make them move.

He charged, too, that "recognized rabblerousers and racial agitators milled about the corridors" outside during the trial of a $500,000 libel suit brought by Montgomery Mayor Earl James against The New York Times and four Negro ministers.

Negroes Mix In Circuit Court At Libel Trial

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Negro and white spectators were intermingled in Circuit Court Tuesday as attorneys for Mayor Earl James rested their $500,000 libel case against the New York Times.

The trial was recessed by Judge Walter B. Jones at 5:30 p.m. after brisk cross-examination of Gerson Aronson, Times advertising salesman and first defense witness.

Aronson testified that he had accepted the ad, which described oppression of Negro students by Montgomery police, after reading it hurriedly.

'NOT PRACTICAL'

But he declined under cross-examination to concede that it appeared at first reading to violate any of the standards set by the New York paper for advertising it accepts.

"I saw no reason to think that it was other than true," he said. He also said it "wouldn't have been practical" to check the veracity of the statements in the ad.

White spectators were interspersed with Negroes during Tuesday's proceedings. The number of whites varied roughly between half a dozen and a dozen, the number of Negroes between three and four dozen.

Jones announced that he was imposing federal rules governing courtroom procedure, and would allow spectators to enter and leave the courtroom only while a witness was not on the stand. Bailiff Lee Cook was stationed at the door to enforce the rule.

Cook also once went outside to order a former student at Alabama State College, Bernard Lee, to stop talking to other persons outside.

Attorneys for four Negro co-defendants with the Times said Lee, who was expelled from the local Negro college for taking part in student demonstrations, was expected to be a witness.

FINAL WITNESS

Mayor James took the stand as the final witness for his side. He said he "took exception" to the ad when it was first shown to him in his office by a newsman.

He said he felt that it referred to him, since he was responsible for the acts of local police.

Cross-examined by Times attorneys, the mayor conceded that no one has shunned him since the appearance of the ad. He said he believed his reputation was good, and "I trust it will always be that way."

Jones sustained objections against cross-examination of James by attorneys for the four Negro defendants when they asked if Montgomery police were used to support "the time-honored customs of the South."

The four defendants are all Alabama Negro ministers whose names appeared on the ad as endorsers. They deny having any knowledge that their names were being used. Two, the Revs. Ralph Abernathy and S. S. Seay, are of Montgomery. The other two, The Revs. Fred Shuttleworth and J. E. Lowery, are from Birmingham and Mobile, respectively.

NOT ASSAULTED

Two earlier witnesses said that King was not assaulted by Montgomery police and that police made a vigorous effort to find who had bombed his home during the Montgomery bus boycott.

The ad over which James is suing charges that "southern violators" had assaulted King, arrested him seven times, and bombed his home. It sought funds with which to defend King in his perjury trial, in which he was subsequently acquitted here.

O. M. Strickland, a city policeman, said he arrested King and that he was not assaulted at the time. And E. Y. Lacy, retired city detective, told of vigorous efforts to find who had bombed King's home.

BROKE RULES

State School Supt. Frank Stewart also testified that statements in the ad describing the padlocking of the dining hall at Alabama State College to "starve students into submission" were false. And he said students were expelled after a sit-in demonstration because they broke college rules.

Earlier in the trial, the last of a series of witnesses testifying to their interpretation of the ad in question took the stand. Carl W. Johnson, service station operator, said he believed the ad referred to the mayor and other city officials and implied violation of "the American way — treating people equal, giving them their rights."

Like other witnesses who had testified to their interpretation of the ad, he said he had known the mayor for years and conceded he knew of no damage to James' reputation here.

LIBEL-SUIT JUDGE BARS INTEGRATION

Denies Demand for Mistrial After His Seating Order in Alabama Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1 (AP)—Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ended today a brief period of courtroom integration and ordered white and Negro spectators seated separately in the trial of a libel suit against The New York Times and four Negro ministers.

Negro lawyers for the four ministers demanded a mistrial on the ground that the segregation order violated the Federal Constitution. The judge overruled them and ordered the trial to proceed.

The trial of the $500,000 libel suit by Mayor Earl James of Montgomery entered its third day. The suit centers on a full-page advertisement that appeared in The Times last March 29.

Judge Jones read from the bench a statement that said that the experience in courtroom desegregation yesterday, when Negroes took seats beside white spectators, appeared to be the result of "a planned effort to drum up members of the Negro race to take up the seating capacity of the courtroom."

He charged further that "recognized rabble-rousers and racial agitators milled about the corridors adjoining the courtroom."

Viewed as Challenge

Judge Jones said the action yesterday had been an effort "to test and challenge the right and power of the presiding judge to direct the seating of spectators in the courtroom."

He said he was ready for his "judicial power and authority to be tested," continuing:

"The trial judge is willing to meet this challenge. He accepts it, he puts the laws of Alabama against the wishes and whims of the lawyers for the four Negro defendants."

Judge Jones said that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which the Negro lawyer contended prohibited segregation, "has no standing whatever in this court" if it is construed to deprive the trial judge of his authority to control the conduct of his courtroom.

The judge cited other sections of the Constitution. He said the Ninth and Tenth Amendments plainly gave the states "the right of the judges of state courts to conduct their proceedings according to the law of the state * * * and according to the good and long-accepted customs and usages of the people of the state."

The Ninth Amendment says, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The Tenth Amendment states that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Contempt Threatened

The judge also threatened contempt proceedings against Negro lawyers if they persisted in objecting to the pronunciation of the word "Negro" by witnesses and opposing lawyers.

The Negro lawyers have protested several times during the trial that the word was not being pronounced correctly. In some instances lawyers and witnesses have used what to many people in the South has been a customary pronunciation of "Nigra."

Attorneys for Mayor James ended their presentation yesterday with testimony by the Mayor that he felt the advertisement in The Times had

"severely damaged" his reputation. The Mayor, as did several others in the courtroom, wore a beard to observe Montgomery's Civil War centennial celebration.

Executives of The Times told the jury today that the advertisement had been published in good faith with no malice toward anyone.

They said they had seen no reason to question statements in the ad, which prompted the suit by Mayor James and similar suits by the two other City Commissioners and by Gov. John Patterson.

Another suit, by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, brought a $500,000 judgment against The Times and four co-defendant Negro ministers last November.

Published Over Names

The ad was published over the names of the four ministers —the Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy and S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

They have contended that they did not authorize use of their names and insisted that they were not responsible for statements in the ad.

The Times' lawyers sought to show that the advertisement, which solicited funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., had been published in good faith and in the absence of any reason to question its statements, and had not been intended as reflection on Mayor James and did not apply to him.

The advertisement was critical of the way authorities handled Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery early last year, but mentioned no public official by name.

Dr. King, whose indictment in Montgomery on charges of lying about his state income tax brought about the appeal for funds, was later acquitted.

Dr. Vincent Redding, manager of The Times' advertising acceptability department, who cleared the ad for publication, told the jury there had been no reason for him to question its accuracy.

He said his decision had been based on the names of widely known figures that appeared on the advertisement as its endorsers. He said he regarded them as persons with reputations for "truthfulness and trustworthiness."

Asked by Mayor James' attorneys to identify some of them, Mr. Redding mentioned Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas, Harry Belafonte, Marlon Brando, Nat King Cole, Sidney Poitier and A. Phillip Randolph.

Authorization Letter

The witness said a letter from Mr. Randolph, president of the American Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had authorized use of the names.

Mr. Redding said after the advertisement had been challenged, he spoke to another signer, Bayard Rustin, and that their conversation had left him in doubt as to the "t'otal truth" of the statements in the ad.

He said that later, after checking files of news articles, he hd been convinced, and was still convinced, that the statements had been "substantially correct."

The secretary of the Times, Harding F. Bancroft, also testified that he believed the statements to have been substantially correct except for one that said the dining hall at Alabama State College was padlocked during the student demonstrations against segregation.

Mr. Bancroft told the jury that the newspaper had refused to publish a retraction demanded by Mayor James because it felt the statements could in no way reflect on the Mayor. He said that Mayor James had been invited to explain how he considered them a reflection on him, but had failed to do so.

The Times' official said the conclusion that the statements were substantially correct had been based on an investigation and a telegram from a part-time Montgomery correspondent, Don McKee.

To appeal judgment

Times must post bond of $1 million

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18 (AP)—Refused a new trial, The New York Times has six months to appeal a $500,000 libel suit judgment awarded a Montgomery city official.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Friday turned down the newspaper's motion for another trial on the libel suit in which a jury returned the half-million-dollar judgment for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

The Times will be required by state law to post a $1 million bond—twice the amount of the judgment—in appealing the case to the Alabama Supreme Court, said Circuit Clerk John R. Matthews.

In arguing for a retrial, the newspaper claimed that the jury which decided the case last November was prejudiced, that the verdict was excessive and that the judge lacked jurisdiction in the issue.

The Times' motion for a new trial was argued at a hearing early this month. Four Negro co-defendants in the suit were not heard from at the hearing under Jones' ruling that they had forfeited their right to a retrial by letting time run out before seeking a hearing.

Judge Denies Clerics' Plea To Lift Bond

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Monday rejected a plea by attorneys for four Negro ministers that he waive a million-dollar bond they must post to halt execution of a $500,000 libel judgment against them.

Jones observed that Alabama law provides for the posting of supersedeas bonds of twice the amount of the verdict.

The court has no power to set aside the statute," he said.

Attorney Solomon Seay Jr., in arguing for waiving the bond, pointed to a section in the Alabama code which he said provided that "every court as power. . .to amend and control its processes" in the interests of law and justice.

He said it was "conformable to law and justice" that Jones waive the requirement that the defendants post a million-dollar bond, and instead allow them to post a bond sufficient to cover the costs of the appeal.

DEFENDANT'S SON

Seay is the son of S. S. Seay Sr., one of the four co-defendants with the New York Times in the case in question — the $500,000 award to City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

Roland Nachman, of the law firm which represented Sullivan in the libel trial, said the Negro attorneys were asking that Jones "substitute something else for the statutes of Alabama."

He said the law has been unvarying in its application for over a century. And he called the move on the part of the four defendants a "unique procedure."

Nachman said the new maneuver was tried "after they tried to go to the federal court, and they didn't have any luck there."

Nachman was referring to the dismissal, by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., of a suit in which the Negro ministers charged they were the victims of a conspiracy to violate their constitutional rights.

Charles Conley, also representing the four Negroes, said the libel verdict of $500,000 was "unprecedented in history."

He called it "the height of absurdity to require these defendants to post a million-dollar bond which he said was "impossible." Conley also predicted that the verdict would be reversed on appeal.

Execution of the $500,000 judgment for Sullivan began when attorneys for the four ministers failed to continue a motion for a new trail, allowing it to lapse.

Attorneys for the New York Times did continue their motion, which was denied by Jones last week.

The libel verdict for Sullivan was the first of two $500,000 awards by Montgomery county juries growing out of the same ad in the New York Times — an ad critical of Montgomery police actions involving Negroes.

The four ministers — Seay, Ralph Abernathy, J. E. Lowery, and Fred Shuttlesworth — were named in the ad as endorsers. During the two trials they denied any knowledge that the ad was to appear and denied authorizing the use of their names.

Pending is still another $500,000 suit growing out of the same ad, this one by City Commissioner Frank Parks.

Judge Denies Two Pleas In Alabama Libel Suits

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A state judge Friday turned down the New York Times' bid for a new trial of a libel suit which resulted in a $500,000 judgment for a Montgomery city official.

The ruling of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones left the newspaper six months in which to appeal the judgment returned by a jury last November in the suit filed by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

Circuit Clerk John B. Matthews said the Times will be required by state law to post a $1 million bond — twice the amount of the judgment—in appealing the case to the Alabama Supreme Court.

In seeking a new trial the Times contended that the jury was biased, that the verdict was excessive and that the judge erred in his decision that he had jurisdiction in the case.

Times attorneys argued the motion for a new trial at a hearing early this month. Four Negro ministers, co-defendants with the newspaper, were not heard from at the hearing under Jones' ruling that they allowed too much time to pass in seeking a new trial.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — U.S. District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson Friday threw out a court petition by four Negro ministers seeking to stop state courts from trying two pending libel suits against the Negroes and the New York Times.

The Negroes' request, if granted also would have stopped the attachment of their property to satisfy judgments already awarded by a state court on two companion libel suits.

Johnson said in dismissing the complaint that the Negroes were trying to settle in his court matters which are pending in the State Court and which can be reviewed ultimately by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The petition was filed by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., of Montgomery; the Rev. F. L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham; and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

They are defendants, along with the New York Times, in a series of libel suits filed by Gov. John Patterson and all three members of the Montgomery City Commission.

LIBEL CASE RULING

Court Denies Bid To Halt Action Against Ministers

Refusing to presume that Alabama courts would deny justice to Negroes because of their race, U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Friday declined to halt court proceedings against four Negro ministers.

The four, defendants with the New York Times in a series of libel actions, had charged that their constitutional rights were being violated.

In their petition, they asked Johnson to halt attachment of their property to partially satisfy a $500,000 libel award to City Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, and also to halt two other libel suits still pending against them.

Montgomery County juries have brought in two $500,000 libel judgments against the ministers along with the New York paper. The other award went to Mayor Earl James.

Still pending are suits by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson. All the suits grew out of a Times ad which charged police oppression of Negroes here. The ad sought funds with which to defend integration leader Martin Luther King.

King was tried and acquitted by a local jury on a charge of lying about his income on a state tax return.

The four Negroes—the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttleworth and J. E. Lowery—charged a conspiracy against them because of their activities against integration.

Johnson, in dismissing the petition, noted that state courts "are under a sworn duty to uphold the Constitution of the United States and citizens' rights thereunder, and this court will not presume that the courts of this state will not uphold this sworn obligation."

He said the petition "fails to set out circumstances which would warrant this court's assumption jurisdiction."

But he made it clear that he felt his court could have stepped in if circumstances warranted.

He said "this court is not without authority to grant the relief prayed for if circumstances are found to so justify it . . ."

He also said he could throw out the petition because it violated a federal rule of court procedure requiring it to be "simple, concise, and direct."

N.Y. Times Retrial Plea Turned Down

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Friday turned down the New York Times in its bid for a new trial of a libel suit in which City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan was awarded $500,000.

The Times had argued that the verdict was so excessive as to indicate extreme bias on the part of the jury.

It also argued that Jones had erred initally when he ruled that he had jurisdiction in the case, and that he also erred in charging the jury that the matter contained in a Times ad was "libelous per se," libelous on its face.

The Times now has six months in which to appeal.

The ad in question ran in the Times on March 29, 1960, bringing suits by all three city commissioners and Gov. John Patterson.

Four Negro defendants in the case allowed their motion for a new traial to lapse. The four, the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttleworth, and J. E. Lowery, are to have their motion for a new trial in a second suit argued before Jones at 3 p.m. Monday.

This second suit also ended in a $500,000 verdict, this one for Mayor Earl James.

ALABAMA

Conspiracy Charges In Alabama Denied

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Friday struck down conspiracy charges against Alabama officials brought by four Negro integration leaders.

The Negroes accused Alabama Gov. John Patterson, the sheriffs of Montgomery, Jefferson, Mobile and Marengo counties and Montgomery's three city commissioners of entering into a conspiracy to sue them for libel.

The conspiracy charges were filed by the Reverends Ralph Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay Jr., both of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The suit was filed Feb. 23 in an effort to keep authorities from attaching property belonging to the Negroes as partial payment in a $1 million libel assessed against them.

Commissioners Earl James and L. B. Sullivan each won $500,000 in damages for a full - page advertisement which appeared in the New York Times March 29, 1960. The advertisement sought funds for the legal defense of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Atlanta, who was accused and later acquitted of perjury in filing his 1958 income tax return.

Negro's Land Sold To Raise Libel Payoff

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Marengo County land owned by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy was sold Monday to help satisfy a $500,000 libel judgment for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

Sheriff Wilmer Shields said the Montgomery Negro minister's one-twelfth interest in the 307.9-acre tract was bought by the 11 other owners for $4,350 at a public auction in Linden.

Abernathy's property was sold under an attachment order from Montgomery Circuit Court to help pay off the half-million-dollar judgment awarded Sullivan by a jury last November.

Personal belongings of three other Negro defendants in the suit—the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile—have also been attached.

The four Negro clergymen were co-defendants with The New York Times in Sullivan's libel complaint, one of a series of four seeking total damages of $2.5 million from the Negroes and the newspaper.

Judge Refuses Negroes

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — Four Negro ministers failed to get a Circuit Judge to waive a requirement of $1 million bonds to halt seizure of their property to satisfy a $500,000 libel judgement.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ruled Monday that under Alabama law, such bonds must be twice the amount of the award.

The four are defendants with The New York Times in libel suits brought by Gov. John Patterson and Montgomery Mayor Earl James and City Commissioners L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks.

Sullivan last November and James this year won $500,000 judgments. The other suits are yet to be tried.

Execution of the Sullivan award against the Negroes began when they failed to join the Times in a move to continue a hearing on a new trial motion. The court said the four lost their chance to seek a new trial. The Times' motion was denied last week.

The suits are based on an advertisement in the Times last March 29, which was critical of handling of Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery. Names of the Negroes appeared as sponsors. But they said at both trials that their names were used without their knowledge or consent.

N.Y. Times Retrial Plea Turned Down

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Friday turned down the New York Times in its bid for a new trial of a libel suit in which City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan was awarded $500,000.

The Times had argued that the verdict was so excessive as to indicate extreme bias on the part of the jury.

It also argued that Jones had erred initally when he ruled that he had jurisdiction in the case, and that he also erred in charging the jury that the matter contained in a Times ad was "libelous per se," libelous on its face.

The Times now has six months in which to appeal.

The ad in question ran in the Times on March 29, 1960, bringing suits by all three city commissioners and Gov. John Patterson.

Four Negro defendants in the case allowed their motion for a new traial to lapse. The four, the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttleworth, and J. E. Lowery, are to have their motion for a new trial in a second suit argued before Jones at 3 p.m. Monday.

This second suit also ended in a $500,000 verdict, this one for Mayor Earl James.

Ala. solons beat rap

The Afro-American

MONTGOMER, Ala. — Conspiracy charges against Gov. John Patterson and other state officials were dismissed last week by Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Judge Johnson said federal intervention was not justified.

The charges were leveled by four colored ministers who were along with the New York Times, sued for libel. The suits filed by the governor and three other officials asked a total of two and a half million dollars.

Two judgments of $500,000 each have already been made by all - white juries. In partial satisfaction of the first of these, the state has taken and sold cars and other property belonging to the Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy and S. S. Seay of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

* * *

THE MINISTERS said that the libel suits against them were the result of a conspiracy.

The suits grew out of an ad that appeared in the New York Times last March 29. The ad was inserted by a New York group working in behalf of Dr. Martin Luther King, against whom a suit was pending charging perjury in connection with state income tax.

Dr. King was subsequently acquitted but the libel suits were filed because of certain allegations in the ad. The ministers said they did not authorize the use of their names in the ad.

FEB. 1961
LIBEL CASE-(OPELIKA HEARING)
NEW YORK TIMES-REV. RALPH ABERNATHY,(OTHERS

Negro Ministers Seek To Avoid Bond in Libel

The Sunday Star Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4 (AP).—An attorney will ask State Court to excuse four Negro ministers, facing a $500,000 libel judgment against them and the New York Times, from posting a $1 million joint bond pending appeal to higher court.

Charles S. Conley, Negro attorney of Montgomery, planned the action after sheriff's deputies Friday siezed a car belonging to one of the Negro codefendants, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery.

Siezure of Mr. Abernathy's 5-year-old sedan thus began moves to collect the $500,000 judgment against the four Negro leaders in a libel suit won by Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

A Circuit Court jury awarded Mr. Sullivan the full amount he sought last November. A similar suit brought Mayor Earl James a $500,000 judgment Wednesday night. The third companion complaint, by City Commissioner Frank Parks, is awaiting trial.

Ad Led to Judgment

The three city officials sued the four Negroes and the newspaper because of an advertisement, dealing with Montgomery's racial troubles a year ago, which appeared in the Times last March 29.

Efforts to collect the $500,000 judgment all stem from the Sullivan case. Because the New York Times has a pending motion for retrial, no writ has been issued to collect the sum from the newspaper.

Mr. Conley said that unless the court agrees to forgo the $1 million bond the Negro ministers face "harassment at most inconvenient times" during the period pending the appeal, which could reach the United States Supreme Court.

Circuit Clerk John R. Matthews said he issued writs to execute the judgment against all four Negro codefendants—Mr. Abernathy, the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, sr., of Montgomery, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

As of this afternoon, only Mr. Abernathy's auto had been impounded.

Orders have gone out to impound the Negroes' property—and not the Times'—because of a ruling last month by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who tried the Sullivan complaint.

That decree came after attorneys for the Times and the Negroes both filed motions for a new trial on Police Commissioner Sullivan's suit.

Arguments on the retrial motions by the Negroes and the newspaper were scheduled for last month, but Times attorneys then asked for and received a continuance of the hearing until March 3.

Judge Jones ruled that because the Negro lawyers failed to file their own individual request for a postponement of the retrial hearing, they forfeited the right to do so.

Bond Required

That ruling left the Negroes only the recourse of a direct appeal to the State Supreme Court, requiring bond, and collection of the judgment thus could begin until the required bond was posted.

Unless Judge Jones agrees to overlook it, the Negroes normally would have to put up a $1 million joint bond—double the amount of the judgment—to keep their property from being seized.

The circuit clerk said the Negroes could still appeal by posting a much smaller bond to cover court costs, but that that type of appeal bond would not stop their belongings from being impounded now.

Under such attachments, he explained, anything of value owned by the defendants can be confiscated to satisfy the judgment. It had not been settled what share of the $500,000 each defendant could be held responsible for.

Ministers Lose Attachment Plea

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

OPELIKA, Ala.—Four Alabama Negro ministers lost a plea in a U.S. District Court here to halt attachment of their automobiles and real estate in settlement of a $500,000 libel suit against them.

Wed. 2-22-61

In ruling on the plea of the ministers Judge Frank M. Johnson said that they had failed to exhaust all necessary remedies in state courts.

The ministers were co-defendants with the New York Times newspaper in a suit filed by Montgomery Alabama Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan. They are listed as Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. S. S. Seay of Montgomery, Rev. Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Unlike the New York Times, the ministers did not ask for a new trial for argument on the suit from an earlier date; so the District court ruled that they had forfeited any right to a new trial. Meanwhile there has been no attempt to execute judgement against the New York Times.

The District Court also refused to halt further attachment against the ministers, because they had "failed to seek any relief in state courts which would give them the right to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and because of this it had no authority to act.

Johnson's suit bore the names of the ministers as sponsors of a advertisement in the New York Times which criticized the handling of student demonstrations in Montgomery. But the ministers have denied knowledge of the ad, and said it was used without their consent.

A similar suit filed by Montgomery City Commissioner Frank Parks and Governor John Patterson, Mayor Earl James has not been tried. The ministers and the New York Times still have time to file for a new trial in this suit. There has been no attempt to collect judgement by the plaintiffs.

LIBEL WRIT REFUSED 4 NEGRO MINISTERS

N.Y. Times

OPELIKA, Ala., Feb. 20 (AP) —Four Negro ministers asked a Federal judge Monday for an injunction to stop the attachment of their property in a $500,000 libel suit judgment. The judge refused.

Wed 2-22-61

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled that the Negroes, who are involved with The New York Times in a series of libel suits filed by Montgomery city and state officials, had failed to exhaust their remedy in state courts.

The request for a temporary injunction was filed by the Revs. Ralph D. Albernathy and S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery and F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile. It was filed in Opelika because Judge Johnson was here on another case.

Property belonging to the Negro ministers, including automobiles and real estate, has been attached to help satisfy a $500,000 judgment awarded to Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan in the first of a series of libel suits growing out of an advertisement in The Times.

Since Mr. Sullivan was awarded the $500,000 judgment, a similar verdict was returned by another jury in state court in favor of Montgomery Mayor Earl James. No effort has been made to collect the award to the Mayor because there is still time for the Negroes and The Times to ask for a new trial in that suit.

Negroes lose round in libel case

The Birmingham News

OPELIKA, Ala., Feb. 21—(AP)—A federal judge has denied an attempt by four Negro ministers to halt attachments of their property for settlement of a $500,000 libel suit judgment.

Dec 5 '61

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. turned down a request from the Negroes, defendants with The New York Times in a series of libel suits filed by state and Montgomery city officials, for an injunction to stop seizure of their property. He ruled that they failed to exhaust their remedy in state courts.

Birmingham

Wed 2-22-61

A $500,000 VERDICT was returned last November for Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan against The Times and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The Times has a motion for a new trial pending for argument, and there has been no move to execute the judgment against the newspaper. However, the Negroes did not join The Times in asking for a continuance of the new trial hearing from an earlier date, and the court later ruled that they thus forfeited any right to a new trial.

Johnson denied the Negroes' request that he set aside attachments already served against their property, including automobiles and real estate, and declined to prohibit any future attachments. He said the ministers "have wholly failed to seek any relief" in state courts which would give them the right to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, and because of this he had no authority to act.

THE REQUEST was filed at Opelika because Johnson was here on another case.

Sullivan's suit was based on an advertisement in The Times last March 29 which was critical of the handling of Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery earlier last year. It bore names of the ministers among those listed as sponsors, though they said their names were used without their knowledge or consent.

The Birmingham News

Another jury later returned a $500,000 verdict for Montgomery Mayor Earl James in a libel suit against The Times and the ministers. It, like suits by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson yet to be tried, was based on the same advertisement. The defendants still have time to ask for a new trial in James' suit, and there has been no attempt to collect that award.

Negroes' Suit Names State, City Officials

The Montgomery Advertiser Thurs. 2-23-61

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Four Alabama Negro ministers, whose property is being attached to satisfy a half million dollar libel judgment, are asking a federal judge to halt what they describe as a conspiracy to deprive them of their constitutional rights.

The four — the Revs. Ralph Abernathy, S. S. Seay Sr., Fred Shuttlesworth, and J. E. Lowery — have asked U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to halt attachments of their property.

They have also asked that two suits pending against them by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson also be halted by court order.

The Negroes were co-defendants with the New York Times in two libel suits in which juries awarded half-million dollar judgments to Mayor Earl James and City Commissioner L. B. Sullivan.

TOTAL $2.5 MILLION

Together with the Parks and Patterson suits, the Times and the four Negroes are defendants in actions totaling $2,500,000.

The libel actions arose from an ad in the New York Times, on which the names of the four ministers appeared as endorsers, attacking action of police and state authorities in dealing with Negro demonstrations.

In the complaint filed this week in federal court, the four Negro defendants charge that their constitutional rights were violated in the libel actions and subsequent attachments of their property.

It named as defendants City Commissioners James, Sullivan and Parks of Montgomery, Gov. Patterson, and sheriffs attaching the ministers property.

The restraining orders sought would hold up attachments and proceedings in the remaining suits until the issue is finally decided.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

The complaint maintained that the federal court had jurisdiction.

It recited activities of the four Negro ministers in combating segregation. It also recited events involving a sit-in demonstration at a snack bar in the courthouse, the subsequent expulsion of Negro students in Alabama State College, and a near riot arising from a Negro attempt to march on the State Capitol.

In each of these incidents, the suit held, the rights of peaceable assembly and petition for redress of grievances, guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, were violated.

The complaint said the ad which appeared in the Times, inserted by supporters of the plaintiffs, sought to: (1) educate the public on social and political issues, (2) seek support for the Rev. Martin Luther King in his perjury trial, and (3) seek support for the plaintiffs and Negro students "in their peaceful efforts to end segregation . . ."

Ala. snatches pastor's land to 'settle' suit

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 3-25-61

DEMOPOLIS, Ala. — On March 20, 300 acres of land in which the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery, has a small interest will be sold. The sale is to help satisfy a libel judgement, won by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, from the Rev. Mr. Abernathy, three other Alabama ministers and the New York Times.

The Sullivan award was $500,000; since then, a similar award has been made to Mayor Earl James. Suits still pending were filed by Gov. John Patterson for a million dollars and by Parks Commissioner Frank Parks for $500,000.

The car belonging to the Rev. Mr. Abernathy had already been seized. Also seized were the cars belonging to the Revs. E. L. Shuttlesworth and J. E. Lowery, and a small lot belonging to the Rev. S. S. Seay.

No New York Times property has been seized since the Times has a motion for a retrial pending. The four ministers have appealed the judgments against them to the state supreme court but this has not forestalled the seizure of their property.

The land to be sold in March represents an inheritance to the Rev. Mr. Abernathy and 11 others. It is in Marengo County.

ALABAMA MAYOR TESTIFIES IN SUIT

N. Y. Times

Says Times Ad 'Severely Damaged' His Reputation as a City Official

New York N.Y.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31 (UPI)—Mayor Earl James of Montgomery contended today that a full-page advertisement in The New York Times had "severely damaged" his reputation as a city official.

The Mayor said the advertisement, seeking funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integrationist, had been replete with false statements that "were damaging to me."

He said he believed he was justified in asking $500,000 in libel damages from The Times and four Alabama Negro ministers.

On direct examination by his attorney, Roland Nachman, Mr. James said the ad had criticized his ability to maintain law and order in Montgomery and "administer the functions of municipal government in an orderly fashion."

'Good Reputation'

On cross-examination, Mr. James said that as far as he knew, he still enjoyed "a good reputation in the community."

Eric Embry, attorney for The Times, asked Mr. James if he considered his reputation as good now as before publication of the advertisement. The Mayor replied:

"Yes, I should think so."

Mr. James also said publication of the ad had apparently not caused anyone to avoid his company, publicly criticize him or cause him financial or social injury.

Attorneys for The Times rested their case on completion of the cross examination.

The Times' first witness was Gerson Aronson, national advertising salesman, who testified that he had no reason to believe that statements in the ad were false.

Mr. Aronson said he had checked the ad for decency and other standards established by The Times advertising policy.

'Hurried Scanning'

On cross-examination, he said that he had only scanned the ad "very hurriedly" but that it was not his duty to pass on its acceptability. He said he had sent the ad to The Times' advertising acceptibility department.

Vincent Reading, director of the acceptibility department, was scheduled to be the first witness tomorrow.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones said he hoped the case would go to the jury tomorrow.

The Mayor is one of three City Commissioners suing The Times and the four Negro ministers.

Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan was awarded $500,000 in a similar suit last November. Arguments for a new trial will be held on March 3.

The Commissioners contend that the ad, which ran in The Times editions of March 29, accused them of strong-arm tactics in quelling racial demonstrations.

The four ministers are the Revs. Ralph Abernathy and Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay Sr., of Montgomery, Fred L. Shuttleworth of Birmingham and J. S. Lowery of Mobile.

'Malicious' Action Charged To Times

The Commercial Appeal

Mayor Says Ad Was Aimed At Injuring Him

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30.—(UPI) — Attorneys for Montgomery Mayor Earl James accused the New York Times Monday of "maliciously" publishing a full-page advertisement to cause "grievous harm" to the city's chief exevutive.

Montgomery attorney Roland Nachman delivered the accusations in his opening remarks to a jury of 12 white men selected earlier to hear the mayor's $500,000 libel suit against the New York newspaper and four Alabama Negro ministers.

"The advertisement was designed to bring about public contempt, hatred and shame on the mayor of Montgomery," Nachman said.

Nachman said statements in the advertisement referring to police officers ringing the Alabama State College campus for Negroes with "shotgun and tear gas" and authorities padlocking the dining hall to starve the students into submission were "nothing but lies."

Times attorney Eric Embry of Birmingham said, "The ad was not directed at Mayor James. Although the advertisement contains odious and displeasing statements, they are not directed at the mayor in any way, shape or form."

Negro attorney Chalres S. Conley of Montgomery told the jury none of the four Negro ministers gave their consent to the ad or knew their names were being attached to the advertisement, which appeared March 29.

The Times and the four ministers were found guilty last November of libeling Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and were ordered to pay $500,000 in damages. Arguments for a new trial in that case will be held March 3.

A third city commissioner, Frank Parks, also has sued the Times and the ministers for a half a million dollars, but no trial date has been set.

All three claim they were embarrassed by the advertisement, which was critical of police action against demonstrating Negro college students during a period of racial tension here last March.

The Negro defendants in the case are Revs. Ralph Abernathy and Solomon Seay Sr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Mayor James wins—

The Birmingham News

Times to appeal libel suit verdict

Birmingham, Ala.

Nov. 2

BY AL STANTON
—News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2—A second $500,000 libel verdict against The New York Times appeared headed for appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court today.

The whopping judgment, the full amount asked in a suit by Montgomery Mayor Earl D. James, was returned late last night by a Circuit Court Jury which deliberated two hours and 20 minutes.

Times attorneys immediately announced they would ask for a new trial before Judge Walter B. Jones. That failing, they will appeal the verdict to the Alabama Supreme Court.

THE JUDGMENT for Mayor James was identical to one brought in for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan last Fall. That jury decision already is pending on appeal before the State Supreme Court.

Lawyers for The Times indicated they were confident the judgments eventually would be reversed.

James' attorneys appeared confident the record judgments would be affirmed, and Atty. Roland Nachman said, "We will be very happy to defend this judgment in a higher court."

Mayor James, expressing delight at the jury decision, said, "I hope all references they (The Times) make about the city in the future will be truthful."

TWO MORE SUITS are pending here against the New York newspaper in connection with publication of a full-page advertisement last March.

The ad alleged persecution of Negroes during pro-integration demonstrations in Montgomery.

James said he was libeled by two paragraphs in particular in the advertisement. One statement said Negro college students were expelled after they sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" on the Capitol steps. Another said truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear gas ringed the Alabama State College campus.

James also contended he was libeled by a reference to "Southern violators" who, the ad claimed, arrested King seven times and bombed his home.

THE TIMES CONTENDED the ad was a routine business transaction and pointed out that James was not mentioned by name.

Executives of The Times, including Secretary Harding Bancroft, testified yesterday the ad was not intended as a slur against James, as the mayor had contended.

Attorneys for the mayor argued that The Times had retracted the two paragraphs in an apology to Gov. John Patterson.

Bancroft testified yesterday however, the New York newspaper believes that statements in the ad are "substantially correct."

THE VERDICT ALSO was against four Negro ministers who have been heading pro-integration movements in Alabama. They are F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, J. E. Lowery of Mobile and Ralph D. Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery.

They contended they had not authorized the use of their names in the ad.

James' lawyers argued that they ratified the ad, however, by refusing to answer the mayor's demand for a retraction and by not contacting The Times.

The three-day trial was marked by an integration demonstration.

Negroes flocked into the courtroom Tuesday and sat in a section ordinarily reserved for whites after Judge Jones said he would not order the courtroom desegregated.

But he segregated the courtroom early yesterday, tongue-lashing Negro attorneys and defying them to challenge him in connection with the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

N. Y. Times, 4 Negroes Will Seek New Trial

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Attorneys for The New York Times and four Negro ministers said today they will demand a new trial in the $500,000 libel judgment awarded Mayor Earl James last night.

The award, which equals the largest ever made in Alabama, is the second judgment of that size against the defendants in three months.

Times' Atty. Eric Embry of Birmingham said, "We have 30 days in which to file a motion for a new trial. If the motion is denied, we will appeal the decision to the State Supreme Court, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals . . . all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary."

Charles Conley of Montgomery, Negro attorney representing Revs. Ralph Abernathy and Solomon S. Seay of Montgomery, Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile, said they also would seek a new trial.

James said, "I am most gratified by the jury decision. It has cleared the community of any wrong-doing and public shame."

James charged the statements in a full-page advertisement in the paper March 29, 1960, "severely damaged" his reputation as chief executive of this city.

Last November, a jury awarded Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan $500,000 because of the same ad.

Arguments on a Times' motion for a new trial in the Sullivan case are scheduled to be heard by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones March 3. Earlier, Jones held that the attorneys representing the ministers failed to serve notice of asking for a new trial within the 30-day period.

A third suit against The Times and the Negroes is still pending. No date has been set for trial of the $500,000 claim filed by Parks Commissioner Frank Parks.

The controversial ad, signed by such prominent people as Eleanor Roosevelt, Jackie Robinson, Shelley Winters and Marlon Brando, solicited funds for the legal defense of Martin Luther King Jr. King was acquitted here on committing perjury in filing in Alabama tax returns.

'Committee' to aid defense in Times suits

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Eighteen lawyers here have formed an advisory committee to assist the defense in libel suits brought by Alabama officials against the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., four other Negro religious leaders and The New York Times.

King is a defendant only in a suit brought by Alabama Gov. John Patterson. He is not mentioned in suits brought by Montgomery city officials.

The suits are based on an advertisement that appeared in The Times on March 29, 1960. The Times described the matter in the advertisement as a defense of Dr. King and equal rights for Negroes in the South. The suits total $2½ million and are pending in state courts.

Two judgments totaling $1.2 million have been awarded the state officials so far. Appeals are being prepared, The Times said.

Theodore W. Kheel was named chairman of the committee, which was formed Monday.

Shuttlesworth's Request Granted

Birmingham Post Herald

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth yesterday won the right to appeal a U. S. District Court decision to a higher court without paying costs in the case. P. 2

The Negro minister had asked the court for the right to appeal as a "pauper," stating that he was subject to a $500,000 levy imposed by a Montgomery Court (in The New York Times case) and that he was "broke, absolutely and completely."

Ltr 2-17-61

The case Shuttlesworth wants to appeal was filed last September against Commissioner Eugene Connor and Police Chief Jamie Moore, asking an injunction to keep police from attending meetings of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Judge Seybourn H. Lynne denied the injunction request on the grounds that there was no evidence that police had interferred with the Negroes at the meetings.

Yesterday Judge Lynne granted the request to file an appeal of his ruling in the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court, New Orleans. Judge Lynn noted that Shuttlesworth's request was supported by an affidavit of poverty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
ATTACHMENT OF MONEY-GARNISHMENTS, ETC.
FOUR NEGRO MINISTERS
REVS.- S.S.SEAY,SR
RALPH ABERNATHY
FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, BIRMINGHAM
AND
J.E. LOWERY, MOBILE

Garnishments issued against Negro pastors

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 6—Garnishment orders against the financial assets of four Negro ministers have been issued as a result of a $500,000 libel suit judgment awarded to Montgomery's police commissioner.

COURT RECORDS disclosed today that garnishments have been directed to the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and the Tuskegee Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

They were issued in an effort to attach any funds belonging to the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr. and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and the Rev. J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

The Negro ministers and The New York Times were defendants in a libel suit which brought a $500,000 judgment for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan last Nov. 3.

Sullivan's attorneys have taken steps to seize property belonging to the Negroes because Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones has ruled that they forfeited their chance for a new trial.

BY CONTRAST, no attempt has been made to put the judgment into effect against The Times, since lawyers for the newspaper have a new trial motion pending.

The police commissioner's attorneys have already attached a five-year-old car owned by Abernathy.

Although only Abernathy and Seay are known to have direct connections with the Montgomery Improvement Assn., court records showed the garnishment covered all four ministers.

Attachment Of Money Being Sought

Lawyers for Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan are seeking to attach funds of four Negro ministers who, along with the New York Times, had a $500,000 libel judgment assessed against them.

Sullivan was awarded the judgment by a Circuit Court jury last November. Last week another jury awarded a similar $500,000 judgment to Mayor Earl James.

The four ministers are the Revs. S. S. Seay Sr. and Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile.

Garnishment orders have been issued against any funds that might be held by any of the four in the Montgomery Improvement Assn. and the Tuskegee Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

CONSIDERED SPEARHEAD

The Montgomery Improvement Assn. is considered the spearhead of local Negro integration activities. Abernathy is its president, and Seay its executive secretary.

Neither Shuttlesworth nor Lowery have any known connection with it.

Abernathy's car, a 5-year-old sedan, was seized by deputies here Friday. Lowery's car also has been reported attached in Mobile.

Execution of the judgment was ordered after Judge Walter B. Jones ruled the four ministers had lost their chance for a new trial through failure to continue their motion for it.

Attorneys for the New York Times did continue their motion, which is set for argument next month. Attorneys for the four Negro ministers said they thought their own motion had been automatically continued along with that of the Times.

SUED ABOUT AD

The defendants were sued about an ad in the New York paper picturing oppression of Negro students at Alabama State College. The city officials maintained the ad defamed them.

A suit by City Commissioner Frank Parks, also for $500,000, is still pending. So is a million-dollar suit over the same ad by Gov. John Patterson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEGROES FACING SEIZURE OF PROPERTY
TO PAY OFF A $500,000 LIBEL JUDGEMENT
IMPOUNDED CAR OWNED BY REV.RALPH D.
ABERNATHY

Negroes Facing Seizure Of Property Seek Relief

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Dem. 2-3-4-6
Montgomery Ala
Dem. 2-3-4-6
Dem. 2-5-6
Dem. 2-5-6
Dem. 2-5

NY Times Loses Libel Suit In State

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Mayor Earl James is the second Montgomery official to win a $500,000 libel suit verdict from The New York Times and four Negro ministers.

Like Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, who won a similar suit last November, the mayor charged that he was libeled in a racially controversial advertisement in the paper last March 29.

The all-white state court jury deliberated two hours and 10 minutes before reaching a verdict Wednesday night, climaxing the three-day trial.

Times attorneys said they will appeal. Their appeal in the Sullivan case still is pending. If the verdicts are upheld, it will be up to the Times and the ministers to decide what proportion of the awards each will pay.

The advertisement appealed for money for legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader then facing trial in Montgomery on charges of lying about his Alabama income tax. King later was acquitted.

The all-white jury deliberated two hours and 10 minutes.

It was the same verdict awarded earlier to another city official, Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, who also sued the Times and the four Negro defendants.

The suits by James and Sullivan, and similar complaints by City Commissioner Frank Parks and Gov. John Patterson, grew out of an advertisement published in the Times last March 29 which was critical of the handling of Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery early last year.

Times attorneys said they will appeal. The judgment awarded James was the same as in the Sullivan case.

James' attorneys contended during the trial that the statement in the advertisement, which sought funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King, unmistakably referred to James and the city administration although no one was mentioned by name.

King at the time was facing trial in Montgomery on charges of lying about his state income tax. He later was acquitted.

The Times contended that the advertisement was not intended as a reflection on James, and that it could not remotely be considered as a reference to him.

They also sought to show that the newspaper published the ad in good faith with no intent to libel anyone.

The four Negro ministers disclaimed responsibility for the advertisement, explaining that it was published without their knowledge or consent and that sponsors of the ad had no authority to use their names among those endorsing the advertisement.

James' lawyers contended, however, that the Negroes made no effort to get a retraction after the mayor demanded one.

Montgomery Mayor Wins Libel Suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — A state court jury Wednesday night awarded Montgomery Mayor Earl James a $500,000 libel suit judgment against the New York Times and four Negro ministers.

N.Y. Times Beaten In Libel Suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI)—A Circuit Court jury ruled against the New York Times and four Negro co - defendants Wednesday night in a $500,000 libel suit.

The 12-man white jury found after 105 minutes of deliberating that an advertisement published in the paper March 29, 1960 "severely damaged" the reputation of Montgomery Mayor Earl James.

In a previous case, another white jury found the ad libeled Montgomery Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan and awarded him $500,000.

In neither case did the court direct the amounts each defendant will have to pay toward the judgment.

Mayor Concludes Libel Testimony

Case Is Rested Against N. Y. Times

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 31 (AP)—Mayor Earl James, testifying in a courtroom newly-integrated by Negro spectators breaking the traditional color barrier, said today he regarded a New York Times advertisement as a reflection on him.

James is suing the Times and four Negro ministers for $500,000 because of the disputed advertisement. His attorneys rested their case after the mayor concluded his testimony.

Negroes sat alongside white spectators in the courtroom and Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones made no effort to separate them.

But after the pattern became apparent, a bailiff was stationed at the door to limit the number of spectators.

Later, as the trial reopened after the lunch recess, the judge announced that no one would be permitted to loiter in the corridor outside or in any way interfere with the court.

And a short time after that, Bailiff Lee Cook stepped into the hall and ordered a former Negro college student, Bernard Lee, to refrain from talking to other Negroes while he was seated in the hall. Lee was one of the nine Negro students expelled from Alabama State College following the anti-segregation demonstrations mentioned in the Times advertisement which prompted the mayor's libel suit.

James, wearing a Confederate-style beard in commemoration of the Civil War Centennial, testified that he regarded the ad as an affront even though it did not mention him by name. The advertisement was critical of the handling of the Negro student demonstrations.

The mayor said that although it is difficult to say for sure, he feels that his reputation has suffered as a result of the ad.

Ad Called Reflection

Asked by Times attorneys to explain how he connected the advertisement to any individual in Montgomery, James said he took it as a reflection on "my administration," and added:

"Whatever happens in Montgomery, the people look to the mayor."

James conceded under cross-examination that as far as he can tell, no one has shunned him and no one has publicly criticized him because of the advertisement. But he said it is difficult to tell how all of the people in Montgomery feel.

The suit by James and similar claims by the other two members of the Montgomery City Commission and by Gov. John Patterson grew out of a full page advertisement published in the Times last March 29.

The ad solicited funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., while the Negro integration leader was facing trial in Montgomery on charges of lying about his state income tax. King later was acquitted.

A Negro leader and one of the defendants, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, said his people "are now changing the custom" of seating white spectators on one side of the aisle and Negroes on the other.

"Custom" Changed

"I understand there is no law which requires segregation in the courtroom," he told The Associated Press; "just custom. They are now changing the custom."

Outside the courtroom sat one of the nine Negro students expelled from Alabama State College early last year for anti-segregation demonstrations touched off by a sit-in at the white lunchroom in the basement of the courthouse where The Times trial is under way.

The ousted student, Bernard Lee, said there was no prearranged plan to break the courtroom color barrier; that the Negroes "don't need coaching."

It was a reference in the Times advertisement to the student demonstrations and the expulsion of Lee and eight of his classmates which prompted the suits by Mayor James, City Commissioners L. B. Sullivan and Frank Parks, and Gov. Patterson.

Sullivan was awarded a $500,000 judgment in the first tried last November, and a new trial motion in that case is pending before Jones.

The reference to the student demonstrations and the conviction of more than 30 Negroes arrested during one protest brought a demand from Negro attorneys today for a mistrial. The judge overruled it.

Atty. Vernon Crawford of Mobile protested that the testimony was "highly prejudicial" against the four Negro defendants.

Mistrial Is Denied

Times Atty. Eric Embry of Birmingham also asked for a mistrial on the grounds that the jurors were reminded of past racial differences and that one of James' attorneys, Roland Nachman of Montgomery, made a prejudicial remark in pointing out that the case was being tried under Alabama instead of New York law.

The state school superintendent, Frank R. Stewart, told the jury earlier in the day that some of the statements in the Times ad concerning the way authorities handled the Negro student demonstrations were false.

Stewart, asked about a statement that the nine student leaders were expelled after singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" on the state Capitol steps, said that was not brought to the attention of the state Board of Education which ousted them.

He said they were expelled for violating college rules during a series of demonstrations which began with the courthouse lunch counter sit-in.

The superintendent also denied that the Negro college dining hall was padlocked "to starve" students who had refused to re-register at the school.

James' attorneys also produced more witnesses who said they linked the statements to James and other members of the commission. The Times contends that the advertisement did not apply to the mayor either by name or by inference.

N. Y. Times Testifies

Ad Accepted 'On Face'

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 1 (AP)—Executives of the New York Times told a jury in state court today that a racially controversial advertisement was published in good faith with no malice toward anyone.

They said they saw no reason to question statements in the full-page ad which prompted a $500,000 libel suit by Montgomery Mayor Earl James and similar suits by the other two city commissioners and by Gov. John Patterson.

The suit by James is being tried now. Another, by Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, brought a $500,000 judgment against the Times and four co-defendant Negro ministers last November.

Times attorneys rested their case shortly before the lunch recess, and Negro lawyers started putting on witnesses in defense of the four ministers.

Times Puts 2 Points

The Negro defendants, brought into the suit because their names appeared in the contested advertisement, contend it was done without their consent or knowledge.

Times lawyers sought to show, through their witnesses, that the advertisement, which solicited funds for the legal defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was:

1. Published in good faith and in the absence of any reason to question its statements.

2. Not intended as a reflection on Mayor James and did not apply to him.

The advertisement was critical of the way authorities handled Negro student demonstrations in Montgomery early last year, but mentioned no public official by name.

King, whose indictment in Montgomery on charges of lying about his state income tax brought about the appeal for funds, later was acquitted.

Vincent Redding, manager of the Times' advertising acceptability department and the executive who cleared the ad for publication, told the jury there was no reason for him to question its accuracy.

He said his decision was based on the names of widely known figures which appeared on the advertisement as its endorsers. He said he regarded them as persons with reputations for "truthfulness and trustworthiness."

Admit One Error

Asked by James' attorneys to identify some of them, Redding mentioned Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas, Harry Belafonte, Marlon Brando, Nat King Cole, Sidney Portier and A. Phillip Randolph.

The witness said a letter from Randolph, president of the American Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, authorized use of the names.

Redding said that after the advertisement was challenged, he contacted another signer, Bayard Rustin, and that their conversation left him in doubt as to the "total truth" of the statements in the ad.

Later, after checking files of news stories, he said he was convinced—and he is still convinced—that the statements were "substantially correct."

The secretary of The Times, Harding Bancroft, also testified he believes the statements substantially correct except for one which said the dining hall at Alabama State College was padlocked during the student demonstrations against segregation.

Bancroft told the jury the newspaper refused to publish a retraction demanded by James because it felt the statements could in no way reflect on the mayor. He added that James was invited to explain how he considered them a reflection on him, but failed to do so.

The Times official said the conclusion that the statements were substantially correct was based on an investigation and a telegram form a parttime Montgomery correspondent, Don McKee.

38a 1961

ALABAMA

THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARKS CLAIM ATTACKED

3 Times Libel Suits Move Into U.S. Court

By AUTHOR OSBODE

The New York Times transferred three libel suits totaling $3 million to U.S. District Court here Thursday, charging that four Negro co-defendants were fraudulently made parties to the suits.

A motion was filed by his attorneys to remand the case of City Commissioner Frank Parks to state court. He is represented by the firm of Steiner, Crum, & Baker.

Similar motions are expected from attorneys for the other two plaintiffs, Gov. John Patterson and former City Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

The motions to remand are likely to be argued before U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. at a time yet to be set.

Times attorneys argued in their motion removing the cases to the federal court that the cases belonged in federal court because of the diversity of citizenship of the Alabama plaintiffs and the New York newspaper.

EARLIER TRIALS

Two earlier libel trials—those of City Commissioners Earl Jones and L. B. Sullivan—would have been tried in the federal court, the motion maintained, except for the fraudulent joinder of said defendants, Abernathy, Shuttlesworth, Seay Sr., and Lowery."

These four, all Alabama Negro ministers, are Ralph Abernathy and S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, and J. E. Lowery, of Tuskegee.

It was alleged that "said resident defendants were joined for the sole purpose of fraudulently defeating the petitioner from removing this case to the federal court."

Explaining why no attempt was made to remove the previous two suits, which James and Sullivan received $500,000 verdicts, the attorneys said the cases did not seem removable to the federal court at the time.

ASSUMED DUTY

But, they continued, during the two trials "uncontroverted evidence of the four individual defendants and the respective plaintiffs showed that they had not in any manner authorized or consented to the using of their names . . ."

The "theory of liability" under which a verdict was brought in against the four Negro ministers was "an assumed duty to disavow" any connection with the ad, it was said.

The jury, said the Times lawyers, was erroneously charged by the trial judge, Walter B. Jones, that consent to the use of their names could be assumed from failure of the four to disavow any connection with the ad.

Attorneys for the Times, Erle Embry and Roderick McLeod of Birmingham, also Thursday posted a bond of $1,000,500 in order to appeal the $500,000 verdict for Sullivan.

The law requires a bond of double the amount of the verdict. The additional $500 is for covering costs.

The $500,000 libel verdicts are reputedly the largest ever rendered in any court.

They arose from an ad in the New York Times on March 29, 1960, which charged police oppression of demonstrating Negroes in Montgomery and other Southern cities.

Suit was brought by the three Montgomery city commissioners and by Gov. Patterson, each of whom charged that he had been maligned and held up to public contempt and ridicule.

Former City Commissioner Clyde Sellers joined in bringing suit over the ad only last month. Like the three present commissioners, he is asking $500,000. Gov. Patterson is asking a million dollars in damages.

38a 1961 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Bar Association Debating Legality Of Mix Ruling

Jackson Daily News p 5

By RAYMOND J. CROWLEY

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP) — Fireworks over the U.S. Supreme Court's antisegregation decisions were a possibility as the American Bar Association opened its 84th annual convention today.

Before the House of Delegates, policy-making body of the association, was a resolution calling in effect upon Southern states to cease their fight to preserve color lines.

Mon. 8-7-61

Prepared by a seven-man committee on the Bill of Rights, headed by attorney Rush H. Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau, Mo., the report said the constitutional issue has been settled. It said racial differentiation in public treatment offends the Constitution.

State officials who "disregard the constitutional rights of our people," it added, damage the United States at home and abroad.

One member of the Bill of Rights committee took issue with the report. Alfred J. Schweppe, constitutional law specialist from Seattle, Wash., called the Supreme Court decision against school segregation unconstitutional. He accused the court of making a "social revolution" without legal warranty.

St. Louis hotels were strained to the limit as lawyers poured in for the convention. Counting them and their families, an estimated 10,000 were here. The ABA has about 100,000 members.

JFK SENDS REGREST

President Kennedy had been invited to attend but sent regrets, along with a message stressing "the importance of the lawyer in maintaining those freedoms which distinguish us from the Communist world."

On the convention agenda today was the election of John C. Satterfield of Yazoo City, Miss., as ABA president. His election was a formality. He has been president-elect for the past year.

Satterfield, a former member of the Mississippi Legislature and former president of the Mississippi Bar Association, takes office Friday. He succeeds President Whitney North Seymour of New York City.

Harnett Attorney Denies School Discriminating Against Indians

By HOOVER ADAMS.

LILLINGTON — State Senator Robert Morgan of Lillington, attorney to the Harnett County Board of Education expressed confidence Thursday that U. S. District Court will uphold assignment of Dunn Indian children to the Maple Grove Indian School.

He denied emphatically any discrimination in local elementary schools are segregated and said the Board's decision in refusing to transfer them to either of Dunn's elementary schools was based on facilities available.

The lawsuit, filed Wednesday in Federal Court at Raleigh, came as a surprise to Harnett School officials who had thought the Indian issue was settled when Indians were admitted to the local high school at the beginning of the term.

District Principal A. B. Johnson pointed out Thursday that to transfer the 57 Indian children to either the Magnolia or Wayne Avenue schools here would have necessitated an addition to the Wayne Avenue School since available classroom space is already filled. School grounds at Magnolia Avenue he said aren't large enough to accommodate an addition.

On the other hand, said Johnson, there is more than enough space at the Maple Grove School, where attendance is reported to be poor.

The Indians contended in the injunction filed by Attorney Nelson Taylor of Fayetteville that the Maple Grove Indian School is very much inferior in quality to the other eelmentary schools in the Dunn district.

"That isn't a valid argument." declared Morgan. "I am confident that of the two other elementary schools in Dunn, one school plant is inferior to the other, but that fact wouldn't make necessary or justify transfer of students at the inferior building to the other building segregation has nothing to do with it.

Morgan declared that classrooms at Maple Grove aren't anywhere near filled and that transfer of the high school students to the previously all-white Dunn school provided still more space there. It just wouldn't make good sense, he said, to leave one school building standing idle and to spend tax money to build an addition just because some group wants a transfer.

The attorney said he understood the real cause of dissention at Maple Grove was that some of the parents didn't like one or more of the teachers. He said he had been advised that one year the parents filed a petition asking that a teacher be dismissed and the next year filed a new petition asking the very same teacher be retained.

"So I'm not surprised that they started another lawsuit, declared Morgan." Some people just love a lawsuit.

Morgan had highest praise for the manner in which Supt. Glenn Proffit and Chairman Bob Bagget and other members of the County School Board have handled the Indian problem."

"They have followed the law to the letter in the matter of both the high school and elementary Indian students'", asserted Morgan.

"Although the Indians started a big row the school board admitted them to the high school without a dissenting vote the very minute they applied in the prescribed legal manner and the matter of segregation didn't enter into the picture either time," he said.

Rich Indians Plentiful in Winter Spa

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 25 (UPI)—"Lo! The poor Indian" has become a standing joke in these parts because there aren't any poor Indians here—they're all worth at least $335,000 each.

At least that goes for approximately 100 members of the Agua Caliente tribe which is enjoying unprecedented prosperity because of an act of Congress two years ago.

Congress authorized the Bureau of Indian Affairs to distribute 23,412 acres of tribal land, valued at $12,132,000, to individual members of the Agua Caliente tribe under a so-called equalization or share-the-tribal-wealth plan. In this distribution, the poorest Indian got first pick but they're all sure winners in the lottery because of the zooming real estate values in this winter resort.

The tribal land previously was administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and lay idle, mainly because of lease restrictions. At one time, leases were limited to five years. The Indians themselves had little or no capital and investors were reluctant to put any money on the line for development because of the short-term lease rule.

Long Leases Signed

Now leases of as long as 70 years have been signed and land developers are whipping out their check books to pour millions of dollars into Indian-owned lands.

All contracts are subject to approval of the courts and most of the rich Indians, many of them minors, have conservators or guardians who watch over their funds.

There have been few signs of any startling changes in the way of life for the Indians so far.

"No one is going around lighting cigars with $100 bills," said Cliff Brown, chamber of commerce official. "Some of these people have been living comfortable lives, some are energetic, some are not, some are well-educated, some are not . . . like almost any other group. Some of them live here and work as ranch hands. A number of them live in the city—in Los Angeles."

Airport Land Sold

The largest single transaction involving cash took place between the City of Palm Springs and 30 Indians who owned the property on which the municipal airport was built. The city had leased the land but a bond issue for $2,979,000 was approved by the voters for purchase.

A 6-year old girl, Marlene Rice, got the largest allotment of the airport money under the equalization program. Marlene, who lives on a ranch at the nearby Morongo Indian reservation, received $284,794. Her parents took the windfall in stride. They have nothing to say about use of the money. It is under control of Culver Nichols, Palm Springs real estate man, who is the girl's court-appointed guardian.

Eight adults and 22 children shared the airport money.

Indian Picture Complex, Says CRC's Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Indians are discriminated against in much the same way as Negroes, but have pecular problems all their own.

This is the conclusion of the Civil Rights Commission in a report issued Thursday. It told of a strange patchwork of discrimination against Indians and a half-world of citizenship complicated by tribal governments.

Choctaw Indians in Mississippi use waiting rooms designated "whites only" in bus stations, the report said, while some towns in the Southwest still have signs reading: "No Indians or Dogs Allowed."

". . . The Indian's right to vote appears to be more secure than his other rights," the report said. "Yet Indians have not gone to the polls in great numbers. . ." The report added:

"The high illiteracy rate among Indians (estimated at 50 per cent) restricts registration in states that require literacy tests. Another, and more important factor, appears to be that tribal Indians are more concerned with tribal government than with white man's government."

On education, the commission said some states accept Indian children without discrimination, but "the Bureau of Indian Affairs has reported difficulty in securing admission of Indian children to public schools on a nondiscriminatory basis in Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina."

The report added: "However, some Choctaw children in Mississippi and some Cherokee children in North Carolina go to public schools with white children."

Rights Of Indians Bypassed

Report Tells Discrimination

Washington, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission said Thursday that American Indians live in a sort of half-world of citizenship. They are U. S. citizens but many are subject to tribal customs and bypass constitutional guarantees.

Whether they live on or off the reservation, the commission said, Indians are subjected to much the same type of social and economic discrimination as Negroes.

In a report on the American Indian, the commission said its limited study of the matter indicated the major problem is "providing Indians with the tools by which they may become economically, socially, and democratically secure." It added:

"As this is done, some, if not many, of the civil-rights denials will in all probability diminish."

The commission painted a patchwork picture of discrimination and poverty. It told of Choctaw Indians using waiting rooms designated "whites only" in Mississippi bus stations while some towns in the Southwest still have signs reading: "No Indians or Dogs Allowed."

Some Indians are segregated in schools, the report said, and some needy Indians are denied welfare benefits in State and local programs.

As citizens of the United States, the report said, Indians enjoy significant protection from encroachment by federal and State action, "but not with respect to tribal action. Thus tribal governments can — as indeed one has—prevent tribal members on an Indian reservation from freely pursuing the religion of their choice."

Unit Finds No 'No Indians' Signs Now

Associated Press

The Civil Rights Commission said yesterday that it could not pinpoint the location of any "No Indians or Dogs Allowed" signs that a formal report said existed in small towns of the Southwest.

And one man who reported the existence of such signs to the Commission said he had not seen any of them, but had been told of them years ago.

In a prepared statement, the Commission said its report last week on problems of Indians was "more in the nature of an exploratory review of principal areas of concern rather than a definitive treatment.

"It is for this reason that no specific recommendations were made. It is also for this reason that no specific towns were mentioned."

In a section on discrimination in public accommodations, the report said:

". . . the only instance of discrimination which may involve state action and hence a denial of equal protection concerns the posting of 'No Indians or Dogs Allowed' signs in small towns. Sign of this kind have been reported in the Southwest, notably Arizona."

Explaining how the information was gathered, the Commission said, "Some representatives of the Indian tribes reported that such signs as those mentioned in the Commission's report had been seen by them."

SENATE VOTES INDIAN DESERT LAND PROJECT

Foes Cite Soil Bank's $50 an Acre Offer

BY WILLIAM MOORE
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, May 28—The Senate voted today to spend $1,200 an acre to bring 110,000 acres of desert land into production—18 days after it had voted to pay farmers $50 an acre to take land out of production.

Senators John Williams [R., Del.] and Frank Lausche [D., O.] protested that the action would be a waste of the taxpayers' money and reminded their colleagues that the Senate voted 1.3 billion dollars yesterday to finance the soil bank and pay losses sustained under the farm programs.

Williams led a campaign to send the bill back to the Senate interior committee and strip it of the provision for bringing more land into production.

Senate Rejects Proposals

The Senate rejected his proposal, 68 to 17, and then passed the bill. Sen. Dirksen [Ill.], Republican floor leader, was paired in favor of Williams' proposal and Sen. Douglas [D., Ill.] voted for it.

The land concerned belongs to the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, and is valued, acording to Lausche, at $7.50 an acre.

The bill provides for irrigating it so that it can be farmed, to furnish work for 17,000 Navajos.

Recalling that the Senate and House passed the feed grain bill, under which farmers can collect $50 an acre a year for keeping their land idle, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper [R., Ia.] said the government should extend the plan to the Navajos instead of reclaiming their land.

Charge Same Result

Sen. Clinton Anderson [D., N. M.] denied that the Navajos would raise the crops that that nation's farmers will be paid not to raise. Opponents of the bill said the Navajos plan to use the land for pasturage for farm animals, and that the end result would be raising more feed.

The Navajo reclamation project and a second in the bill, the San Juan-Chama project will cost 221 million dollars. Both will take water from the San Juan river for irrigation, but the San Juan-Chama project is primarily to expand water systems for communities.

Lausche and Williams, who made the $1,200 an acre estimate for reclaiming the Navajos' land, said the cost of reclaiming land under the San Juan-Chama project will me $445 an acre.

Indian Claim Granted To Creek Descendants

FOLEY (Special) — The Baldwin County descendants of the Creek Indian nation, east of the Mississippi, were told Sunday their claims before the Indian Claims Commission of the United States had been approved. Word of the amount of their awards will be announced later, said Chief Calvin McGhee in his address.

The compensation claimed is for lands taken from friendly Creeks, allies of the United States, in 1814. Almost nine million acres were obtained without payment, the claim states.

PREVIOUS OFFER REFUSED

Two settlements have been offered previously for the acreage, Chief McGhee said—one for 20 cents an acre and another for 33 cents an acre. Both were unaccepted by the Creek descendants. The present claim ranges from $2.49 an acre to $2.75 an acre—the value of the land at the time it was taken.

"It looks like we will reach a settlement before Thanksgiving," said Chief McGhee.

Those who can prove themselves descendants of the Creek Indians in Alabama in 1814 are eligible for compensation, regardless of the percentage of Indian heritance. The chief urged the Creek descendants to obtain proof of their heritage immediately.

CHARTER PRESENTED

The chief presented a charter to the Baldwin County Chapter of Kilroi (Kinmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform and Instruction in Civil Affairs). John Phillips was introduced as president of the Baldwin County Chapter; Mrs. Mamie D. Weaver, vice president, and Mrs. Corona Hansen, secretary.

Kilroi of America is a nonprofit organization of Indian descendants. There are members of the descendants from the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee tribes as well as the Creeks.

McGhee is president of the Alabama-Florida Chapter.

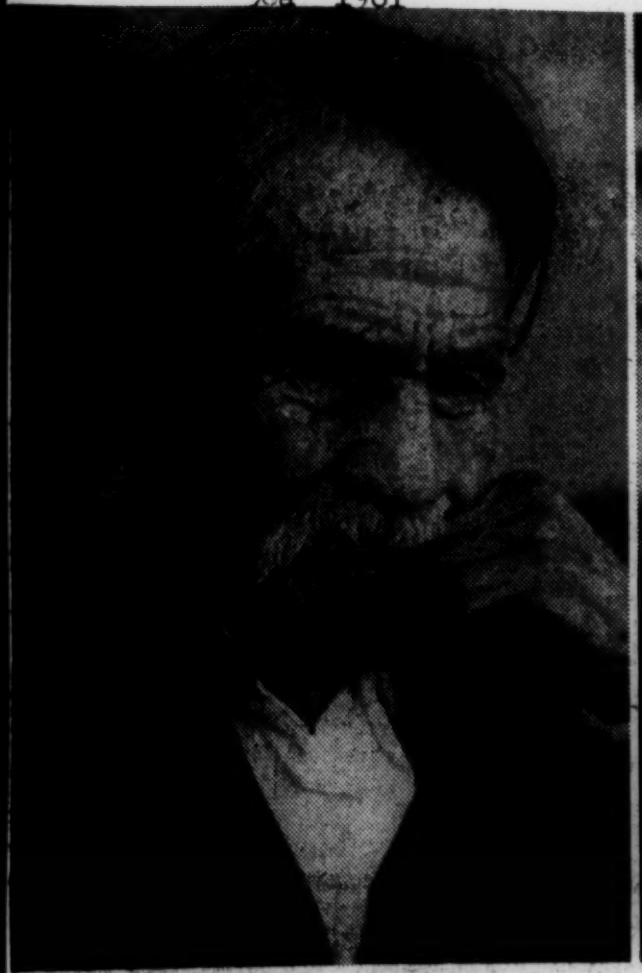
About 100 descendants of the Creek Indian nation attended the meeting in the Robertsdale Coliseum. Many still how definite Indian characteristics such as dark hair, high cheek bones, bronzed skin and hawk-like noses, while in others the racial marks have been lost through intermarriage.

FORMED CONFEDERACY

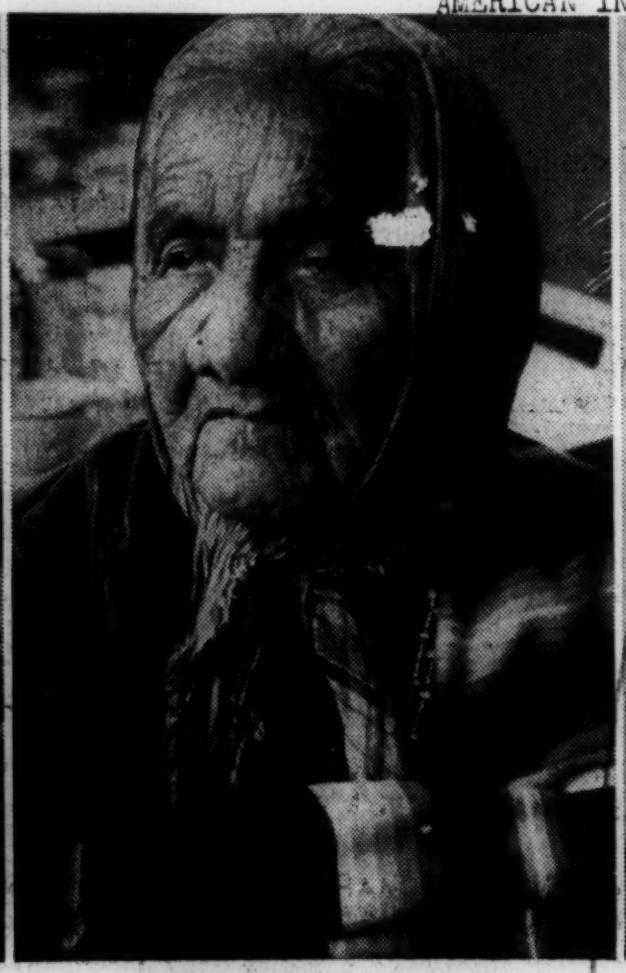
The Creek Indians were the most important people of the Muskogee lineage, residents of Georgia and Alabama in early colony days. Comprising a series of local tribes in the days of DeSoto, they formed themselves into a confederacy of about 50 towns, with a population of about 20,000 divided into upper and lower Creeks by the 1800's. The lower Creeks were friendly to the United States during the Indian fighting of 1814 and the compensation claimed is for lands taken from these allies.

Princess Kilroi was present at the meeting. She is Miss Gaynell Linton, daughter of the Mrs. L. Linton, secretary of the Creek Indians, East of the Mississippi.

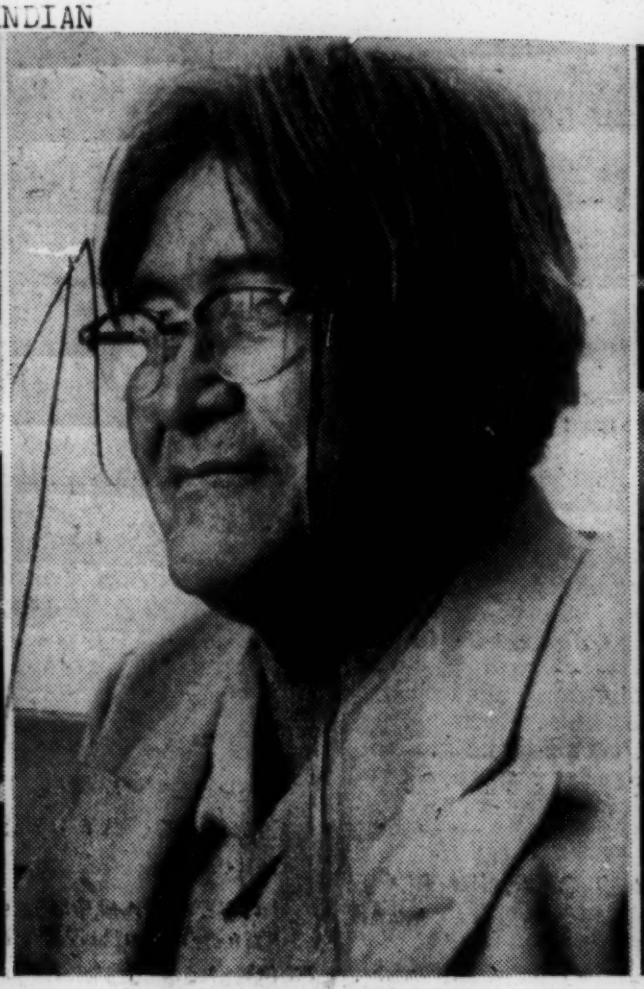
The Princess and other Creek descendants will take part in the Fiest of Five Flags in Pensacola next June, celebrating their traditional McGilvray Day at that time instead of Aug. 9 as usual.



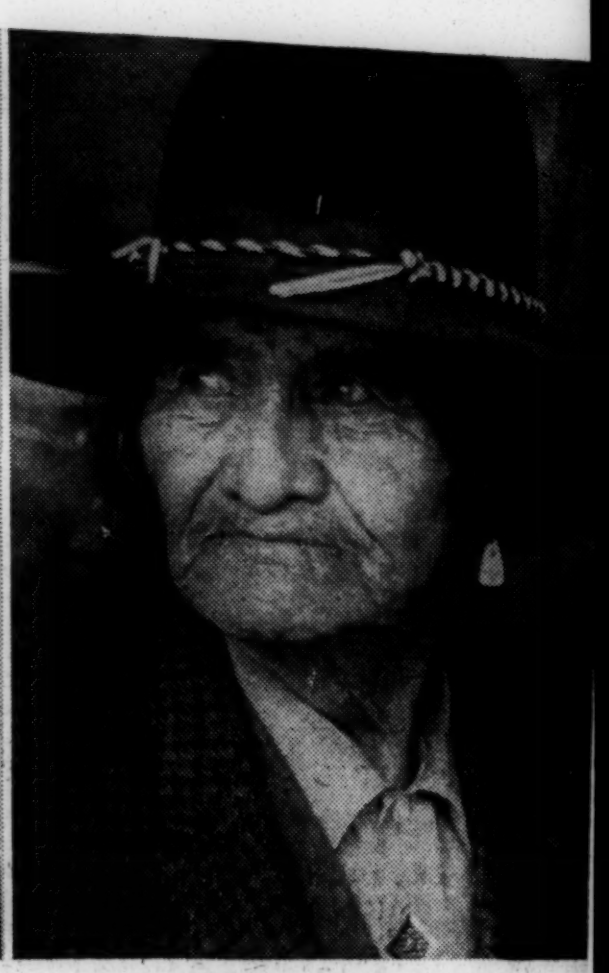
SILAS TALKER, 88



HETLEY NOPAH, 85



MANSON YAZZIE, 75



GEORGE GARCIA, 84

. . . they are among 45 Navajo Indans who are in Washington seeking redress from the Indian Claims Commission

45 Navajos Come Here to Push U. S. Suit

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Forty-five Navajo Indians, many of whom have never been off the reservation before and don't speak English, are sampling city life here, the soft beds and all, but they miss their hogans.

A hogan (pronounced in Navajo as ho-gahn, with the accent on the second syllable) is what most Navvajos call home. It's a one-room log and earth hut, with a dirt floor and a hole in the middle of the roof to let the smoke out.

They came by train, a wild experience for some of them, like Hetley Nopah. Hetley is 85 and she had never seen a train until she boarded one last week in Gallup, N. Mex.

"Something is happening to my brain," she announced in purest Navajo. "What am I going to do about? It is this rolling around."

The reason for the long journey from the 25,000-square-mile reservation (about the size of West Virginia) in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, was to testify on a claim against the Government. The Navajos, appearing before the Indian Claims Commission, contend the Government wrongfully took several million acres from them in the 1860s.

It's up to the Commission to decide whether this is so, and, if so, what compensation is due the Navajos, of whom there are more than 85,000, most of them impoverished and illiterate. The compensation, if any, will be based on the estimated value of the land at the time it was taken.

Annie Wauneka, a handsome, middle-aged woman who has become enough like the off-reservation crowd to hide her age—she was born April 10 and never mind what year—is neither impoverished nor illiterate. She speaks English, has beads and brains and will travel, having tucked about six trips to aWshington under her blanket.



The Washington Post

Scott Preston — Annie Wauneka

. . . spokesman for Navajos

Annie, the daughter of the late Chee Dodge, the last Navajo chief, who served as chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council for 28 years, is a Navajo leader. She lives in what for Navajos is comfort beyond hope—a four-room ranch ranch house, which has a generator and electric lights.

"I would be home herding sheep," she said, "but for this."

Annie qualifies as one of the Navajo "short hairs," because she is educated, speaks English and knows much about the forld off the reservation. The "long hairs" are the conservatives, clinging to their own language and hairdos and forsaking all non-Navajos.

In recent years, uranium, oil, gas and coal have been discovered on the barren dust bowl this country allotted the Navajos. They receive royalties of about a million dollars a month and use it for education, health and improvement of their community life.

With Annie yesterday was Scott Preston, a Navajo medicine man and vice-chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. There aren't any chiefs. Chairman is the big word now, and the Navajos, becoming more like the rest of us yearly, are looking for a bigger word.

"Some Navajos think chairman isn't enough," said Annie. "They think it should be president."

The burly, taciturn, 63-year-old Preston was asked to smile for a photo.

"I never smiled in all my life," he said, and lapsed into his accustomed silence.

Norman Littell, the Navajos' Washington attorney, a Rhodes Scholar who has great respect for his unusual clients, said Preston appeared in several movies made on the reservation in the 1930s. It was Preston's job to steal the leading lady.

Preston nodded. "I was always the bad guy," he said.



By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer
YAZZIE REDHOUSE, 78

300 Indians Mix Well With $12 Million Cash

KLAMATH FALLS, Oreg., April 21 (AP).—The United States handed $12 million cash to nearly 300 Indians in Klamath County, Oreg., this week.

Each got about $43,000.

Most of them promptly put it in the banks, but some of the dollars were put to immediate use.

One automobile dealer reported he sold 17 new cars—15 of them for cash—and eight used cars and pickup trucks in a short period.

At least two bought lumber for new houses with their new riches. Some inquired about small ranches for sale. Some looked at new houses.

They bought sporting rifles and fishing tackle and refrigerators and clothing.

A few—more than usual, the sheriff's office said—got drunk and landed in jail. One had $40,000 cash in a paper bag.

One put $5,000 into a checking account and two days later was overdrawn. He added more from savings.

One put $20,000 into savings—and handed $10,000 cash to a buddy.

"We are going to hear some fantastic tales," said a businessman in this city of 17,000 near the now-dissolved Klamath Indian Reservation. "But most of the people," he added, "are going to put their money away."

The money is payment for a half-million acres of reservation timberland. The Klamaths voted to give up their tribal life and dispose of their property. The Federal Government bought most of it as an addition to the national forest system.

On Monday the Treasury Department's Portland disbursing office mailed checks for $68 million to Indians quitting the reservation.

About three-fifths of these checks went into trust funds for minors and incompetents. But 588, totaling $25 million, were delivered without restriction.

They represented individual shares of the reservation which had been held as community property. The shares went to Klamaths in 18 States — but more than half were in Klamath County.

One Klamath Falls bank reported its saving deposits zoomed $2.5 million in 48 hours

Indians Seek To Keep Aid

MADISON, Wis. — (UPI) — Three members of the Menominee Indian study commission went to Washington, D. C., this week to seek postponement of termination of federal aid to the Menominee Indians.

Under present law the federal aid would stop on April 30, at which time the Indian reservation would become Wisconsin's 72nd county and assume all functions and responsibilities of county government.

Asst. Atty. Gen John Bowers, Jerome Grignon, chairman of the Menominee Advisory Council, and Assemblyman John Gray, D-Antigo, will discuss the matter with the Wisconsin Congressional delegation plus other bills now before Congress.

One bill in Congress would give the Secretary of the Interior the authority to postpone either termination or the transfer of the tribla property or both.

The other would require the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the tribal property on April 30, but would postpone termination of federal supervision until April 30, 1969.

38a 1961

Indians Want N.Y. Returned to Them

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 3 1961
p 12

NEW YORK—There are these Indians, see? They claim that New York does not own Queens and Nassau.

These Indians, the Matinecock tribe of some 250 members, say (See photos on front page) they want this land, and they want it now. Right now!

They claim that a treaty of 1655 with Chief Tackapusha gave the tribe the right to live, fish, hunt and plant corn in the area, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Newtown Creek, Hempstead Plains and Flushing Bay.

Real estate worth plenty of wampum.

PRINCESS SUN TAMA (Sun Woman) and Chief Little Moose even threaten to go to Federal Court and sue to get their land back.

This could put a big crimp in plans for the 1964 World's Fair. Specifically, Princess Sun Tama (English name: Ann Harding Murdock) said recently that she is opposed to the proposed Jewel Ave. bridge and plans to remove recreational facilities from the path of the projected extension of Van Wyck Expressway in Flushing Meadow Park.

Chief Little Moose (English name: John Williams) backs her up.

Princess Sun Tama's attorney, Simon Gallet, stated that the treaty with Chief Tackapusha was never abrogated. This means that Queens and Nassau still belong to the Indians—no matter what other Indians did when they sold Manhattan Island for $24 and a few kegs of firewater back around the time of the Tackapusha treaty.

So far nothing more has come from the reservation on the claim but if the city fathers are not careful the Indians might throw a monkey wrench in the World's Fair machinery.

Or maybe they'll settle for wampum and let New York keep Queens and Nassau. No one has yet given New York back to the Indians but the Matinecocks are the only ones who are asking for a part of it.

Ark. Author Answers Dixie Segregationist

Dear Editor: My son, a Little Rock Central High student, and I, recently collaborated in writing a book entitled "THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND." The book deals with the history of the Negro in America, and deals in part with the 1957 school crisis in Little Rock.

Through the book Carl and I hoped to show that people in Little Rock are no more inclined toward prejudice than others, and also tried to encourage Christian ethics in race relations.

Even though we avoided traditional arguments as to the merits of segregation or integration, and told of the history and progress of the Negro in America, and our belief that this could not have been done under other systems of government, this seemed to be too much for Dr. B. L. Bridges, former executive secretary of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention.

He seemed to be indignant because the editor of the ARKANSAS BAPTIST had commended Carl and me for our stand, and insisted he be permitted to publish an article entitled, "A Segregationist Speaks." Permission was granted.

All Carl and I tried to do in writing "THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND" was to show folks that people in Arkansas are probably less prejudiced than many others are, and to encourage Christian ethics in race relations. At first I felt rather hurt to think that Dr. Bridges, a member of my own congregation would attempt to belittle our efforts, but, after reading his article, I can see through the scriptures that he conveniently failed to quote that he really had our best interests at heart.

I am beginning to see the error of my ways. Certainly, I had never heard any of his arguments before.

I'd like to go over the six points he mentioned and show how he has caused me to change my thinking.

1—THE BIBLE DOES NOT SUPPORT INTEGRATION: I had always felt that Christian brotherhood was a common bond, one that should be stronger than any other, that the true test of Christianity is whether or not we "love the brethern." Now I see that it would be better to fellowship with a gambler, drunkard or an athiest, so long as he is white, than with a dedicated Christian minister who happened to be dark skinned. And, we should not forget Christ's golden rule, DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU, BUT KEEP NIGRAS IN THEIR PLACE.

2. BIOLOGICAL FACTS DO NOT SUPPORT INTEGRATION: In this, the disease prevalent among Negroes is mentioned, together with it's effect on them. It is obvious disease has been taking its toll. I'd wondered what was slowing down Floyd Patterson, Elgin Baylor, Jimmy Brown, Ernie Banks and Wilma Rudolph.

3. SOCIETY AND INTEGRATION: In this one Dr. Bridges pointed that Cardinals do not mix with wren, and deer do not mix with cattle. I had never before seen the value of bird watching societies in solving social problems, but now I can see the logic in this. But, my DEER Dr. Bridges, one thing disturbs me. Why do my neighbors black spaniel and white terrier eat so readily from adjacent dishes, and how can I get my long haired yellow tom-cat to stop co-mingling with the black lady cat up the street. Of course, they will never have a legal marriage, so it's probably all right. Cats will be cats and sow their wild catnip!

4. SANITATION AND INTEGRATION: Dr. Bridges says, "Sanitation conditions in Arkansas do not justify integration. I can't agree with the good doctor on this one. I maintain Arkansas is as sanitary as any state in the union.

5. ECONOMICS AND INTEGRATION: Dr. Bridges points out that the Negro has not lifted his standard of living to that of white people. I can see the logic, here. I know in my own industry, the railroad, of the many good jobs available to Negroes. I am thinking of such jobs as locomotive engineer, telegraph operator, conductor, typist, cashier, ticket seller and signal maintainer. I am sure other industries have like opportunities. I had always wondered why colored people insisted on taking jobs as janitors, maids, bus-boys and garbage collectors.

6. THE LAW AND INTEGRATION: Here Dr. Bridges tells us that in 1950 the District of Columbia Bar association voted not to admit Negroes. I can readily see that if members of the bar are prejudiced, the rest of us should be prejudiced, too.

All in all, Dr. Bridges, your article has made a lasting impression. I suggest that you expand it, and try to get it published as a book. I am sure I shall be unable to do further writing because of my physical condition. I seem to be wasting away, and am down to 205 pounds.

You see, I recently attended a conference on community unity at which several Negroes were present. I foolishly shook hands with one of them, and am afraid I have contracted that dread Ethiopian disease, Sickle-cell Anemia.

Ralph Creger
14 Rosemont Drive
Little Rock, Ark.

Segregated Opera Protested Here

The Metropolitan Opera Company production at the Fox Theater Tuesday drew protest from Negro citizens, when four theatergoers arrrived with balcony tickets, that they had to eventually substitute when it was learned they would be seated next to white persons.

Lee Evans, president of the Atlanta Board of Aldermen confirmed reports that he was telephoned concerning the incident.

Evans stated that the Negroes protested to him that they were "humiliated," and he explained that "the Fox Theater is rented for the occasion by the Atlanta Music Festival Association."

The Negro patrons for the Tuesday night performances were identified as Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Alexander, Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Alexander, Jr. Mrs. F. Earl McLendon and Mrs. T. M. Alexander, Sr., were reported to have made an attempt Wednes. night to be seated in the dress circle section after purchasing tickets, but later they were refused seats.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS WIRE MET OFFICIALS

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference sent telegrams to Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Coompany expressing dissatisfaction with the company's acceptance of a discrimnation policy against Negroes.

The SCLC telegram signed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, president and executive director of the organization respectively, stated, 'The SCLC regrets sincerely that the famed Metropolitan Opera Company has allowed itself to be dictated to by the whim and caprice of so-called 'southern custom,' at such a critical moment in history, particularly this community." The great Met has missed an opportunity to be a leader, the telegram stated.

Edward B. King, Jr., administrative secretary of the SNCC, wired Mr. Bing stating, "seriously concerned as to the decision of the renowned Metropolitan Opera Company to come South "segregated". In addition to providing more fodder for the grist mills of democracies' enemies, there is the real possibility of the Met meeting some tangible criticism at opening of the fall season.

King said that his organization would be happy to entertain some "valid explanation for the unsavory incidents experienced by the Negro community on Tuesday and Wednesday nights."

King said that he had tried to reach Bing at the Georgian Terrace Hotel by phone on Thursday, and finally had to resort to the telegram.

Farris Asks Time On Desegregated Parks Plea Here

"I just don't know, we will have to have a little time to think about it," was the reply Alderman Milton Farris gave Friday when asked about The Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action's reqquest that the City of Atlanta desegregate park facilities in 1961.

Alderman Farris said that he received a letter from the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action Thursday, a Negro organization working to break down racial barriers, and that the Parks Committee headed by Alderman Charlie Leftwich, would probably look into the matter at their next meeting scheduled for May 9.

The Negro committee asked that park facilities be desegregated prior to the formal opening of the outdoor recreational season this year.

The letter asked the Aldermanic Board to join in negotiations or face "other techniques and approaches which would definitely cause Atlanta national and international embarrassment and injury."

"There are several different approaches available to citizens or groups as they seek to gain basic rights denied them solely because of their race. We would like to work with those responsible citizens interested in planned change by negotiation," the letter stated.

Mr. Leftwich termed the letter from the group "just another letter," and added, "We probably will discuss it at the next meeting, but I don't know if any action will be taken."

M. Carl Holman is chairman of the ACCA group which sent the letter to Mr. Leftwich. He is also a professor at Clark College.

Mayor Hartsfield replied: "Oh, they write those things every once in a while."

Alderman Leftwich said that, "We're just trying to work it out for the benefit of all and to keep down trouble. We are certainly doing a lot for Negroes in the way of providing park facilities for them. We think we are doing a good job for them."

The bi - racial Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations Friday endorsed the Negro request. Mrs. Walter G. Marshall, chairman, said in a letter to Leftwich that it would be a refreshing change for the Atlanta Board of Aldermen to take this step without being forced to do so by court order.

Negroes Now Using Mobile Golf Course

MOBILE, March 21 (UPI) — Negroes have started using the Municipal golf course here in the wake of a desegregation ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas, it was learned today.

Two Negro foursomes played on the city-owned course yesterday without incident.

Golf Pro Tom Klumpp was instructed to permit the Negroes to play, but in segregated groups, meaning Negroes may play together as can whites, but that mixed groups will not be allowed to play together.

Klumpp said he was ordered to permit Negroes on the course by the City Commission. The commissioners said today they are awaiting the advice of City Atty. Fred Collins for additional procedure in the golf course integration suit.

Thomas ruled last Tuesday the Negroes could use the course in a suit filed in 1958 by three Negroes who claimed they were denied their civil rights by being forced off the municipal course.

Following the filing of the suit, a poll by golfers using the course showed about 98 per cent were in favor of keeping it open on a racially-integrated basis rather than closing it to avoid integration.

Mayor Urges Slow Move On Park Bias

Mayor William B. Hartsfield and city park officials met for 2½ hours Tuesday with two Atlanta Negroes in a closed meeting that excluded the press, to discuss possible desegregation of city park facilities.

An Atlanta Daily World reporter learned from Mayor Hartsfield after the meeting that he had told them that it was "not the time" yet to proceed with park desegregation.

The Negro participants at the meeting were identified as members of the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action. Also accompanying them to the meeting was a local business man and two white officials of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. Another participant was the director of public relations for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mayor Hartsfield stated that he told the Negroes that, "The facts should be made known that facilities at certain parks are presently available for Negroes that are not being utilized." He said, "Desegregation of public parks is not the most important thing at this time."

The mayor indicated that he felt a smooth transition of the desegregation of pubilc schools should take precedence over anything else."

Those with the mayor at the conference included Parks Committee Chairman Charlie Leftwich and Parks Manager George Simons.

The Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action filed a letter to city officials Thursday, April 27, requesting that park facilities be desegregated prior to the formal opening of the outdoor recreational season this year.

The letter asked the Aldermanic Board to join in negotiations or face "other techniques and approaches which would definitely cause Atlanta national and international embarrassment and injury."

Atlanta Mayor Warns Racial 'Rabble Rousers'

NEW YORK, April 5 (UPI) The Mayor of Atlanta today warned that the city's police force had been ordered to crack down on segregationist "rabble rousers" whom "Robert E. Lee wouldn't even spit on."

William B. Hartsfield, 71, said in an interview in Look magazine, that he was confident that Atlanta could start school and lunch-counter desegregation next fall without violence.

"What happened in Little Rock won't happen here," Hartsfield was quoted as saying. "We're going to ride herd on these damned rabble rousers. When racists come to this town, they know they're going to get their heads knocked together."

Hartsfield had high praise for Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, who he said "knows more about the race problem than any chief in the Nation."

"We have 700 loyal policemen. We've had men from our force in Little Rock and New Orleans studying what they did wrong. We hold police seminars on riot control. A mob sizes you up. They can tell when law-enforcement officers have their hearts in it," the Mayor said.

He said the Atlanta police had been disciplined to uphold the law "regardless of race or personal feelings."

Hartsfield said: "We're a city too busy to hate. Atlanta does not cling to the past . . . Think of living through the changing South — what a dynamic story! And Atlanta is the leader.

"Now that the State government is backing off its policy of massive resistance, you're going to see some interesting things."

The Mayor added that "once somebody like Governor (S. Ernest) Vandiver shifts over to the side of reason, he starts getting all the poison and hate of the racists in his face, and he is pushed even further over."

Negro integration leader Martin Luther King, also interviewed in the Look article, said he was "optimistic" of prospects for desegregation of Atlanta schools without violence.

Desegregate City Parks This Year, Negroes Ask

The City of Atlanta was asked by a Negro organization Thursday to desegregate park facilities "prior to the formal opening of the 1961 park and outdoor recreational season."

The Negro group, the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, asked the Board of Aldermen to join in negotiations on the problem or face "other techniques and approaches which would definitely cause Atlanta national and international embarrassment and injury."

Opening of the pools is usually considered as formal opening of the season. This date has not been announced. However, it is customarily the first Saturday following closing of public schools for the summer.

The Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action is an organization dedicated to breaking down racial barriers.

It published a booklet "A Second Look At Atlanta" last year in which it alleged unequal treatment in public facilities, including city parks.

Its reference to "other techniques and approaches" apparently refers to some type of sit-ins.

"There are several different approaches available to citizens or groups as they seek to gain basic rights denied them solely because of their race," the letter to the aldermen stated.

"We would like to work with those responsible citizens interested in planned change by negotiation," it continued.

The letter was signed by M. Carl Holman, chairman, and by Dr. C. E. Warner and Jesse Hill Jr.

Alderman Charlie Leftwich, chairman of the Aldermanic Parks Committee, declined comment on the request but said the matter would be taken up with the committee at a later date.

Milton Farris, another member of the committee, said he would withhold comment until the committee met, and Alderman Jesse Draper likewise declined comment.

38a 1961

CALIFORNIA

SEPT.
FREEDOM FUND RALLY..$27,000
WESTERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

WCL Gives Rev. King's Group $14,600

The Courier 6/20

L. A. Rally Nets $27,000

Sat. 9-2-61

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES — Western Christian Leadership sponsors of the June 18 "Freedom Fund Rally" has reported receipts from all sources amounting to $27,433.75.

Of this amount, $14,600 was turned in to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for which Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is director.

Promotion costs of the venture took something amounting to a little less than one-half, or $12,000 sponsors revealed in a detailed statement to West Coast newspapers.

ABOUT THE LARGEST single item, falling under program, was the expenditure of a gross $2,006.08 to gospel singer, Mahalia Jackson and her party of four, for travel expenses and other costs.

Administrative costs, including secretarial expenses amounted to $1,258.35, and the Coliseum Commission getting $2,100 for cost of "using" the municipal facility, not rental.

No other single item in the promotion cost the sponsors more than $300 except telephone and telegraph which came to $326.50

The sponsors' report accounts to the public the full receipts of the venture which was supported by two weeklys and a Los Angeles daily paper.

38a 1961

CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIVIL WAR

NAACP Protests Dixie Propaganda

The Montgomery Advertiser

'PRO-SOUTH CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES BLOW TO MOVEMENT'

Montgomery Ala

Mar 30 1961

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Saturday it has asked its member units in 45 states to protest what it calls an "outpouring of pro-South propaganda during Civil War centennial celebrations."

In a special memorandum, the NAACP said the pro-South feelings could "strike a hard blow at our present day movement toward equality."

Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, hit particularly at the Civil War Centennial Commission assembly to be held April 11-12 in Charleston, S. C.

The commission's New Jersey unit has complained that one of its members, a Negro woman, has been denied accommodations in the hotel which will serve as headquarters for the Charleston observance.

President Kennedy meanwhile has asked the commission to see to it that white and Negro members get equal treatment.

The commission contends it has no jurisdiction over racial customs in South Carolina.

Wilkins said Southern states have appropriated great sums of money in hope of "repudiating the great moral issue which lay at the bottom of the Civil War."

He urged member units to draft statements for release to the press, radio and television expressing "resentment at efforts to commemorate the Civil War with meaningless pageants and spectacles which overlook the real meaning" of the war.

Make it clear, Wilkins advised, that the Civil War was fought to preserve a Union "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Wilkins said the scheduled celebration at Charleston is "a betrayal of everything the Civil War was fought for."

"Strict segregation will be maintained at Charleston and Negro members of state delegations will not be able to join in with their colleagues," the executive secretary added.

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Associated Press wirephoto

Mrs. Madeline Williams, Negro member of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission, which turned down invitation to program at Charleston, S. C., because Mrs. Williams was denied hotel accommodations with white members.

Civil War Group Calls Meeting On Segregation

CLINTON, N. Y., Mar. 19 (AP).—The executive committee of the National Civil War Centennial Commission will meet in Washington, Tuesday to discuss the segregation problems raised by an observance planned in Charleston, S. C., Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III announced tonight.

Gen. Grant, chairman of the national commission, said he had called the meeting in response to a letter from President Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy told the commission, in the letter sent last week, that it had a duty to avoid racial discrimination at its meetings.

The controversy developed when a Negro member of the commission's New Jersey unit complained that she had been denied accommodations at the headquarters hotel in Charleston.

Kennedy Hits Racial Bias At Centennial

President Kennedy told the Civil War Centennial Commission yesterday that it has an obligation to see that people attending its meetings are given equal treatment.

He sent a letter to retired Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, chairman of the Commission, as a result of the report that a New Jersey Negro woman was denied lodging at a Charleston, S. C., hotel for the April 11 to 12 meeting of the Commission.

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger declined to make public the contents of the letter. But he did say that the President's position is that "the Commission is an official body of the Government and has an obligation, in sponsoring a meeting, to see to it that those invited to the meeting are accorded equal treatment."

This position is contrary to that taken by Grant earlier this week. He said the Commission has no jurisdiction in the matter, and had officially accepted the invitation to hold the Fourth National Assembly in Charleston.

Centennial Groups, Lose Hotel Rooms

At least four state Civil War Centennial Commissions will be spending the duration of the "war" in austere quarters of the Charleston Naval Base—if they come to Charleston, that is.

J. William Cole, manager of the Francis Marion Hotel, said yesterday he canceled the reservations of the New York, New Jersey, California and Illinois delegations when they suggested a boycott of the Charleston observance.

"When they said they were going to boycott, I wrote them letters saying that due to the fact that their states had boycotted the Charleston Centennial. their reservations were cancelled," he said.

Mr. Cole said that he wrote the letters before President Kennedy prevailed upon the National Civil War Centennial Commission to change its assembly site from the Francis Marion to the Naval Base.

The reservations, totaling five rooms. have already been re-reserved by other parties.

Charleston hotel operators agreed business has boomed despite the proposed boycott.

They said that reservation requests from all over the country have been coming in since the hassle began.

NAACP Asks Protests Of Celebrations

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Wilkins said the scheduled celebration at Charleston is "a betrayal of everything the Civil War was fought for."

"Strict segregation will be maintained at Charleston and Negro members of state delegations will not be able to join in with their colleagues," the executive secretary added.

In Albany N. Y., Gen. U. S. Grant III, chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, said, meanwhile, that he had not yet received President Kennedy's letter emphasizing the need for racial equality in Civil War observances. He said he would not comment on it until he had consulted other commission members.

He also had no comment to make on a reported conversation with J. William Cole, manager of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston which has refused a reservation to a Negro member of the New Jersey commission. The refusal prompted New Jersey's withdrawal from the Charleston observance next month.

Civil War's Din Has Racial Echo; Jersey Secedes

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the start of the Civil War are embroiled—as the war itself was—in a racial controversy.

April 12 marks the 100th year since Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

Banquet Is Planned

And the Civil War Commission plans to commemorate the anniversary with a banquet, closing its annual meeting April 11-12. The commission picked Charleston for the meeting.

Charleston, however, has segregation policies.

In a telegram to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, commission chairman, Senator Clifford Case (R., N. J.) urged the commission Tuesday to move its meeting because of the segregation policies.

Karl Betts, executive director, made it clear the commission had no intention of changing the site.

The commission has one job, he continued, and that is to plan and co-ordinate Civil War commemorative programs. It has no jurisdiction over racial matters, he said.

New Jersey Has Negro

Case said New Jersey already had withdrawn from the meeting because Charleston "forbids equal hospitality to the Negro race." One member of the New Jersey state commission is Negro.

Case said the Civil War was fought to vindicate freedom and dignity of the individual. To subject Negro commission members to the indignity of segregation, Case said, "would be irony of a most bitter sort."

3 Northern States Quit Biased Civil War Fete

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh 4/7

By GEORGE F. BROWN
(New York Courier Writer)

NEW YORK—Faces are getting redder in the North and necks are getting redder in the South as the grim specter of rigid racial prejudice threatens to make the centennial observance of the Civil War a mockery instead of a dignified celebration.

The iron refusal of Dixiecrats to hold an integrated meeting in ceremonies at Charleston, S. C., next month, has insulted many highly-placed Negroes and has caused concern to President Kennedy.

Pitt. 4-1-61

Three states—New York, New Jersey and Illinois—have withdrawn from the meeting because of racial discrimination. 1, 2

The NAACP has branded the National Civil War Centennial Commission as "less than honest" as the jim crow issue starts to boil over into the political arena.

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IN VIRTUALLY EVERY state prominent Negroes were appointed members of the centennial commissions, although there was grumbling that rehashing the Civil War would serve no worthy purpose.

The jim crow plans in South Carolina were revealed last week,

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CHARLESTON, S. C. — Sessions of the Civil War Centennial Commission will be held in the desegregated U. S. Naval Base near here as a result of pressures brought to bear by President John F. Kennedy.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses Grant III, retired, who has been defending the principle of segregation made the announcement here Saturday.

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when Mrs. Madaline Williams, a member of the New Jersey Centennial Commission and Register of Deeds of Essex County, was informed that she would not be given a hotel room, with white members of the unit and would not be accommodated at the luncheon and official dinner on April 11-12 in Charleston.

When it was disclosed that the color line would stand for this historic occasion, President Kennedy wrote Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, head of the commission, urging him not to hold the segregated meeting.

The grandson of the commander-in-chief of the Union Armies had taken no action at this writing.

■

THE ENTIRE New Jersey committee decided to boycott the Charleston meeting and Illinois and New York followed suit when all indications pointed to a segregated celebration.

Said Mrs. Williams: "As a Negro, as Madaline Wiliams, this means nothing. As American citizens sworn to uphold the Constitution I feel we could have done no less than we are doing now."

Actually, the ceremonies in Charleston will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter by the Confederates, an action which touched off the bloody Civil War. But apparently Charleston has not advanced in social matters since 1861.

IF THE NATIONAL commission meets in Charleston, it will be representing the government ofthe United States, not as an attendant upon the commemoration of an event best forgotten, but as a subscriber, 100 years after, to the racial theories which brought on the Civil War.

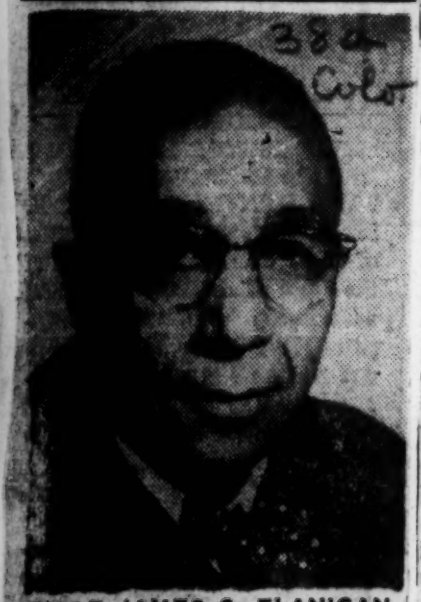
Civil War historian Bruce Catton, head of the New York Centennal Commission said: "Since the ceremonies in Charleston will in effect be closed to Negro citizens the commission could not be represented there."

When the jim crow storm started brewing it was learned that a number of Negroes had asked for and received hotel accommodations in Charleston but it was assumed that the applicants were white.

When Charleston's "wool-hat" thinking on the centennial was made public, the Illinois commission announced that it too was pulling out of the observance.

Municipal Judge Barred From Denver Golf Tourney

DENVER — (ANP) — A highly respected Negro judge was overruled on racial grounds here when he attempted to tee off in the Colorado State Amateur Golf tournament last week.



JUDGE JAMES C. FLANIGAN

Municipal Judge James C. Flanigan was told he could not participate because of his race.

The rebuff—termed "a rank matter of discrimination" by the judge—came as Flanigan arrived at the first tee of the Cherry Hills Country Club.

It came from Wilford H. Woody and Mrs. N. C. (Tub) Morris.

Woody is executive secretary of the Colorado Golf Association, sponsor of the annual tournament, and principal of West high school. Mrs. Morris' husband is association treasurer.

Registers by Telephone

Judge Flanigan had registered for the tournament by telephone and had been assigned a 10:12 tee-off time.

When he arrived, though, Mrs. Morris looked up from the starter's table and asked, "What Club do you belong to?"

"The East Denver Golf club," Flanigan replied.

"Then you can't play," said Mrs. Morris.

The judge protested, politely at first, and then with growing indignation.

But Mrs. Morris and the West High school principal were adamant.

Both several times cited a Golf association rule that only members of golf clubs affiliated with the association are eligible for the tournament.

Refused Membership

The East Denver Golf club is a Negro group which plays at various municipal courses. It has applied for membership in the Colorado Golf association but has been refused.

Asked about the dispute by a reporter later, Woody said flatly: "Negroes are not allowed."

But he quickly added: "Or put it another way; the East Denver Golf club is not a member of the association, and only members or invited guests from other eligible clubs are eligible to play."

"This isn't a wide-open tournament," added Mrs. Morris.

Shoots in Mid 70's

Flanigan is a top flight amateur golfer who shoots in the low and middle 70's. He has several times won the Wellshire Country club Four-Ball tournament. Wellshire is a public golf course.

Mrs. Morris chided Judge Flanigan for not disclosing his club membership when he registered for the tourney.

"I wasn't asked," he replied.

"No, you probably weren't," she agreed. "We normally don't think about. . ." She didn't finish the sentence.

Both Woody and Mrs. Morris insisted the rule they invoked against Flanigan did not reflect their own thinking, and both expressed regrets.

But Woody said, "If we allowed you to play, we'd be shut down."

Said Judge Flanigan as he left the club's grounds, shaking his head: "That a thing like this could happen in Denver. . ."

38a 1961

COLORADO

Tourney Bars Negro Judge

DENVER (AP) — James C. Flanigan, Denver municipal court judge who is a Negro, was barred from entering the Colorado Amateur Golf tournament Monday.

The tournament is at Cherry Hills, a private course that was the site of the National Open last year.

Wilford H. Woody, executive secretary of the Colorado Golf Association, said the action was taken because the club to which Flanigan belongs is not affiliated with the association.

The judge belongs to the East Denver Golf Club, a Negro organization, whose members play on municipal links.

Four governors meet in Jackson

BY CHARLES GRAINGER
News staff writer

JACKSON, Miss., July 19—Four Southern governors and representatives of three others met here today to discuss cooperative economic development of the South.

Although not on the agenda of the meeting called by Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett, segregation and states' rights were expected to take up a major share of the conversation.

Alabama Gov. John Patterson left Montgomery by plane early today for the conference. With him were State Highway Director Sam Engelhardt, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, Robert Bradley, legal adviser to the governor; Harry Cook, press secretary, and Tommy Giles, photographer.

The one-day session was called by Barnett, who sounded out colleagues on the idea during the recent governor's conference in Honolulu.

HE INVITED 12 governors to participate. Three took him up on the invitation—Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Patterson and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina.

The governors of Louisiana, Florida and Georgia sent representatives.

Gov. Price Daniel of Texas, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference — which doesn't meet until Autumn—said he would be unable to attend.

Barnett's call for the meeting had only an indirect reference to racial strife.

HE CHARGED, "Outside influences that do not have the interests of our section or our people at heart" seek to create turmoil and strife.

Mississippi was relatively free of integration efforts until Jackson became the target of segregation-defying "freedom riders" in May. Since then, 247 riders have been jailed, Negroes have staged demonstrations seeking an end to city transit segregation and a suit has been filed to desegregate the all-white University of Mississippi.

Representing Louisiana will be Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock. Florida's representative will be Asst. State Atty. Gen. Ralph Odum and Georgia's delegate will be State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

Barnett has asked the Mississippi House speaker, Walter Sillers—a staunch segregationist and states' rights leader—to attend the session also.

Governors picketed; 6 arrested

JACKSON, Miss. — Two persons were arrested here as they picketed a conference of eight Southern Governors held to draft plans for strengthening states rights stands in the wake of new attacks on Dixie segregation.

Arrested were Richard Haley, 45, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Miss Helen Jean O'Neal, 20, of Clarksdale, Miss., who withdrew from Jackson State College at Jackson, Miss., just before the picketing.

The governors who met at the closed session at a Jackson hotel were: Ross Barnett, Mississippi; John Patterson, Alabama; Ernest Hollings, South Carolina; and Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

The governors of Georgia, Florida, Kentucky and Louisiana sent representatives.

Police said the pickets carried signs reading: "Let's Join the U.S.," "Governors Don't Forget Freedom," and "Lead Us To The Future, Not The Past."

38a 1961

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN MAYORS
BATON ROUGE, LA.

United Southern Mayors?

Birmingham News

A preliminary meeting of Southern mayors has been held in Baton Rouge. A further session, better attended it is hoped, is set next month for Memphis.

The original meeting, sought by Monroe, La., Mayor W. L. Howard, apparently was aimed at creating a nucleus for Southern city sentiment which might offer help, all Southern cities to each, in problems. It could be a regional counterpart of the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

Wed 7-19-61

Attendance at the first gathering wasn't what had been hoped. There were notable absences. These are of significance.

Birmingham, Ala

The News commented the other day that Southern governors in numbers really couldn't get together effectively to deal with racial matters. Sentiment is too divided. Southern states, even in the Deep South, no longer are as similar in "official" outlook as previously had been the apparent case.

To a parallel extent, the same may be true of Southern mayors. A number will look at problems, especially racial difficulty, generally alike. But even here, some key Southern cities aren't likely to go full steam into such an organization. Atlanta certainly won't. Savannah has taken a step toward mixing. Chattanooga's temperament isn't similar to Birmingham's. Nashville, a heart of Negro educational activity, is a question mark at the least. Little Rock, because of its experience, doubtless would be cautious. Memphis might be sympathetic, but its degree of similarity to some other cities as to racial problems of the present remains to be seen. Mobile, even, may be hesitant about linking itself to any common racial policy which might be advanced by some Southern mayors.

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News has sought to emphasize the great value of presenting a common front. It would have value. As the *Daily News* says, presentation to others in the land of Southern thoughts through such a conference could be of value, perhaps even more as to matters other than those concerning race.

The Jackson paper points out, correctly, that metropolitan race problems elsewhere than the South may be a point for connection.

Southern mayors all would do the region a service at least by attending the Memphis session next month. But candor should compel all interested to concede that there is a strong prospect great unity will be impossible.

It may be a painful fact to some, and surely will be, but it *is* fact as *The Birmingham News* sees it that it is no longer true that the term "the South" covers attitudes of all states or all cities in the region.

Southern Integration Efforts Stimulus In Connecticu

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) —Integration efforts by Negroes in the South have stimulated progress in race integration in Connecticut, Elmo Roper, chairman of the State Commission on Civil Rights, reported Thursday.

Roper, who lives in West Redding, was reporting at a press conference on an exhaustive study of white and Negro attitudes toward integration in Connecticut. The study was carried out in five cities in the first half of 1960.

Conclusions Cited.

These were some of the conclusions after discussions of the subject with 1,100 white and Negro citizens:

1. Conflict over school desegregation in the South improved white and Negro relations in Connecticut.

2. The majority of whites and Negroes questioned felt racial integration had increased in the state in the last five years.

3. Three-fifths of the Negroes, but only one-fifth of the whites felt complete integration in Connecticut was immediately desirable.

4. Negroes, much more than whites, favored integration in all community activities.

An Analysis.

An analysis of the total responses showed that Negroes interviewed underestimated white desire for more integration; only 17 per cent of the Negroes felt that whites wanted more integration whereas actually 35 per cent of the whites questioned felt more integration was desirable.

Similarly, whites interviewed, grossly underestimated Negro desires for more integration, whereas actually 84 per cent of the Negroes stated they did want more.

Roper said, "Primarily the study answers our questions about the impact of the Southern school deegregation drive on attitudes here in Connecticut. Now on the basis of these interviews, we can state that the majority of people with whom we talked believe that events in the South have improved attitudes toward Negroes here, have made for greater social acceptance and led to increased awareness and more discussion of racial problems."

CONNECTICUT ENDS STUDY OF NEGROES

Report Finds 90% in Favor of Full Integration — Whites See 'Threat'

By DAVID ANDERSON
Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, April 13—Connecticut, completing a two-year study of racial integration, has found that 90 per cent of the Negroes questioned favored moving into private white residential neighborhoods.

Strong opposition to such a development was expressed by white residents, who tended to regard Negro newcomers "as a threat," according to the State Commission on Civil iRghts. The report noted:

"We feel that the overwhelming demand of our Negro population for complete integration in Connecticut is inseparably a part of the rising protest of the colored races everywhere against discrimination and exploitation. They are, in effect, becoming increasingly impatient with the prospect of having to withdraw, after the day's job is done, within the social and psychological barriers of the invisible ghetto."

'Reservoirs of Goodwill'

The attitudes and practices of white persons, it continued, reflect a desire "to move more slowly and perhaps more cautiously." In Connecticut, the white residents were said to possess "substantial reservoirs of goodwill," yet a majority sought to be selective where areas of interracial activity were concerned.

The report was based on a sample of 1,100, evenly divided between the races. Elmo Roper of Redding, research analyst and chairman of the commission, made the report public today at a news conference in the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Dr. Henry G. Statler directed the study.

There are 107,800 Negroes in the state now, double the number ten years ago. Mr. Roper considered the sample of one-half of 1 per cent sound enough to obtain an accurate idea of public opinion. He said that as far as he knew no other similar survey had been undertaken "anywhere" since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of 1954.

It was found that troubled events in the South during the last five years had resulted in "some improvement" in race relations in Connecticut. Both Negroes and white persons in this state, in substantial percentages, were said to believe that the white Southerners were conducting themselves "not at all well."

Among the whites, 70 per cent approved of integration in public schools, employment and the churches; 60 per cent held the same view for hotels and restaurants. Outright opposition was recorded by 37 per cent in private residential neighbrohoods. But 29 per cent more "accepted" integration there if it was inevitable. And 46 per cent objected to racial mixing in purely social affairs.

In sharp contrast, Negroes questioned displayed no such diversity in their attitudes. In most phases of activity more than 90 per cent of them hoped for integration, the lowest category being "parties" and here only 37 per cent voiced some misgiving.

38a 1961

D.C.

14 GRINNEL (IOWA) COLLEGE STUDENTS
STAGE WHITE HOUSE PEACE VIGIL

14 Iowa Students Stage White House Peace Vigil

Fourteen Grinnell (Iowa) college students began a 3-day fast and a Vigil for Peace yesterday.

"We will walk in front of the White House most of Thursday," said Michael Horwatt, 20, 5801 Virginia ave., Falls Church, spokesman for the group. He said the vigil would be shorter the other days.

Horwatt said the group's plan for "sitting and fasting" in Lafayette Park was changed after they learned this would be illegal. "We didn't come here to get arrested," h explained.

The students, including four girls, arrived Tuesday night and are staying at Gauntt Student House, 1716 N st. nw.

Horwatt told a reporter the students wanted to show the "immediacy" of the danger of a nuclear arms race and to demonstrate support for President Kennedy's "reluctance" to renew the United States' testing program.

"We feel the students of this country are inheriting a future that is not in our best interest," he said. "We feel students have a stake in this as we're the first American generation growing up in a contaminated atmosphere."

Ban on All Federal Jim Crow Urged by Civil Rights Group

The Courier Sat. 9-2-61

WASHINGTON — Presidential action to eradicate segregation and other forms of racial discrimination from all federally supported programs and activities is urged in a documented 61-page memorandum submitted to the White House this week.

The comprehensive memorandum was prepared in response to an earlier White House request for a detailed report on discrimination in federally aided programs that could be corrected by executive order.

Roy Wilkins and Arnold Aronson, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, presented the results of their study at a White House session with Richard Godwin and Lee White, assistant special counsel to the President.

■

CONTENDING THAT the "Federal Government should in no way be a party to discrimination," the Wilkins-Aronson memorandum cites a series of U. S. Supreme Court decisions affirming this "essential thesis."

"The time has arrived," it declares, "for a full implementation of this principle, to the end that the Federal Government will no longer participate in any program that requires it to be a partner in supporting discrimination, but will instead require that all Federal programs be administered in such a manner as to ensure equality of opportunity."

Only the President "is in a position to take the necessary action" to end this discrimination in the absence of legislative action, the failure of Federal agencies to proceed on their own initiative, and the inability of individual taxpayers to challenge in the courts the legality of federal expenditures, the memorandum asserts.

"That the President has the constitutional authority to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds in any instance where such funds are found to be used in a discriminatory manner seems to [illegible] dispute," it says.

ment maintains, should issue a general Federal Civil Rights Code governing all operations of the entire executive branch of government. This code should require all agencies receiving federal funds or other federal assistance to assure:

"1. Non-discrimination in the appointment, assignment and promotion of all personnel, in all employment resulting from Federal contracts, licenses, grants-in-aid or loans; and in all job training, counseling, recruitment and referral programs, including apprenticeship, maintained, operated or subsidized by the Federal Government.

"2. Non-discrimination in all institutions, facilities and services maintained or operated directly by the Federal Government, including parks, prisons, Veterans Administration hospitals; restaurants and rest rooms in Federal buildings; public housing farm home and crop loans, and military services including reserve forces.

"3. Non-discrimination in all programs, services and facilities, whether administered by state or local governments or by private institutions, which receive the benefit of any subsidy, loan, guarantee, or form of Federal assistance, including slum clearance, urban renewal and mortgage loan insurance programs; off-duty military training programs such as National Guard and ROTC; health, recreation and research services; airports, hospitals, libraries, schools and colleges."

Recognizing that any code will not be self-implementing, the memorandum suggests an administrative structure reaching into each agency or department of the executive branch of government.

Paying tribute to actions already taken by President Kennedy and members of his cabinet, the memorandum expresses the opinion that "the Kennedy Administration has been more active in the defense of civil rights than any previous administration in a comparable period."

'Misbehavior' Called Key to Verdict In Bias Suit Against McLean Gardens

The Washington Post P. B-1a Wed. 11-15-61

Washington, D.C.

By Leslie H. Whitten
Staff Reporter

Municipal Court Judge Thomas C. Scalley said yesterday he would tell a jury to find McLean Gardens innocent of discrimination if the panel concludes that a Negro girl denied a room was ever in company with anyone who misbehaved "on any occasion. This is the core of an instruction for the jury proposed by McLean Gardens and approved by Judge Scalley over the objections of Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert D. Wise.

The Uegro girl is Ronyl J. Stewart, 19, who moved into a transient room in the apartment project at Wisconsin ave. and Porter st. nw. on July 10.

Jean M. Donnelly, 22, a white freshman at Duke University Law School, registered for the room. They stayed three days, then notice was given them that the room was committed. On July 13, Miss Stewart applied for a single room and was denied one. None was available, she said she was told.

In testimony Monday, defense witnesses said Miss Donnelly, of Orlando, Fla., was on the "black list." She wore "shorty pajamas" in the lobby, cursed on the telephone, typed late, and "picketed Glen Echo," all during a previous visit, the witnesses said.

But yesterday, Miss Donnelly, excused from her mid-semester examinations for the day, came up from Durham, N. C., and denied all the charges.

She often wears shorty pajamas in the summer, she said. "They are about two-thirds of the way between the [illegible] them in a lobby.

She denied cursing on the phone, and added "I cannot testify that I never use these words, but rarely." Miss Donnelly said she typed in a special room provided for it, not in her bedroom. Miss Donnelly said that she picketed Glen Echo and was arrested in a Montgomery County restaurant sit-in, but the charges were dropped.

Judge Scalley agreed to instruct the jury that even if it was untrue that Miss Donnelly "had at some time in the past not been well behaved," the clerk who denied Miss Stewart a room still could properly act on reports of alleged misbehavior without making McLean Gardens guilty.

The lawyers for McLean, John J. Wilson and Jo V. Morgan Jr., argued that the McLean Gardens could be found guilty only if Miss Stewart, and a second Negro girl who tested the facilities this summer, were denied accommodations solely because they were Negroes and not for any other reason.

Students Protest Mixed Sports Ban

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Nov. 25, 61

BY CONRAD CLARK for ANP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) —A decision by the school board that "Interscholastic athletics be segregated" was protested here last week by more than 600 Fairfax County high school students.

The students have signed a petition, which was distributed in four county high schools and will be circulated in other schools during the next two weeks.

The petition, as written by the Junior Council on Human Relations, says:

"We believe that it is a violation of constitutional rights to bar any student from playing on a school team because of his color. Integration in the sports program has caused no disturbance and we feel that the ruling tends to aggravate a previously untroubled situation."

The Board on Nov. 14 had approved the recommendation of Supt. W. T. Woodson barring the integration of school sports, by a vote of four to three.

The issue is scheduled to come before the County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations later this month.

Last fall two Negro youths were transferred into previously all-white schools. They have been affected by the Board's decision, although prior to the Board's decision, one of the youths, a Groveton High School freshman, played without incident in a football game.

Bishop blasts U.S. refusals to serve African visitors

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 28-61

WASHINGTON

"An inhospitable person is a despicable neighbor, and America is guilty of too many inhospitable incidents toward Asian and African diplomats and visitors."

This was the statement made by Bishop Smallwood E. Williams, head of the Bible Way Church Worldwide, during a sermon, "Angels Are Often Strangers," delivered Sunday in his church, 1130 New Jersey Ave., NW.

* * *

BISHOP WILLIAMS told his congregation of the recent embarrassing incidents for the U.S. at Charlottesville, Va., where a Nigerian diplomat was given his breakfast in a paper bag and told to eat outside. He also cited the refusal of a Delaware roadside eat shop to serve Congo students.

The bishop said democracy is in the balance especially at the United Nations where 20 - odd new African nations have the deciding votes on world issues.

"Our stumbling and fumbling over the question of intelligent and respectable treatment of foreign guests must be resolved immediately," he declared.

* * *

BISHOP WILLIAMS called for President - elect Kennedy, as soon as possible, to issue an executive order making any denial or refusal of service unlawful in any public eating, hotel, motel or recreational facility for any person carrying diplomatic credentials.

"If diplomats are immuned from our court processes, they are most certainly immuned from the degrading and humiliating practices of racial discrimination," Rev. Williams stated.

* * *

THE BISHOP said the new President should have this order posted in every post office and Federal building. He urged the use of other media which will educate the public to take care and entertain our foreign guests.

To give impetus to his request, Bishop Williams asked his huge membership to flood President-elect Kennedy with letters and telegrams demanding his immediate attention to this vital national and international matter.

State Department Plans 'Swift Action To Avoid Bias Against Africans

The Call
Nov. 2-10-61

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Swift action has been ordered by new Secretary of State Dean Rusk to prevent race slights against African diplomats.

A report from Washington last week said an aggressive new approach toward problems caused by racial discrimination against African envoys is being hammered out in the State department. This action came after instances of racial insults suffered by Africans were reported to the State department.

Precise plans are still uncertain. But there is determination that the department has a more positive role to play in minimizing the difficulties of Africans here.

At least three separate reports have been sent to Rusk on the matter.

They come from Angier Biddle Duke, the new chief of protocol, the department's bureau of African affairs and a consultant who was associated with President Kennedy when he was head of the subcommittee on African affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

Kennedy wrote to the then Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, expressing his concern when the problem was first reported last August. He has since discussed the matter with Rusk.

The Secretary of State told a staff meeting that the department could head off trouble for American policy by anticipating the needs of African arrivals, particularly in housing and office space.

G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary for African affairs, has said several times since he took his post that action must be taken on the problem.

Under secretary of State Chester Bowles, former ambassador to India, has often denounced discrimination as harmful to American foreign policy.

The protocol chief believes responsibility for African diplomats should center in his office. Duke has said he would not have taken the job for its social functions. Protocol brings in national issues, he has said, when discrimination is involved.

Duke would expand the services of his office to include such diverse activities as helping diplomats get their children placed in schools, planning their vacations and meeting their neighbors.

Glen Echo Park to Open Its Doors To Negroes After Year of Protest

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
3-27-58 Page 16

By Constance Feeley
Staff Reporter

Glen Echo Amusement Park will open its doors to persons of all races on March 31.

William G. Clark, attorney for the park, announced yesterday that the amusement center on the Maryland Shore of the Potomac in Montgomery County will operate on a non-segregated basis for the first time in 52 years.

The new policy was greeted with cheers from citizens who have waged a fight last year to knock down the park's racial barriers by picketing, protests and lawsuits.

"We are deeply gratified," said Edmond F. Rovner, a spokesman for residents of the Bannockburn area who led the desegregation drive.

Active Patrons

"We were active and enthusiastic pickets," he said, "and we now plan to be just as active and enthusiastic patrons.

Laurence G. Henry, a Howard University student and one of the picket leaders at Glen Echo, said, "I'm very glad that this is over and that the people have seen the rightness of the students' cause."

Clark, representing the park owners, Abraham and Sam Baker, announced the decision in an appearance before the Montgomery County Council.

"We hope and expect the citizens of Montgomery County will accept this decision in the same spirit they have accepted similar decisions," Clark told the Council.

This was an apparent reference to the County's ready acceptance of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision and to the desegregation of eating places in the county.

Cause of Decision

Neither owner was available for comment, but it is understood that their decision was reached as the result of the following events:

During the last three weeks, some of the Bannockburn residents began organizing a plan for petitions, picketing and other public appeals against segregation at Glen Echo. "We were ready to walk with those signs for the next eight months if necessary," said one resident.

When the strategy was mapped out fully, the citizens invited park representatives to a meeting at which the plan was explained.

Meanwhile, some of the citizens had approached the office of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy with an appeal for help. They pointed out that part of the amusement park's property—the front parking lot — is leased from the Federal Government. They asked the Attorney General's office to revoke the lease if the park continued segregated.

"There were consultations at rather high levels in the Federal Government," Hyman Bookbinder, one of the Bannockburn spokesmen, said. "There was an interest shown in this thing." Bookbinder is a newly appointed special assistant to Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges.

In the meantime, the County's Human Relations Commission was seeking meetings with the park owners in an attempt to find a solution to the problem before opening day at the park.

Argument by Lawyers

At still another level, a group of lawyers in one County preparing quietly to present a brief to the Council stating that the Council has legal authority to desegregate Glen Echo on grounds that it is a public gathering place, although it is owned privately.

Thus, an accumulation of events apparently led the Baker brothers to their decision.

38a 1961

D.C.

School Board's Mrs. Haynes Was to Speak

Two Resign as Parents Club Leaders After Invitation to Negro Is Canceled

The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
Fri 1-13-61

By Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporter

The president and the pro- m chairman of an all-white re-school parents club re- gned yesterday to protest hat they consider discourte- s treatment of Euphemia L. aynes, a Negro member of he District Board of Educa- tion.

Mrs. Haynes, who is widely active in mental health work nd holds a doctorate from Catholic University, was scheduled to address the parents club last night at the Hillcrest Recreation Center, 32nd and Denver sts. se.

She had agreed last October to talk to the parents about the psychological fears of 3- and 4-year-old children. Early yesterday, on learning that Mrs. Haynes is a Negro, Hillcrest's pre-school leader, Reda Buchanan, a paid municipal employe asked her not to appear.

Barbara Clark, of 3333 M st. se., who as program chairman had invited Mrs. Haynes, promptly resigned. So did the club president, Cynthia Stoertz, of 2518 Q st. se.

"I'm pretty teed off about the whole thing," Mrs. Stoertz declared. "I'm not a crusader on race relations, but they've really gone too far."

The two women said Lena Fitzpatrick, the recreation director, and Mrs. Buchanan, her subordinate, decided to withdraw the invitation for a reason that was never made clear.

Milo F. Christiansen, director of the Recreation Department, said the two District employes called off the talk for fear that some parents might embarrass Mrs. Haynes by walking out. He was not consulted in advance.

They might have felt that it was better to snub Mrs. Haynes than to embarrass her," he said.

He noted that all Recreation Department activities have been desegregated and said he hoped the regrettable incident involving Mrs. Haynes will never happen again.

38a 1961 D.C.

AUGUST
NEGROES PICKET WHITE HOUSE PROTESTING
CHARGES AGAINST ROBERT WILLIAMS, MONROE, N.C.

'Riders' Picket White House To Aid Leader

Three veterans of Mississippi "Freedom Rides" picketed the White House yesterday protesting charges that desegregation leader Robert Williams and outside agitators were responsible for rioting in Monroe, N.C., Sunday.

Picket Joseph MacDonald, 20, of New York City, said that the real blame rests with the refusal of North Carolina authorities to ensure Williams and other Monroe Negroes equal justice and protection guaranteed by the Constitution. The three have been active in the Monroe Non-Violent Action Committee since leaving a Jackson, Miss., Jail unuder bond pending appeal Nov. 14.

Williams has been charged with kidnaping a white couple and holding them hostage during the rioting.

CORE slates job meet and gives Hahn a week

By EDWARD PEEKS
WASHINGTON

Washington CORE turned down a policy statement by Hahn's Shoe Store on merit hiring, but extended negotiations another week and repeated plans for picketing if further negotiations failed.

The Hahn statement was rejected this week at a call meeting by CORE members, principally on grounds they said that Hahn officials insisted on asserting to the public that "we have always been fair in our hiring."

Meanwhile, CORE served notice that Warner Theaters and utility firms are the next targets in the all-out job campaign, which will be discussed by community groups at 8 p.m. Tuesday at All Souls Church, Harvard and 16th Sts., NW.

JULIUS W. HOBSON, CORE president, told the AFRO, "We are perfectly agreeable and amenable to solving the problem, but there are matters which don't meet our idea of a genuine merit hiring policy."

The firm told conferees that a colored sales clerk will be employed in the store on 14th St. within 10 days, bringing the total to two there, Mr. Hobson said.

CORE members conferred with Gilbert Hahn Jr. and other store officials. In addition to Mr. Hobson, the CORE negotiating team consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Porter and Paul Bennett, former president of the organization.

* * *

MR. HOBSON said a survey showed that Warner Theaters operate in five predominantly colored neighborhoods, but only one employed a colored manager.

Others showed no colored help at ticket offices or at candy counters, he said.

In another area, he said, the survey team reported that the Hecht Company "is praticing merit hiring and Woodward and Lothrop is making progress."

"We are writing letters to congressmen about the token employment practices of public utilities," Mr. Hobson said.

D.C.

Tobriner to Raise Issue

District Heads to Study Negro Job Opportunities

The District Board of Commissioners will be called on today to consider ways to increase employment opportunities for Negroes in Washington.

Board President Walter N. Tobriner said yesterday that he will lead a discussion of ways in which the Commissioners can stimulate the hiring of Negroes by private employers.

Tobriner's statement followed an hour-long meeting with the ministers of eight of Washington's Negro churches. Tobriner said he and the ministers had "enjoyed a productive exchange of ideas."

A spokesman for the ministers said that the group represented no formal organization. He said they hope the Commissioners will take steps to help eliminate job discrimination.

The spokesman said that if the Commissioners do not act, the ministers are prepared to start a movement of "selective buying" similar to boycotts of business firms which have been led by ministers in Philadelphia. Another boycott plan already has been announced by the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The ministers attending the meeting were the Rev. S. Everette Guiles of Turner Memorial AME Church; the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of New eBthel Baptist Church; the Rev. James D. Foy of Asbury Methodist Church; Bishop Smallwood E. Williams of Bible Way Church; the Rev. E. C. Smith of Metropolitan Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Earl L. Harrison of Shiloh Baptist Church; Rev. Andrew J. Fowler of Capitol View Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. E. Franklin Jackson of John eWsley AMEZ Church.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Project to house Africans 'laudable'

The Afro American
p. 5
Date 7-22-61

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Government agencies have undertaken a laudable project in getting large real estate operators to drop segregation bars and open decent apartments to diplomattic personnel representing new African nations.

Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, chief of protocol, State Department; Harris Wofford, a special assistant to President Kennedy; and Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance administrator, were among the officials who conferred with about 60 real estate operators, builders and property owners on the problems faced by African diplomatic personnel in securing suitable housing in Washington.

Modern apartments in Northwest Washington not only are not open to African diplomatic personnel, but colored Americans may not rent apartments, with rare exceptions, outside of ghettos.

Baltimore, Md.

ONE OF THE real estate operators, Norman Bernstein, told the State Department that African diplomatic personnel would be welcomed at three of the largest apartments owned by his firm.

Morris Cafritz, a large builder and property owner, and Frank Luchs, president of the Washington Real Estate Board, also promised to help improve the housing situation for African diplomats.

After the conference, Ambassador Duke said between five and eight additional real estate operators had agreed to form a committee to work for the "broadening" of housing possibilities for African diplomats.

While efforts to remove racial bars against Africans are praiseworthy, the dropping of such bars would hardly breach the walls of racial discrimination and segregation against all colored peoples in the nation's capital — native or foreign - born.

* * *

HOUSING is the core of racial segregation.

If the Kennedy Administration would do something tangible about segregation and discrimination in housing and improve the image of the United States in the minds of Africans and dark-skinned peoples the world over, it should begin with colored Americans.

If Americans, because of color, are compelled to grow up and live in conditions of squalor, denied equal educational opportunities because of racial residential segregation, and shut out of good homes and good neighborhoods, Africans and Asians will have little or no faith in the professions of the United States.

The Administration says it is deeply concerned about voting rights. If it is really concerned, it should ponder the words of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. He said:

"To the extent that racial discrimination in housing exists in our midst. . . .may indeed even create greater problems, for crowded racial slums threaten to turn our schools into blackboard jungles and to form a breeding ground for political demagoguery that can make a mockery of the right to vote."

* * *

EARLY IN his Administration, President Kennedy promised to study the powers of the executive and determine whether he had the authority to issue an executive order banning racial segregation in federally - assisted housing.

Not a peep has been heard from him since he made this promise nearly six months ago.

Either the President should act or the Congress should write a clause into the Housing Act of 1961 forbidding racial discrimination and segregation in any federally-assisted housing.

Dr. Weaver, in the hearing on his nomination as Housing and Home Finance Administrator, expressed the opinion that the matter of policy with respect to open occupancy in federally - assisted housing should come from Congress through legislation or from the President or Congress to act.

'Just Too Darn Embarrassing'

Protocol Chief Resigns At Club Barring Negroes, Africa Envoys

The Courier-Journal
p. 4
Louisville, Ky.
Date 7-18-61

Couldn't Get Policy Changed

By WORTH BINGHAM
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Washington, July 17.—State Department protocol chief Angier Biddle Duke revealed Monday that he has resigned from Washington's exclusive Metropolitan Club because the club bars African diplomats and other members of the Negro race. Duke said:

"It was just too darned embarrassing for me in my spot."

His main job is smoothing the social waters for foreign diplomats in the nation's capital.

Duke said he had been a member of the club for "22 or 23 years." He said he first hoped to work from within the club to change its rules.

Change of Policy Asked

"I asked them to update their policies, but I found I just wasn't getting anywhere," said the former New York socialite.

Duke denied a report that he quit after being reprimanded for attempting to lunch with an African diplomat in the club's dining room.

"Let's just say I'm no longer a member of the club and haven't been for a month or two," he said.

The club, Washington's oldest and most privacy-minded, has been thrust into the glare of publicity since the beginning of the Kennedy Administration.

Government Leaders Join

Historically, it has taken in leading senators and members of the Executive Branch of Government. More recently it has become popular as a meeting place for members of the diplomatic corps, who have no club of their own here.

But the club has balked at efforts to enlarge the membership to include leading Negroes and African diplomats.

Labor Secretary Goldberg attacked the club in April in a speech to the 54th annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

"One of the oldest private clubs in Washington offers free membership to all foreign ambassadors except Negroes," Goldberg said.

"I do not question the legal right of this club to admit whom they will, but it is most unfortunate that one of the wealthiest, most socially prominent clubs . . . turns this insulting face to the representatives of people of other lands, let alone to the people of our land."

Goldberg did not mention the club by name, but an "authoritative source" identified it as the Metropolitan Club.

The club has also received written protests about its racial policy from Attorney General Kennedy and former Assistant Labor Secretary George C. Lodge.

Kennedy's office said the Attorney General is still a member of the club.

Bad Manners Hurting U. S.

How Long Can The White House Apologize For 'Ugly Americans'?

WASHINGTON, D.C.

It happened on at least one occasion before. Now it is about to happen again.

The President of the United States, possibly the busiest and most-burdened Chief Executive of any nation on earth, is being forced to push aside the business of government and apologize for the rude behavior of a restaurant waitress.

The apology is being made at the request of the State Department.

The purpose is to counter, if possible, the bad effect of the recent discriminatory treatment an African diplomat received while attempting to purchase a meal in a restaurant which caters to the public.

The diplomat is Dr. William Fitzjohn, charge d'affaires who is to be ambassador after April 27 when Sierra Leone becomes an independent nation.

The incident occurred March 9 in a Howard Johnson restaurant in Hagerstown, Md., 70 miles from the nation's capital.

Dr. Fitzjohn, en route to Pennsylvania to deliver a lecture before a college audience, was refused service because of his color, with the waitress persisting in the refusal even after the diplomat exhibited his credentials.

The insult was called to the attention of the State Department by Mrs. Carol Morse Kline, sister of Senator Wayne Morse, (D-Ore.) Mrs. Kline and her husband were the hosts to Dr. Fitzjohn on his trip to Pennsylvania.

* * *

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy is being called upon to repeat the same type of official apology former President Dwight D. Eisenhower made to another African diplomat in 1957.

On that occasion, Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah of Ghana, was similarly insulted in a Howard Johnson restaurant at Dover, Del., after ordering orange juice.

At the apology breakfast, Oct. 1, 1957 (also attended by then Vice President Richard M. Nixon), President Eisenhower said:—

"There are little things like this all over the place and you don't know where they are going to blow up or when."

* * *

THERE ARE those in the State Department, who seeing the damage these "little things" do to U.S. prestige in Africa and Asia, insist such incidents have been blowing up "too long and two frequently."

For instance, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana on one occasion recalled that when he was in the United States as a student at Lincoln University (Pa.) he experienced racial insults.

He says one such incident occurred about 15 years ago in a bus station in Baltimore. He asked a clerk for a drink of water and the clerk responded by pointing to a spittoon.

Africans are not the only visitors to the U.S. who have been victimized by domestic racial prejudice.

On Aug. 22, 1955, Indian Ambassador Gaganvihari L. Mehta was ordered to move to a segregated room when he attempted to purchase food in the dining room of the International Airport at Houston, Tex.

The apology in this instance was made by then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who said that the prejudicial behavior displayed by Mrs. Mary Alley, hostess, and Frank Mullen, manager, did not represent the policy and aspiration of the United States.

* * *

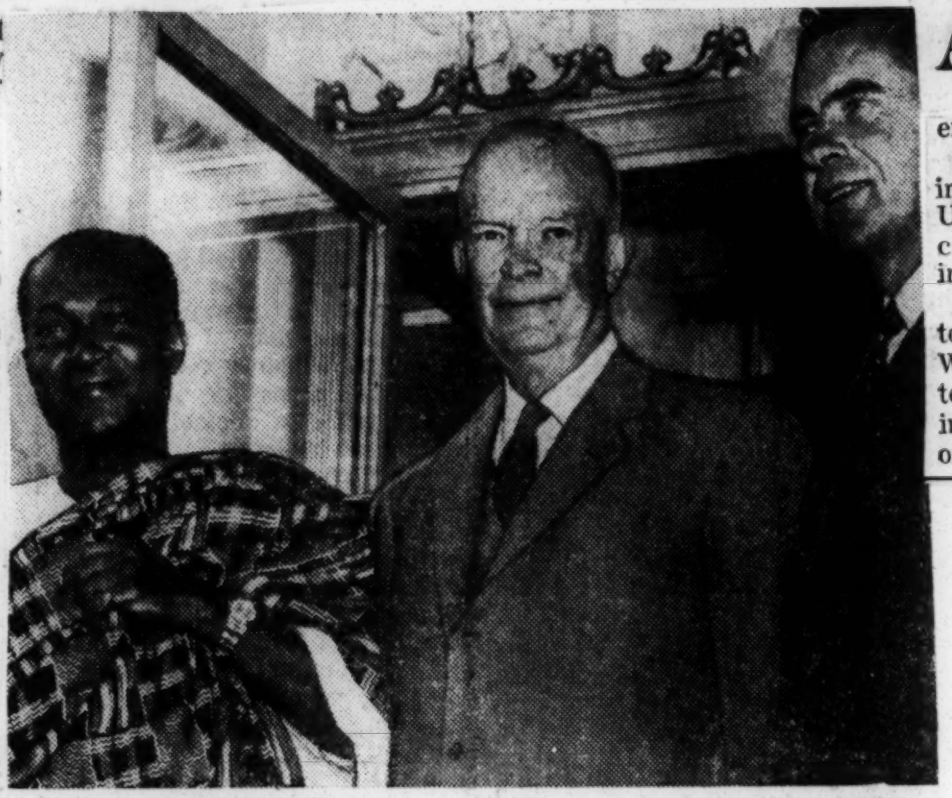
LAST OCTOBER, United Nations delegate Ferdinand Oyono of Cameroon charged that he was arrested near the UN building because of his color.

"Any more occurrences of this kind," he warned, "could harm relations between America and other states, especially the newer African nations."

An incident involving another embassy official of the Ghana occurred last Nov. 8 when H. V. H. Seky was insulted by election officers in Mableton, Ga.

* * *

MR. SEKY, GHANA'S first secretary here, had been invited by Secretary of State Christian Herter,



IT HAPPENED BEFORE — When he was in the White House, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon invited K. A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana, to White House after he was insulted in Howard Johnson restaurant in Dover, Del. The three men are shown following the White House breakfast.

along with other diplomatic representatives, to observe election procedures at places of their own choosing anywhere in the nation.

The Ghana official was invited into the polling place by Frank G. Daniel poll manager. Once inside, however, Mr. Seky said the atmosphere changed and he was ordered to leave by "men who appeared to be deputy sheriffs."

Following this incident, Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said an official apology for the conduct of the Georgia law officers was sent to the embassy.

* * *

LAST DEC. 31, a group of exchange students from Nigeria, Kenya and Sierra Leone on a tour of Southern cities were publicly insulted by a pro-segregation lawyer, Amis Guthridge, who was one of the leaders in the fight to prevent desegregation at Central High School, Little Rock.

During the students' visit to Little Rock, Guthridge told news reporters: "Frankly, I don't approve Negroes getting into this country under the student exchange program."

Such incidents as these, combined with the difficulty United Nations delegates and diplomatic personnel have experienced in getting housing are undoing whatever good impression government officials are able to make upon these visitors.

* * *

NOT ONLY has the executive committee of the All-African Students Union protested ill-treatment of African dignitaries, but their governments are chided for permitting them to come to the United States.

The students say they are convinced that if the United States wants to abolish racial segregation, it could do so and remove once and for all the necessity for the seemingly never-ending official apologies.

This attitude is reportedly spreading among non-white delegates to the United Nations and officials of Africans and Asian embassies in Washington.

If this report is true, and it appears to be, the time is near when even a White House apology will fail to counter the increasing bad effect of the incidents created by the ill-manners of "ugly" Americans here at home.

Sierra Leone freedom set April 27,

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Dr. William Fitzjohn regrets 'snub'

By CHUCK STONE
WASHINGTON

Dr. William Henry Fitzjohn hit the front pages of America's newspapers last week with "toonder 'n lightning."

The Sierra Leone charge d'affaires was refused service at a Howard Johnson restaurant March 9th. It took the U.S. State Dept. almost a month to apologize.

A chubby, affable black man, Dr. Fitzjohn regretted the incident not only because of the insult to him and his country, but because America is a good country. I'm sorry it happened."

* * *

WE CALLED on the brilliant diplomat last week to talk about Sierre Leone's coming independence celebration, April 27th.

Not until the interview nearly conclude did Dr. Fitzjohn reveal the incident's occurence. When the AFRO called the U.S. State Dept. to ascertain their reaction, the story about Dr. Fitzjohn's snub was broken two days later in the daily newspapers.

One of the most highly trained diplomats in Washington, D.C., Dr. Fitzjohn holds a B. A. degree from Lincoln University where he was valedictorian, a B.D. from United Theological Seminary in Ohio, an M.A. and PhD. from Columbia University and was ordained into the ministry of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

* * *

WHIEL THIS is heardly the stereotyped background for a diplomat, Dr. Fitzjohn has met the challenge effectively and is enthusiastically regarded as one of the most capable men in the corps diplomatique in Washington, D.C.

When he talks about Sierre Leone, his eyes light up and his mood is immediately expansive.

"Freetown, our capital, has one of the finest harbors in the world. We plan to develop it. Freetown is also a very beautiful city with black mountains rising in the distance."

We asked him about the country's economic conditions.

* * *

"SIERRE LEONE has a favorable balance of payments," he said. "We trade mainly with Great Britain and Denmark, but very little with the U.S.

"We export diamonds and minerals."

Noticing a Sierre Leone flag of blue, white, and green, we asked Dr. Fitzjohn to explain its significance.

"The green is for vegetation, the future and our hopes.

* * *

"THE WHITE is for unity which has been achieved. And the blue is for the 210 miles of blue water on the coast."

Returning to the question of unity, Dr. Fitzjohn said the country was one - third Muslim, one - third Christian, and one - third pagan. The lingua franca is Krio. One of your scholars, Dr. Lorenzo Turner, knows the language and speaks it very well. In his research, he has discovered that many of the names in the Southern United States are identical with the tribes in Sierre Leone."

* * *

ASSURING Dr. Fitzjohn that we didn't wish to put him on "spot" or embarrass him, we asked him his opinion of a United States of Africa and its possibilities of achievement.

"The Federation of West Africa, I've always said is a beautiful dream," he declared with a smile. "The problem comes in giving it physical reality. It is, of course, the final aspiration and goal of all of us African nationalists and we hope it can one day be realized.

"I do think, however, that East Africa will achieve it before West Africa does. There is much more unity in that region."

Discussing America, Dr. Fitzjohn said his experiences here had been favorable, except for that one incident in Hagerstown, Maryland.



'This is Sierra Leone . . .'



'Ah, a wonderful country . . .'



'Isn't our flag beautiful . . .'

38a 1961

D.C.

OCTOBER
METROPOLITAN CLUB
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

President Awaits Club's Invitation

P.36 Daytona Beach Journal

MERKY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy from the elite and exclusive Metropolitan Club has raised embrassing questions for various political minded club members, including some of the White House staff and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. Should they resign too?

It has also focused attention on the fact that the attorney general's elder brother, one John F. Kennedy, has not yet been taken into another Washington Club—the Cosmos Club — though he's been on the waiting list for four months. Mon-10-9-61

Unlike the Metropolitan Club, the Cosmos Club does extend guest privileges to Negroes, but it has been in no hurry to admit the President of the United States. The Metropolitan Club, in contrast, immediately extended honorary membership to President Kennedy, though he has not accepted.

Fredericksburg, Va.

Washington sight-seeing guides sometimes get off this crack to tourists: "Over there is the Metropolitan Club whose members have money but no brains. Over there the Cosmos Club, whose members have the brains, but no money. And here is the Army-Navy Club whose members have neither brains nor money."

Whether or not the levity of tourist guides is justified, the name of John F. Kennedy was proposed for membership in the Cosmos Club on June 23, by such distinguished sponsors as the former president of Harvard, Dr. James B. Conant, and another Harvard professor, John K. Galbraith, now ambassador to India. He was also seconded by this writer.

He is listed on the "proposed membership" rolls as "John F. Kennedy, writer, public official, President of the United States."

On the same day his name was submitted, that of his secretary of defense, Robert S. McNamara, "government official," also was listed.

Scientists Come First

Neither has been acted on by the Cosmos Club membership committee. Part of the delay was due to the summer recess, when the membership committee does not act. When it first convened on Sept. 11, however, it OK'd for membership George McVittie, an astronomer of the University of Illinois; Emmanuel Silver, a physicist of the University of California; and Harry Wexler, a meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau. It passed over both the President of the United States and the secretary of defense.

Again on Sept. 21, the membership committee met and this time OK'd George Larrick, head of the Food and Drug Administration; Thomas O. Jones, a chemist who is head of the antarctic program; Arthur Maxwell, an oceanographer; and Walter Heller, head of Kennedy's council of economic advisers.

Again the President of the United States and the secretary of defense were passed over.

This, committee members point out, is not meant as a slight or snub to these distinguished applicants; but rather that other qualified persons were on the membership list ahead of them.

Another man who is ahead of the President is Carl Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state, former correspondent for the Minneapolis Star-Journal and the first Negro proposed for Cosmos Club membership. Though the Cosmos Club extends guest privileges to Negroes, it has not yet admitted a Negro member. Rowan, sponsored by Raymond Gram Swing, the commentator, is expected to be the first.

Metropolitan Exodus?

In the Metropolitan Club, two others have followed the example of Atty. Gen. Kennedy and resigned — Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke and George Lodge, son of the recent GOP candidate for vice president. If others follow them, it would cause quite an exodus. Members of the Metropolitan Club include not only Gov. Rockefeller of New York with a tremendous Negro vote, but Len Hall, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, and an aspirant to be governor of New York. Mon. 10-9-61

There is also Tom Finletter, Kennedy's representative to NATO and a leader of the Democratic reform movement who has eyed the senatorship from New York; Sinclair Weeks, former secretary of commerce; and Charles Mueller, also a former secretary of commerce.

High on the list of members is President Kennedy's stepfather-in-law, Hugh D. Auchincloss; also Dean Acheson, former secretary of state; Allen Dulles, retired CIA chief, and Douglas Dillon, present secretary of the Treasury.

The precedent for resignation in protest against the ban on Negroes might also be embarrassing to several prominent newspapermen, including Scotty Reston of the New York Times: Arthur Krock, also of the Times: Rowland Evans of the New York Herald Tribune, a personal friend of President Kennedy: and Walter Lippmann, dean of the newspaper corps.

Then there is Eric Johnston, head of the motion picture producers, active in promoting American films in Africa and other areas where the color ban is not popular.

The Metropolitan Club's ban on guest privileges for Negroes might likewise prove embarrassing for Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, head of the American Red Cross; to Dan Kimball, former secretary of the Navy, whose Aerojet Co. is dependent upon the government for important orders; and to Frank Pace, head of General Dynamics, whose company is also heavily dependent upon the government.

These are just a few members of the Metropolitan Club who have been placed on the griddle by racial discrimination and the resignations of Atty. Gen. Kennedy, Ambassador Duke and George Lodge.

JFK Brother Quits Club on Race Issue

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has resigned from the exclusive Metropolitan Club in protest over its refusal to welcome Negro guests.

In a letter to the club's board of governors, the Attorney General said ". . . it is inconceivable to me, in this day and age, that the privileges of this club which holds such a unique and peculiar position in the Nation's Capital would be denied to anyone merely because of his race."

Kennedy noted in his letter that a "severe reprimand" has been issued because several members brought a Negro to the club as a guest.

Presumably one of these was George Cabot Lodge, former Undersecretary of Labor for International Affairs.

Lodge took his successor, L. P. Weaver, a Negro, to the Metropolitan Club for lunch it July after first being told four months earlier that it was against the club's "tradition" and "custom" to admit Negro guests. Both Kennedy and Lodge wrote letters of protest at the time.

A Boston newspaper reported yesterday that Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, also had submitted his resigna. Lodge could not be reached for comment.

The club, the oldest and one of the most distinguished in Washington, now has lost three prominent memebers because its racial policies. Earlier, Angier Biddle Duke, United State Chief of Protocol, resigned because of the club's exclusion of African diplomats.

'In Great Reluctance'

In his letter, dated Tuesday, Kennedy wrote that he did not challenge the right of members of a private group to choose their fellow members.

"But," he added, "I do not believe the action of your Board reflects the feeling of the majority of the membership of the club. However, the Board has acted and I must abide by that ruling.

"In view of the action taken by the Board, I cannot in good conscience remain a member and herewith submit my resignation. I take this step in great reluctance, for I shall miss both the club and the companionship I found there."

On Capitol Hill yesterday, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) introduced a bill to set up a foreign service club in Washington.

Humphrey said such a club was needed to give American foreign service officers a place to meet and entertain their opposite numbers from foreign countries.

'Frequent Criticism' Cited

Junior and middle-ranking foreign service officers, the Senator said, can't afford the "luxury" of soeial clubs or expensive restaurants. Without specificially mentioning protests over exclusion of non-white diplomats from certain clubs, Humphrey pointed to "the frequent criticism leveled against our treatment of foreign diplomats here in Washington."

His bill calls on the General Services Administration to provide land and a building for a non-profit corporation. Dues, graduated by rank and ability to pay, would support the club's operations.

Metropolitan Club Loses 2 More Over Negro Ban

Washington's exclusive Metropolitan Club has lost two more members because of its ban against Negroes.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Burke Marshall and New York State Superintendent of Banks Oren Root quit the Club because of its discriminatory policy.

Root announced yesterday he has resigned. In a letter to the club secretary, Root explained he was doing so in protest against the Club's policy of excluding Negroes as members and guests.

It was his second letter on the subject. Last May 18 he wrote the Club's president, saying he hoped the ban against Negroes would be lifted.

The Club's board has reaffirmed the ban and Root, noting this, said he was "confident the decision of the board does not represent the views of a majority of the members."

Marshall said yesterday he had sent in his resignation also in protest against the ban.

Angier Biddle Duke, U. S. Chief of Protocol, resigned last April, citing exclusion of African diplomats. Later George C. Lodge, former Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, resigned and on Wednesday Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy quit.

Lodge and others took Lodge's successor, L. P. Weaver, a Negro, to the club last July. Attorney General Kennedy noted in his letter of resignation that a "severe reprimand" had been issued by the Club because several members brought a Negro as a guest.

President's Assistant Joins Segregated Club

WASHINGTON (AP) — McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's special assistant for national security affairs, has become a member of Washington's exclusive Metropolitan Club, it was learned Wednesday.

This is the club from which Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, recently resigned because of its policy against admission of Negroes.

The President himself, it was learned, has never accepted membership in the Metropolitan Club although the club automatically tenders honorary membership to each president and vice president, and has done so for many years.

It was understood that Bundy, as a high government official, was elected to membership without the usual waiting period. The club is said to have a 10- or 12-year waiting list.

Another public figure who recently resigned from the club because of its refusal to admit Negroes was George Lodge, assistant secretary of labor in the Eisenhower administration and son of Henry Cabot Lodge, former U. N. ambassador and vice presidential candidate with Richard M. Nixon on the Republic ticket last year.

Random Notes in Washington: Racial Barriers Are Undermined

Administration Varies Attack —Goldberg Credited for Singers at White House

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The Administration is operating above and below ground in its efforts to break down discrimination against the Negro.

The appointment of a few Negroes to high administrative and judicial posts has been well publicized. So have efforts made through the courts to assure voting rights for Negroes and their right to attend desegregated schools. Last Friday's order by the Interstate Commerce Commission ending discrimination in interstate bus travel was front-page news.

But there have been several undertakings of almost equal importance about which little has been said in public.

A small group of emissaries from the Justice Department for example, has been conferring with operators of the major railroads and airlines serving the South.

Their purpose is to talk the carriers into a voluntary agreement to desegregate rest rooms, restaurants and other facilities in terminals without waiting for the courts or regulatory agencies to move in.

On another front, agents of the Civil Service Commission across the country are urging Negro high school and college graduates to take examinations for Government jobs. To bolster the prospects of qualifying, Negro schools are being asked to add courses in such subjects as bookkeeping and business machine operation.

A special committee of sub-Cabinet officers has been set up in the White House to keep up pressure for civil rights observance and to find new ways of expanding opportunities for Negroes that do not depend on legal sanctions.

He Did It

President Kennedy gives credit where it is due. At last week's state dinner for President Manuel Prado of Peru, entertainment was provided by Roberta Peters and Jerome Hines, stars of the Metropolitan Opera. In introducing them to the audience, the President remarked with solemnity:

"The singers have appeared here under the sponsorship of Arthur Goldberg."

Labor Secretary Goldberg mediated the Metropolitan labor dispute that threatened to cancel the forthcoming season.



Roberta Peters

38a 1961

D.C. NOVEMBER

WHITE HOUSE PICKETING— PEACE DRIVE ON

White House Vigil Reflects Peace Drive on Campuses

The New York Times Fri. 11-24-61

By FOSTER HAILEY

Men and women students from at least seven Eastern colleges paraded in front of the White House yesterday in a silent fast and vigil to protest the resumption of nuclear weapons testing. They were a small but earnest symbol of a small but active ferment on college campuses across the land. P. 1

The movement is seeking to arouse college students and make their voices heard in the world debate on disarmament.

The Thanksgiving Day pickets included groups from Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke, the University of Massachusetts, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and George Washington. They came to the capital after classes recessed Wednesday to take up a vigil that students from several colleges in the Middle West and upstate New York had maintained for ten days.

The vigil was begun a week ago Monday by members of the Grinnell (Iowa) College chapter of the Student Peace Union. It was carried on by groups from Bluffton College of Ohio, Carleton College of Minnesota and Syracuse and Cornell Universities of upstate New York.

Forgo Holiday Dinner

All the pickets have not been members of the Student Peace Union, however. Most of those yesterday were not. They just decided among themselves early this week that they would forgo Thanksgiving Day dinners with their families to make their silent protest.

Thirty of yesterday's group, from Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith, expressed their views on atmospheric testing in a letter to President Kennedy. The letter said:

"It is apparent that whatever military advantages might be gained from such tests would be far outweighed by the harmful effects that they would produce."

The New York Times

The group deplored the recent series of tests by the Soviet Union and said this country could not afford to follow the Russians' example and risk doing further irreparable harm to mankind. Times

This student movement against war is not widespread as yet. The Student Peace Union is one of only two national groups that are attempting to organize students in the United States to take an active part in the campaign against nuclear war, or any other kind.

The union was organized two years ago on the campus of the University of Chicago. It now has 1,200 dues-paying members on seventy-five campuses, from Columbia-Barnard in New York City to Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley in California.

The other national group is the student division of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Eric Holzman Jr., its national chairman, said yesterday that it had forty-five chapters and "between 2,000 and 3,000 members." Student Sane, as it is called, is not a national membershi porganization at present.

Headquarters in City

Student Sane's policies are those of the parent organization. Its headquarters are with the senior committee at 17 East Forty-fifth Street here.

The Student Peace Union is not affiliated with any senior group. Organized and controlled by students, it has its headquarters in an old house at 6029 South University, Chicago.

Neither group has many resources except enthusiasm and neither is a national movement yet. But both say they are growing rapidly and are making their presence known if not felt.

This lack of resources is indicated, perhaps inadvertently, by the choice of an adjective in a paragraph in the editorial index box of The Bulletin, the publication of the Student Peace Union.

"Contributions of information, articles or money will be joyfully received," the footnote said.

Organizing Stressed

The White House pitketing and the recent peace march on Moscow from San Francisco, in which members of the student union joined with the War Resisters League, have been the two most spectacular and publicized efforts of the Student Peace Union. 11-24-61

These, however, have been only fairly minor activities. Both the Student Peace Union and Student Sane are active on the campuses where they are organized and both are busy organizing new groups. Each has a national publication. Each organizes study groups and provides speakers for other student organizations.

Both groups have their main strength in the East and the Middle West, with union, in particular, strongest in several Middle Western colleges and universities. Neither has many active chapters on the West Coast and there are none yet in the South, where the political activity of students has been centered on the problem of racial integration.

The purposes of Student Sane are implicit in its title. The Student Peace Union gives this as its stated purpose:

"The Student Peace Union is an organization of young people who believe that war can no longer be successfully used to settle international disputes and that neither human freedom nor the human race itself can endure in a world committed to militarism.

"Without committing any member to a precise statement of policy, the S. P. U. draws together young people for a study of alternatives to war and engages in education and action to end the present arms race. The S. P. U. works toward a society which will suffer no individual or group to be exploited by another.

"After years of bad faith shown by both East and West in disarmament negotiations, the Student Peace Union believes that to be effective, any peace movement must act independently of the existing power blocs and must seek new and creative means of achieving a free and peaceful society."

Apathy Biggest Barrier

The principal barrier to greater activity, most of the leaders of the student peace movement say, is apathy. Most undergraduates, now as in the past, seem more interested in their studies and sports than in the expression of ideological or moral concepts.

In this, they may be reflecting the attitude of their parents. That was the conclusion of Roger Loeb, new editor of The Cardinal, student newspaper at the University of Wisconsin.

"There is nothing really big being done here," he said. "Students reflect the inertia of the public, which is n a state of unhealthy and unwholesome schizophrenia."

This was the conclusion also of R. Hunter Morey of Princeton, one of the leaders of the Student Peace Union there.

"There is very little real campus concern with any of the issues of peace or nuclear testing," he said. "While it disappoints me profoundly to admit this, I must confess I see a generally apathetic attitude on the part of most Princeton students."

Officers Are Unpaid

Both Sane and the Student Peace Union have been accused of being Communist fronts. No evidence has been offered by the accusers to support that charge. Neither is on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

The Student Peace Union proudly asserts that all its officers are unpaid volunteers. Even when they are giving full time to organization work, they get only a meager subsistence allowance. Peter Allen, the regional representative in the East, for instance, draws $10 a month. The national secretary is furnished a bedroom in national headquarters in Chicago.

In addition to the publications of the two organizations—the Bulletin and Sane Voice—there are two other nationally circulated publications that deal with student affairs of a similar nature.



The New York Times P.1 Fri. 11-24-61 New York, N.Y.

United Press International Telephoto

WHITE HOUSE VIGIL: Students from Amherst, Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges and the University of Pennsylvania picket the White House to protest resumption of nuclear testing. Protest included fasting on Thanksgiving.

One is a magazine entitled New University Thought, published occasionally by a small group in Chicago from 909 East Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, 15. The other is New Freedom, The Bulletin of Student Political Action. It is issued periodically from 124 South Aurora Street, Ithaca, N. Y. Its staff is drawn from graduate students at Cornell University.

Leaders Realistic

None of the student leaders of these student movements for peace, who were interviewed across the country by New York Times correspondents, has any illusions that he is going to change the world's thinking overnight.

Most would probably subscribe to the views of 19-year-old Thomas Rockmore of Roslyn Heights, L. I., who led the Carleton College vigil at the White House. He said:

"I don't really think that by itself, this is going to change national policy. But at least we've gone on record showing how we feel."

President Kennedy is listening, at least. When he heard of the picketing, he invited leaders of the pickets to confer with his disarmament advisers. And he has received petitions signed by students at several colleges protesting the resumption of nuclear testing.

Faculty Encouragement

This circulation of petitions has become widespread. Two more recent examples were at Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. At Varsar, 240 of 1,500 students signed and at Wellesley 38 of 1,716.

Although both Sane and the Student Peace Union hold themselves aloof from faculty commitment, they get much sympathetic encouragement.



United Press International

Fasting students from four New England colleges—Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges and the University of Massachusetts—as they marched in front of the White House yesterday.

Students Picketing White House Have Holiday Fast, Not Feast

Instead of feasting on Thanksgiving Day, a group of students from three eastern colleges and Iowa fasted and picketed the White House protesting resuming above-ground nuclear testing.

"We want to dramatize to families at home on this day of abundance that there should also be concern for public discussion of this matter," Arthur Slobodin, 22, and Stephen Arkin, 19, spokesmen for 35 students from Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, declared of their Thanksgiving Day fast.

Like the 14 students from Grinnell (Iowa) College who launched the demonstrations last week, 11 young people from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, will drink only water during a 72-hour period. They were halfway through their fast yesterday.

All the demonstrators marched in front of the White House for five hours on the rather chilly day. Curious passers-by stopped and students gave them handbills stating their purposes.

President Kennedy spent the holiday at his Hyannis Port home, but the students were undaunted by his absence. "This is still the seat of power," one of them said.

George Strawn, 21, leader of the Cornell College students—nine of them girls—said they had come to Washington with "inquiring and appealing minds." He said they hoped to talk with legislators and State Department officials.

"We are not here, Strawn insisted, "to try to tell Mr. Kennedy what decisions to make, but to declare our vital interest and willingness to work for peace. Our stomachs are growing, but if we can arouse public debate on this issue, it'll be worth the fast."

New Office to Lighten Race Bias on Diplomats

The Courier 3-9-61 D.C.
Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Dean Rusk has approved the establishment of a new nations division in the Office of Protocol, Department of State.

• The functions of this new division will include helping visiting diplomats and dignitaries avoid embarrassment over racial discrimination.

Through this new program the Administration hopes to enlarge the procedures and responsibilities of giving more help and advice to African diplomats.

Nat 4-1-61

THE TWO- OR three-man division will be headed by Pedro Sanjuan, and will function under the general direction of Angier Biddle Duke, new chief of protocol.

P7 (Sec 2)

One project the new section will propose is a club for diplomats, located near the State Department and opened to all diplomats without discrimination.

The new division will also work with local groups in seeking suitable housing for diplomats, help to place their children in schools, aid in making hotel and restaurant reservations, help the diplomats get acquainted in the American communities where they live and make other suggestions which can reduce their chances of embarrassment.

Private Clubs Advised to Copy Fraternities on Desegregation

The Washington Post, Washington D.C.
Mon. 5-1-61
P B-2

Private clubs which practice social and racial snobbery should take a lesson from the Nation's college and university students who are desegregating their fraternities and sororities, Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said yesterday.

Elaborating on a verbal blast he fired Saturday night in New York City against groups practicing racial discrimination, Goldberg said he was not seeking to single out any particular organization.

He said his New York speech was aimed at any group practicing racial discrimination at any level of American society.

In his speech, "New Frontiers in Human Relations," Goldberg told the 54th anniversary dinner of the American Jewish Committee that "one of the oldest private clubs in Washington" offered free memberships to all foreign Ambassadors except Negroes.

Goldberg told the Committee that it was "most unfortunate that one of the wealthiest socially prominent clubs, with a membership of persons distinguished in cultural and political life, turns this insulting face to the representatives of people from other lands, let alone to people from our land."

He did not name the club in his speech. The Associated Press, however, reported that an "authortitative source" identified the club as the Metropolitan Club, Washington's oldest and most privacy-minded men's club.

Nelson T. Hartson, president of the Metropolitan Club, commented yesterday that he was "aware of pressures being brought to bear on this point" but he would have no further comment without full authority of the Club's Board.

Goldberg said yesterday he did not question the right of any organization to choose its members, but appealed a national program to wipe out bias.

The Labor Secretary also criticized exclusively Jewish country clubs and said Americans must build friendships among people of all races and religions.

It is known that President Kennedy has expressed concern about the practice of discrimination by private clubs.

Pedro Sanjuan, assistant to Protocol Chief Angier Biddle Duke of the State Department, said that Goldberg's speech emphasized the "real need" for an international social center here.

It is expected that Congress will be asked for funds to build such a center.

Westerfield Of Atlanta U. Named To Treasury Dept.

Pittsburgh Courier
Nat 4-8-61 D.C.

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon Wednesday appointed Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, Jr., as associate director of the Treasury's debt analysis staff, effective June 1.

Westerfield, 41, dean of the school of business administration at Atlanta University, will serve as a consultant to the secretary on monetary matters until he assumes his $15,250-a-year post.

Dr. Westerfield will be the only member of his race to hold a high position in the office of the Treasury Secretary in recent years. Mr. Dillon, in announcing the appointment, said that "as one of the nation's leading economists, Dr. Westerfield will be extremely helpful in the formulation of both domestic and international financial policy."

Westerfield, a native of Washington, D.C., has been a member of the Atlanta University staff since 1947, when he came here from Lincoln University, (Missouri) where he had served as Acting Chairman of the Dept. of Economics and Business Administration.

He is a graduate of Harvard University, and was a class mate of Robert Roosa, Under secretary, treasury Dept., and has just returned to Atlanta from a leave of absence which took him to Harvard and Africa. Westerfield is married to Mrs. Helene Westerfield, and is the father of two children, Samuel, Jr., 14, and Shelia, 9

Glen Echo Park Opens On Desegregated Basis

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Nat 4-1-61

Glen Echo Amusement Park opened yesterday on a non-segregated basis for the first time in 52 years.

The day was cold and rainy, but the gate opened promptly at 1 p. m. to 40 eager youngsters and 7 adults who were waiting under the portico entrance.

The first Negroes who arrived were Nathaniel Murrell, 43, of 1034 Quebec place nw., a retired civilian clerk at Walter Reed Army Hospital; his son, Larry, 10, and Alfred Beal, also 10, of 940 Quincy st. nw., Larry's classmate at Raymond Elementary School.

Murrell said, "It's a wonderful opportunity for a lot of kids who haven't been able to come here before and perhaps haven't understood why."

The park's decision to open its doors to persons of all races came as a result of a year-long effort by local citizens and anti-segregation organizations involving picketing, petitions and lawsuits.

When the park opened yesterday, something new had been added: a 25 cent minimum entrance fee, and a guarded gate.

All persons over 3 years of age on entering the park must buy a minimum of 25 cents worth of tickets which can be used on rides and other amusements.

The park's swimming pool will open May 27, also on a non-segregated basis.

George L. P. Weaver Guest There

Exclusive Washington Club Lowers Racial Bar

WASHINGTON — The long-time ban against colored guests was lifted last week by the socially prominent Metropolitan Club.

George L. P. Weaver, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as Undersecretary of Labor for International Affairs, was a luncheon guest at the club. He termed his visit, "cordial and entertaining."

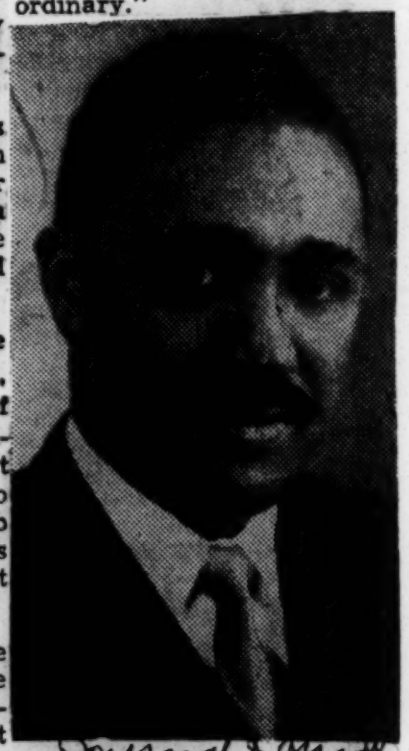
MR. WEAVER was the guest of his predecessor, George Cabot Lodge, son of the Republican vice presidential candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge, who first attempted to bring Mr. Weaver to the club for lunch in March. He was told then by club officials it would not be proper.

Mr. Lodge protested to the club's board of governors. He was joined by a fellow member, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who asked the governors to end the custom of excluding Negroes.

THE METROPOLITAN Club, located at 17th and H streets, northwest, is Washington's oldest and most exclusive. It has no Negro members. Veteran members cannot recall a Negro having been a guest prior to Mr. Weaver's visit.

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, although he did not mention the Metropolitan Club by name, said in a recent speech, ". . . it is most unfortunate that one of the wealthiest, socially prominent clubs. . . turns this insulting face to the representatives of people of other lands, let alone to people from our land."

The governors subsequently agreed to admit Mr. Weaver. [illegible] described the lunch as "delightful." It was very friendly, very pleasant,' he said. "Nothing out of the ordinary."



GEORGE L. P. WEAVER
"A Very Cordial Lunch"

SEPTEMBER
METROPOLITAN CLUB(WASHINGTON,D.C.)
ATTY.GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Robert Kennedy Quits Club, Blames Unfair Race Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said Wednesday in resigning from a Washington club that he could not in good conscience remain a member because of its policy against Negroes as guests.

Kennedy made public a letter to the board of governors of the Metropolitan Club in which he said it was "inconceivable to me, in this day and age, that the privileges of this club which holds such a unique and peculiar position in the nation's capital would be denied to anyone merely because of his race."

Before release of the letter, a Justice Department spokesman, in response to an inquiry, had confirmed a story in the Boston Globe saying Kennedy had resigned from the club.

Kennedy's letter disclosed that he has been in correspondence with the club for the last six months regarding its policy on entertainment of guests.

SEVERE REPRIMAND

"Although some of the language in your correspondence to my inquiry was equivocal, I had hoped that no one would be denied the facilities of the club merely because of his race," Kennedy wrote.

"It has now come to my attention that because several members brought a Negro to the club as a guest, a severe reprimand has been issued and no change is contemplated in the club's policy."

Kennedy said he did not challenge the right of members of any private group to select their fellow members.

"But I do not believe the action of your board reflects the feeling of the majority of the membership of the club. However, the board has acted and I must abide by that ruling. Let me say, though, that it is inconceivable to me, in this day and age, that the privileges of this club which holds such a unique and pecular position in the nation's capital would be denied to anyone merely because of his race," he wrote.

"In view of the action taken by the board I cannot in good conscience remain a member and herewith submit my resignation. I take this step with great reluctance for I shall miss both the club and the companionship I found there."

Kennedy did not identify the Metropolitan Club members he said had been reprimanded, but George C. Lodge, former assistant secretary of labor, presumably was among them.

Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, was among club members who took a Negro to lunch at the club in July.

The Negro, George L. P. Waver, succeeded Lodge as assistant labor secretary.



Associated Press Wirephot
QUITS CLUB
Robert F. Kennedy

Kennedy's Brother Quits Club

WASHINGTON (AP)—Atty. Gen. Robert E. Kennedy has quit a Washington social club in protest against its policy of not admitting Negroes as members and guests.

A Justice department spokesman confirmed Wednesday a story in the Boston Globe saying Kennedy had resigned from the Metropolitan Club.

ASKED POLICY CHANGE

Before the resignation, Kennedy had sought without success to get the club to abandon its policy against having Negroes as members and guests.

So far as is known, only one Negro has ever been a guest at the club.

In July, George C. Lodge took his Negro successor as assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, George L. P. Weaver, to the club for lunch.

When Lodge first invited Weaver, Weaver himself raised the question of whether Negroes were welcome at the club.

MADE INQUIRIES

Lodge said at the time he made inquiries and was told that, while the club had no rule against Negroes, traditionally they did not come to the club.

The Globe, in reporting Kennedy's resignation, said Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, sent in his resignation earlier.

Angier Biddle Duke, the State department's chief of protocol, disclosed in August that he had resigned from the Metropolitan Club.

Duke, a member for 20 years, described himself as "a militant fighter against discrimination."

38a 1961 D.C.

Ban Against Negro Guests Broken at Exclusive Club

The status-laden Metropolitan Club lifted its longtime ban against Negro guests last week.

The club was visited by George L. P. Weaver, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as Undersecretary of Labor for International Affairs.

Weaver was a luncheon guest of his predecessor, George Cabot Lodge. "We had a very cordial and entertaining lunch," Lodge said yesterday. "There was no embarrassment on either side."

The Metropolitan Club, at 17th and H sts. nw., is Washington's oldest and most exclusive. It has no Negro members. Some veteran clubmen cannot recall a Negro having been a guest until last week.

Lodge, now a lecturer at the Harvard Business School, said he was rebuffed in his first attempt to bring Weaver to the club for lunch last March. Club officials told him it would not be proper.

Lodge, son of the Republican vice-presidential candidate Henry Cabt Lodge, protested to the club's board of governors. He was joined by a fellow member, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who asked the governors to end the custom of excluding Negroes.

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, althrough he did not mention the Metropolitan Club by name, said in a recent speech: ". . . it is most unfortunate that one of the wealthiest, socially prominent clubs . . . turns this insulting face to the representatives of people of other lands, let alone to people from our land."

The governors subquently agreed to admit Weaver.

Weaver, not to be confused with Robert C. Weaver, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, described the lunch as "delightful. It was very friendly, very pleasant," he said. "Nothing out of the ordinary."

Nelson T. Hartson, Metropolitan Club president, was out of the country. It could not be determined what lasting effect, if any, Weaver's visit would have on the club's guest and membership policies.



Photos by The Washington Post and Chase Ltd

GEORGE CABOT LODGE — GEORGE L. P. WEAVER

"a very cordial . . . lunch" at the Metropolitan Club

Dep't of State To Crack Down On Restaurants

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON—The Department of State for the first time is taking positive steps to have done away with the incidence of racial discrimination in restaurants in the District of Columbia area bordering on nearby Maryland and Virginia.

Again involved, and for the second time in six months, has been the Howard Johnson Restaurant chain. The State Department's latest interest has been aroused for the first time as the outgrowth of protest made by an American Negro.

Previous objections and protests against racial discrimination at the Johnson Restaurants have been made by African diplomats.

The State Department apparently takes the stand that these "international" involvements will not end until all barriers against colored persons have been removed in the area.

ONLY WITHIN the past week a representative of the Indian Government was rebuffed because of his dark skin when he attempted to purchase a cup of coffee in a highway restaurant in nearby Maryland.

This week's protest was made by Paget L. Alves, an American Negro living in White Plains, N. Y. Alves and his two children were refused service because of their race at a Howard Johnson Restaurant in Arundel, Md. He directed a letter of protest directly to Angier Biddle Duke, the State Department's chief of protocol.

Mr. Duke this time sent a letter directly to headquarters of the Johnson chain in New York. Alves' letter to Mr. Duke said that he thought his experience related "to your efforts to prevent further incidents" of this type which involved others (than American Negroes) also.

■

THE DEPARTMENT of State has been concerned over such incidents inasmuch as victims of racial discrmlination have been diplomatic representatives from Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Guinea.

The Alves incident took place last July 22, when he was enroute from Salisbury, Md., to Washington. Important to him, Alves has said, was the damage done to his two offsprings who had never before run into such an incident.

The Johnson chain has explained that it has been difficult to control the local attitudes taken by individual restaurants because they operate on franchises, but that a stepped-up effort will be made to see what can be done.

■

THE STATE Department tie-in of interest in the case of the Alves affair, and those involving other nationals, follows closely its protest made on another, that of Amri Abedi, Mayor of Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanganyiki, who was refused service at a S and W chain cafeteria in Seven Corners, Va., just a few miles outside of Washington.

This latter took place on Aug. 5. The State Department was notified immediately. Frank C. Sherrill, president of the chain, promised a report on probable changes, if any, in the internationally embarrassing situation.

38a 1961

DEC.

D.C.

PICKETS- WHITE HOUSE

ASSORTED CAUSES

Front Of White House Crowded With Pickets

P. 5 D The Montgomery Advertiser Jan. 12-1961

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans for and against any number of things showed up at the White House Saturday.

The fact that President Kennedy was thousands of miles away on a Latin-American visit in no way deterred the busy groups of pickets who packed the sidewalk.

Signs carried by them expressed a wide variety of views and Kennedy would be hard-pressed to follow all the advice.

"Stop the Arms Race,"" ordered one group. "Missiles, Not Missives, demanded another. "Free Morton Sobell," pleaded advocates of the convicted spy conspirator. "Free Hess," urged admirers of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former chief aide.

Montgomery Ala

LARGEST GROUP

By far the largest group was Young Americans for Freedom, an anti-Communist student organization. Manning the picket line were about 300 members from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the District of Columbia.

They directed their fire at Kennedy, the United Nations and those calling for a ban on nuclear tests.

"Fallout or Sellout, Choose," "Kennedy Killed Katanga," "U.N. Shoots Ambulances," "Better Brave Than Slave," and "Kennedy the Great Compromiser," were a sampling of their signs. One girl held aloft a sign bearing only the name "Joseph R. McCarthy."

One of their organizers, Bob Harley of Georgetown University, said the demonstration was planned as an answer to pacifist college groups that have picketed and fasted in front of the White House in recent weeks.

One such group was at the other end of the sidewalk Saturday. It was composed of students from Bethel College, Newton, Kan., who are planning to maintain their fast and their picket line for three days.

The Kansas students were joined by members of the Student Peace Union from New York and the Peace Action Center of Washington, D. C., until their ranks totaled 50.

"Don't Mimic Russia," urged their signs, and, "We Support President Kennedy's Reluctance to Resume Atomic Tests."

Between the two college groups were five groups of khaki-clad members of the American Nazi party with their "Free Hess" sign. They carried a large American flag, an equally large Nazi flag and all wore swastika armbands.

Alongside were two youths carrying signs identifying them as members of "Fighting American Nationalists." "Support Christain Katanga," was their message.

Those wanting Morton Sobell freed said they were from "The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," with headquarters in New York. They were the last to arrive and for a time it looked as if there wouldn't be any room for them. But accommodating police cleared space at one end of the sidewalk and they strode into action.

They said they would keep pickets at the White House through the night and up until 5 p.m. Sunday. A spokesman said reinforcements from New York would build their numbers up to more than 100.

Among the Sobell supporters was the Rev. David Andrews, 37, a Methodist minister from Boone, N.C. He was arrested for the third time in a week as he knelt and prayed before the White House. He was charged with obstructing the sidewalk and jailed in lieu of $10 bail. A hearing was set for Monday morning in District Municipal Court.

There were at least 50 policemen on hand, lined up along the middle of the sidewalk at 10-foot intervals. They kept the pickets between them and the White House fence so passers-by could use the other half of the sidewalk.

Supreme Court Rules In Restaurant Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court laid down Monday another ban on racial discrimination in publicly owned facilities. It applied to a restaurant in Wilmington, Del.

The restaurant, operated by Eagle Coffee Shoppe Inc., is in an off-street parking building. The building is owned and operated by the Wilmington Parking Authority, a stage agent, and the restaurant is leased from the authority.

In August, 1958, William H. Burton, a Negro member of the Wilmington City Council parked his car in the garage and sought service in the restaurant. He was refused.

Private Capacity.

The Delaware Supreme Court ruled the restaurant acted in a purely private capacity and for that reason was beyond the scope of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The U.S. Supreme Court voted 6-3 to reverse the Delaware Supreme Court. Justice Tom C. Clark, who spoke for the court, said the restaurant is operated as a part of a public building, indicating state participation and involvement in discriminatory action.

His opinion said: "It is irony amounting to grave injustice that in one part of a single building, erected and maintained with public funds by an agency of the state to serve a public purpose, all persons have equal rights, while in another part, also serving the public, a Negro is a second-class citizen, offensive because of his race, without rights and unentitled to service."

Justice Potter Stewart wanted to go further and strike down a Delaware law which he said is constitutionally invalid as construed by the Delaware Supreme Court.

Law Permits.

The law permits a restaurant proprietor to refuse to serve "persons whose reception or entertainment by him would be offensive to the major part of his customers."

Justices Felix Frankfurter, John M. Harlan and Charles E. Whittaker dissented. They would have returned the case to the Delaware Supreme Court for clarification.

Justice Clark said the conclusions drawn from the facts and circumstances of the Burton case "are by no means declared as universal truths on the basis of which every state leasing agreement is to be tested."

Habeas Corpus Ruling

In another unanimous ruling Monday, the court held a state cannot deny a convict the right to seek his liberty through a habeas corpus action simply because he lacks the required filing fee.

The court also held, 8-0, that the union hiring hall is not outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Court Rejects Racial Decision

Delaware Parking Garage Restaurant Case Is Reversed

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Supreme Court Monday laid down another ban on racial discrimination in publicly owned facilities. It applied to a restaurant in Wilmington, Del.

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Decision By Clark

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Justice Potter Stewart wanted to go further and strike down a Delaware law which he said is

MIAMI PERTURBED BY CUBA REFUGEES

P. C-5

Rising Protests Cite Strain on An Ailing Economy

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Oct. 20—Community leaders here are warning of a growing resentment against large numbers of Cuban refugees who are taxing the area's economy.

Atl. 10-21-61

The Cubans, once greetly warmly as they fled Castro, are now being received less enthusiastically. In some quarters there is open hostility.

Some 60,000 refugees are now living in the Miami area. Half of them are on relief rolls. Their presence has strained a local economy that still lags behind the nation in its recovery from the recession.

New York Times

Still, more than 1,000 refugees are coming in weekly from Cuba, via two commercial flights and a few clandestine small-boat operations.

From school, welfare, and employment officials come warnings of a build-up of tension as the Latin and American populations intermingle.

Frictions are developing in schools with Cubans. Negroes are complaining that Cubans take their jobs. Americans on relief rolls complain that they get less welfare money than the refugees.

These problems were brought out in a panel discussion about the refugee situation by local labor, education, welfare and government officials.

"I'm convinced the tension is rising," said Marshall Wise, director of the Cuban Emergency Refugee Center, and the man closest to the exiles.

"At first," Mr. Wise said, "the complaints were mostly from crackpots. And most were anonymous. But now there is less reluctance to be anonymous. Many people come down and protest in person.

"They often ask; 'What are we doing in giving all this money to Cubans when we don't even take care of Americans?' "

Mr. Wise conceded that the complaints stemmed mostly from minor social irritations, rooted in the lack of ability to communicate and the differences in cultures.

Clash Averted by Police

Wesley Matthews, assistant school superintendent, said Dade County schools were crowded with 10,000 Latin students. The police were called out recently to avert a Cuban-American clash near a high school.

School officials, using a $1,250,000 windfall from the President's contingency fund, have moved to separate the non-English speaking students from the others.

Two Negro members of the panel on refugees, Charles Lockhart, a former labor leader, and Garth Reeves, editor of a Negro newspaper here, insisted that Cubans were replacing Negroes on a job market.

"The Cubans have damaged the colored people beyond words," said Mr. Reeves. "They work for less and when one of them gets a job they take their relatives and friends along."

Harry Tyson of the Florida State Employment Service said that he had been unable to substantiate the reports of Negroes losing their jobs to Cubans.

Mr. Tyson said that most refugees were semi-skilled workers and professional people who were not in direct competition with Negroes on the labor market.

However, Negro leaders said that Cubans were taking any jobs they could get—and thus moving into the unskilled categories.

The sharpest protests against the Cubans come from local residents who say their welfare and unemployment benefits fall short of those given to the refugees.

Welfare officials say this is true in some instances—primarily because the Cubans often come here with nothing more than the shirts on their back.

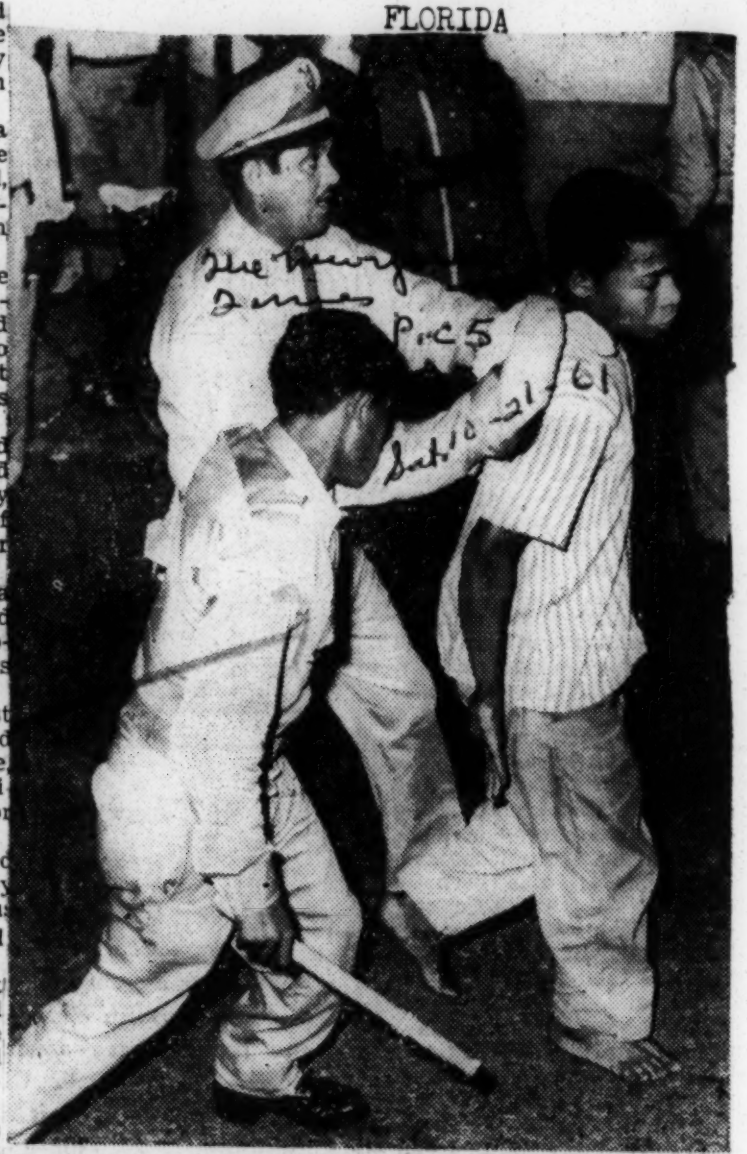
Americans on welfare rolls usually have some possessions, or friends to help them, the welfare officials said.

Also, Cubans receive their aid direct from the Federal Government, instead of from local agencies, they explained.

"The average grant to each Cuban family is only $74 a month," said Mrs. Fern Pence, supervisor of Federal relief to the refugees.

Some reports passed around Miami have indicated that some refugees have received up to $200 monthly. These inaccurate reports have contributed to the anti-Cuban bitterness, welfare officials said.

Employment officials say they do not try to place the Cubans in jobs here because the area has an acute unemployment problem.



United Press International

Two policemen lead barefoot youth from scene of violence

Lawyer To Appeal Tampa Bias Case

The Defender

TAMPA, Fla. — An attorney for the 17 plaintiffs in an action calling for desegregation of public facilities in Tampa, stated last week that he would definitely appeal a decision by Federal District Judge George W. Whitehurst denying a motion for summary judgment and ordering the case heard in open court at the first opportunity that the Clerk could cause the case to be docketed."

Francisco A. Rodriguez, Tampa, a member of the NAACP Legal Committee for the State of Florida, took objection to the opinion of Judge Whitehurst because of the preponderance of evidence in behalf of Negro plaintiffs showing the city maintains a system of racial program.

The case has been before segregation in its recreation Judge Whitehurst on three occasions and was dismissed for technical reasons in two earlier hearings. Judge Whitehurst ruled this time that the case would have to be heard in the court where all of the witnesses could be questioned.

More than 30 affidavits from Negroes and admissions by city officials including a statement from the Mayor of Tampa, Julian Lane, have been submitted in support of the plaintiffs.

Mayor Lane's statement was a quote taken from a Tampa paper in which he acknowledged that Tampa's parks were segregated and would remain so.

As compared to the case in Jacksonville where a Federal Judge ordered desegregation of all facilities, observers of the Tampa case are of the opinion that the Tampa Court is tight rope walking the issue.

City officials have denied the existence of segregation in the city's parks despite allegations by Negroes that they were asked on several instances to leave Lowry park and other recreational areas.

The City also hires a "Supervisor of Negro Recreation."

INTEGRATED HOTEL SLATED FOR MIAMI

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1 (UPI)—Howard Aronson, a motor lodge operator, announced yesterday he planned to build a $4,000,000 racially integrated convention center near Miami, Fla.

Mr. Aronson said he was awaiting approval of the Miami City Council before starting construction.

He said the center would consist of five buildings, two swimming pools, a marina and a nine-hole golf course. It would include 200 rooms and eight stores.

A majority of the Miami City Commissioners said Monday they were opposed to the plan to build the facility on Virginia Key offshore from the city.

Jack Watson Sr., city legal counsel, said he could not approve the plan because the property was obtained through condemnation on condition it be used for public purposes only. A Negro public beach is now on the key.

Commissioner Henry Balaban said further that several local Negro leaders had told him they were opposed to the facility near the Negro beach because they thought it would impede integration efforts here.

The commission has not taken a vote on the proposal, Mr. Balaban said, because it has not yet been presented to the commission.

Kluxers Threat Fails To Oust Negro Ball-Players

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

SARASOTA, Fla.---(ANP)---baseball players in fighting In a single night last week, spring training segregation in heavyweight champion Floyd the South. Patterson succeeded in integrating 15,000 fans in Miami Beach's Convention Hall in his fight with Ingemar Johansson, but evidently the successful experiment at the Beach failed to phase the die-hard segregationists here.

For while Floyd was scoring his "double victory", "Klu Klux Klansmen were harrassing the owner of the motel here in an attempt to oust seven members of the Chicago White Sox baseball team who are quartered there for spring training. The threats by the Klansmen failed, but only because the motel owner refused to be scared and acted judiciously and promptly.

Harassed was Ed Wachtel, owner of the Desoto Motel, where the Negro ball-players are staying. He started receiving threatening telephone calls on a round-the-clock basis after word leaked out that the tan players were staying at the Desoto, situated in an all-white middle class area of the city, and within walking distance of Payne Field where the Sox team trains.

His clients, who share the motel by themselves, are outfielders Orestes Minoso, Al Smith, Floyd Robinson and Stan Johnson and pitchers Juan Pizzaro, Frank Barnes and Winston Barnes. Because of Sarasota's racial tradition, these players are barred from living with their white teammates at the 10-story Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

President Bill Veeck of the Sox is aroused about the situation but feels it is too late at this stage of spring training to change it. He is one of the baseball owners who have offered to cooperate with Negro

Pool Integration Ruling Is Upheld

Miami, Fla.

Sat. 4-1-61

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Staff Writer

A federal appeals court Friday upheld a lower court's ruling that the City of Miami must open its swimming pools to Negroes.

"It was expected," said City Attorney Edward Fitzpatrick, whose office defended the suit.

"It was to be expected," echoed Dr. John O. Brown of the Committee on Racial Equality, which supported it.

Though the case dealt specifically with Negroes barred from Manor Park Pool, 1300 NW 50th St., the ruling applies to all city swimming facilities.

The pool was desegregated briefly in 1959 when then City Manager Ira Willard lifted all racial bars at city recreation areas. He acted after then City Attorney William Pallot advised him that they couldn't be legally segregated.

It became resegregated the following day by action of the City Commission which was facing an election two weeks away.

Negro leaders promptly filed a suit to end segregation and won it in Federal District Court a year later. The commission voted to appeal over the protests of Commissioner Joseph X. DuMond who called it "a waste of city money."

The higher court disposed of the case tersely, ruling on each of the city's three arguments. These were that the Negroes had not exhausted administrative remedies, that one plaintiff was not a Miami resident, and that it was not a proper case for a class suit.

The court labeled the arguments "no substance," "immaterial," and "without merit" in that order.

The city had provided no administrative remedies and "there was thus nothing to exhaust," the court explained.

County swimming facilities are already desegregated.

Miami Pools Desegregated

The Informer

Houston, Tex.

MIAMI, Fla. — "The Miami News thinks the City of Miami and the Negro members of the community are to be congratulated on the common-sense, orderly manner in which the city's swimming pools were desegregated.

Sat. 5-6-61

"One might say that the city had no choice, since a Federal Court had barred segregation. But in other parts of the South, the law has not always been the deciding factor.

"The NAACP, too, exercised good judgment in its quiet fight for Negro rights in this matter, and in the dignified way in which it received the victory.

"We feel certain the community as a whole will react with the same sense of responsibility."

Court Affirms Lower Ruling In Negro Case

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a lower court ruling enjoining the city of Miami, Fla., from denying Negroes use of publicly-owned swimming pools.

Sat. 4-1-61

The appeals court, in a decision handed down Friday, sustained a summary judgment by the U.S. District Court for the southern district of Florida.

The district court ruled the city could not deny Negroes use of publically-owned pools solely on grounds of race.

In a short ruling, the appeals court said only three objections were asserted by the city of Miami. It overruled all of them.

The first and principal one was the alleged failure of the plaintiffs to exhaust administrative remedies.

The appeals court said "there is no substance to this as there exists no administrative remedy or procedure therefore, There was thus nothing to exhaust."

The second complaint asserted one of the two individual plaintiffs was not a resident of Miami.

"This is immaterial," the appeals court said, "since the other plaintiff admittedly is a resident."

The third complaint was that this was not a proper case for a class suit.

The appeals court simply said this objection was "without merit."

The case—titled the city of Miami, Fla., vs. Irvena A. Prymus and Clemmie Young — was before Circuit Judges Warren J. Jones and John R. Brown and District Judge Ben C. Connally.

4 Negroes Ask Duval To Erase Color Line

A delegation of Negroes asked county officials yesterday to remove color bar signs in the Courthouse, county recreation facilities, the county hospital and other areas under the jurisdiction and control of the county government.

The request was in a formal resolution addressed to the County Commission and Sheriff Dale Carson and presented at yesterday's County Commission meeting.

The commission referred the request to the county legal department for a report on the legal implications of the matter.

The petition was presented by Frank Hampton, Negro businessman, and two Negro ministers, Revs. J. B. F. Williams and J. S. Johnson. The petition was signed by these three and by attorney Ernest D. Jackson, who was not present.

Speedy Reply Asked

In presenting the request, Hampton said his group felt the request as it was made is preferable to litigation with the county on the matter and he asked the commission to give "a speedy reply within 30 days."

One member of the audience at the commission meeting, T. Jeff Davis, a representative of the Duval County Playground Association, urged the commissioners to adhere to the separate-but-equal practice in regard to playgrounds and public recreation facilities.

Davis said his association had made such a request in 1953, prior to the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation order of May 1954. Davis said his organization still maintains that position and has sought to aid in the establishment of playgrounds in Negro residential areas.

No Comment

The commissioners had no comment on the request. Commissioner Bob Harris, however, asked Hampton if he were a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Hampton said he is, but added that the request his group made yesterday is not part of an outside NAACP program.

Williams said, "We here have been educated in the State of Florida and we speak for ourselves and not for some outside group."

The request included elimination of segregated areas in the courthouse, the county jail and prison farm, and in parks and playgrounds operated by or under the jurisdiction of the county government.

The Negroes said they were not seeking integration, but only their civil rights.

Called 'Twin Evils'

"Slavery and segregation are twin evils which can only be maintained by force," Johnson said. "We are only asking our rights, no more. To deny me rights afforded other citizens, then I am regarded as less than a man."

Williams, who said the group represents 90 per cent of the Negroes in the community, said it has been 95 years since the Negroes were freed from slavery.

"We know there are undesirables in both our groups," Williams said, but added that they should be dealt with as individuals.

"We have been a long time coming along," Williams said, "and we feel if the restrictions are removed, you will see a different type of Negro. Our boys and girls and our men and women say, 'What am I, anyway? I am nothing. I have nothing to shoot for.'"

Davis, in rebuttal of these arguments, said the "majority also needs protection from the minority." He said "all that could happen would be strife and struggle" if the request is granted.

New Racial Laws Seen as Unneeded

TALLAHASSEE, March 24 (UPI)—Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin recommended today that the Legislature steer clear of additional laws in the field of race relations.

Ervin said the pupil assignment and other laws already on the books will guard the state against mass integration and precipitous desegregation showdowns which is about all the state can hope for under existing conditions.

In his report of new laws he considers necessary, Ervin also urged the Legislature to settle the legislative reapportionment problem to avoid the threat of federal court action and put an end to sectionalism.

Experience of Florida and other states, Ervin said, has proven that additional legislation on the race problem would be of little value. Laws already in effect permit each school community to solve its problems by reaching harmonious solutions and avoiding racial furor.

Defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings would be "useless," he said. The state has been able to avoid an order of over-all immediate integration and recent Supreme Court decisions allow moderation and unhurried consideration of local school problems rather than "the instrumentality of resistant state laws," avoiding a breakdown of the public school system, he added.

Ervin has recommended in the past a number of strong segregation laws which the Legislature has rejected. In retrospect, he said, he is inclined to believe that had all of them been enacted "it is doubtful they would have been of any further benefit."

"Our best hope in softening the impact of precipitous integration lies in the fact that each desegregation case will be examined on its merits by the federal courts and the pupil assignment decisions of the local school boards will be weighed in the light of the equities and obstacles involved, and that thus far, the federal courts in Florida have acted reasonably and moderately."

Ervin recommended that the Legislature approach the reapportionment problem through a bill reshuffling the present 38 senatorial districts and a constitutional amendment adding four, five or six additional seats. He reiterated a suggestion rejected two years ago that Dade, Duval and Hillsborough Counties each be given an additional senator for a total of two.

21 Tallahassee Negroes Win Reversals in Car Pool Case

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 5 (UPI) — The convictions of 21 Negroes on charges of operating an illegal car pool during Tallahassee's 1956 bus boycott have been thrown out by Circuit Judge Ruble Taylor.

The boycott of city buses was staged by Negroes demanding integrated seating.

The Inter Civic Council and some of its officials were convicted by City Judge John Rudd of transporting passengers for hire without a city license by operating a car pool for the boycotters. They were fined a total of $11,000.

Judge Taylor ruled Dec. 30, however, that the car pool had not violated the city ordinance. He said the ordinance required a license for vehicles operated for hire as a business—"that is, as a means of livelihood, or for profit, actual or anticipated."

"It is quite clear that the car pool conducted by the appellants was not operated as a means of livelihood or with the intent or expectation that it would yield a profit," Judge Taylor said.

The car pool was operated to bring pressure on the bus company, he added.

Two Tallahassee Negroes, Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed, were convicted of violating a bus-seating assignment law adopted by the city at the height of the boycott to maintain segregated seating. After they had served a few days of their sentences, Judge Rudd ordered them released from jail.

At one point in the bus boycott, racial feelings grew so tense that then-Gov. LeRoy Collins ordered bus operations suspended. The boycott ended with Negroes permitted to sit in the front of buses on some predominantly Negro routes. Segregated seating was continued on predominantly white routes.

12 Negroes Attend Hockey Game in Jax

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — Twelve Negros showed up Tuesday night for the first public sports event since a federal court order to desegregate city-owned recreation facilities went into effect here.

Five Negro women and seven men were among the 4,756 fans at a professional ice hockey game at the city's new three-million-dollar Coliseum.

The Negroes sat in different parts of the large Coliseum, in groups of twos and threes and fives. There were whites in the same sections but the seats immediately next to the Negroes remained empty.

No incidents were reported.

NAACP counters move to jail Florida minister

MIAMI, Fla. — Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the local NAACP chapter, will learn sometime during the week whether or not he must serve six months in jail and pay a $1,200 fine.

NAACP lawyers have petitioned the Florida Supreme Court for a rehearing. They are also seeking a stay of the sentence, pending a review of the case by the U.S. Supreme Court.

THE FLORIDA high court recently on Dec. 19, upheld a lower court ruling penalizing the Episcopalian clergyman for refusing to open NAACP membership lists to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

Ironically, the investigating committee was created soon after the Miami NAACP, under Father Gibson's leadership, filed the state's first school integregation suit. His son, Theodore Jr., was one of the plaintiffs.

ROBERT L. Carter of NYC, NAACP counsel who is handling the case along with C. E. Graves of this city, said that the Gibson litigation is of utmost importance to the civil right struggle in the South.

"The effort of the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee is the latest," Carter asserted, "in a calculated campaign to create a psychological climate that chokes NAACP activity."

Pool Inetgration Seen as Inevitable

Miami Commissioners Tuesday publicly juggled the hot political issue of integration of the city's swimming pools, but privately agreed they must open at least Manor Park Pool to Negroes.



GIBSON

After a one-hour meeting with NAACP leaders — a session which both sides had hoped to keep secret — the commissioners were left with little choice.

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami chapter of the NAACP, warned the commission that his group is ready to seek contempt of court citations if the pool is not integrated.

An order to integrate the pool, at 1300 NW 50th St., was issued by Federal District Court and backed last week by the Court of Appeals.

The Rev. Gibson also demanded the integration of the city's other pools.

A move by commission members to offer a compromise —switching Manor Park Pool from all-white to all-Negro— never got off the ground.

"We aren't interested in any policy that spells segregation," the Rev. Gibson said. "That's out."

City Commissioner Joseph DuMond urged the lifting of the racial ban. "There is nothing we can do but obey the court order," he said.

Commissioner B. E. Hearn was opposed. He won a delay by insisting that official action of the commission on the matter must be taken either at Dinner Key or the Municipal Building.

But within minutes after the session ended, commissioners met in scattered hallway confabs. All but Hearn said that Manor Park Pool will be integrated—perhaps before Monday.

Federal Judge Delays Florida Airport Suit

Atlanta Daily World

By BARBARA FRYE Wed. 7/19-61

TALLAHASSEE (UPI) — An NAACP suit to integrate the Tallahassee Airport restaurant was delayed Tuesday when Federal District Judge G. Harrold Carswell raised the possibility of a test of a state law allowing food establishments to pick their own customers.

Atlanta, Ga.

The 1957 law was injected into the suit by attorneys for the city as a basis fod dismissal of the case. NAACP attorney G. E. Graves, Miami, said the law applied to privately-owned restaurants, was not pertinent to a dispute over food service at a public airport and he does not intend to challenge its constitutionality.

But Carswell said the question must be disposed of before he can continue the suit on its merits. He said if validity of a state law is at issue, he must ask for a three-judge federal court panel because a single jurist cannot rule on validity of a state statute.

He also allowed 10 days for attorneys to brief this question and said he would set another hearing soon thereafter to dispose of it and also the motion for a temporary injunction to restrain the city and American News Co., Inc., which operates the restaurant under lease from the city, from refusing service to Negroes.

The suit was filed on behalf of Negro clergymen David Brooks and Joseph Reddick, both of Tallahassee, and Theodore Gibson, Miami, who contend they were turned away from the restaurant last April solely because of their color. They maintain that interstate plane passengers cannot be segregated by race in public airport facilities.

Leo Foster, special attorney for the city, injected the Florida Public Lodging and Food Service Law in arguing that the city was not a proper party to the suit. He said the lease does not require the restaurant operator to serve Negroes or not serve Negroes, and that state law gives the restaurant operator sole discretion to determine who shall or shall not be served.

Airport Mixing Trial Sept. 15

Thurs. Sept 7

TALLAHASSEE —(UPI)— Federal District Judge G. Harold Carswell Thursday set Sept. 15 for a hearing on a suit by the NAACP to integrate the Tallahassee Airport restaurant.

The judge denied motions by the city of Tallahassee to throw out the case on grounds it was not a proper party to the suit, and by Negro ministers David Brooks and Joseph Reddick, both of Tallahassee, for a temporary injunction prohibiting the restaurant from segregating eating facilities.

SEPTEMBER
C O R E - TO SEND "FREEDOM DWELLER" SQUADS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK DOWN HOUSING BARRIERS AGAINST NEGROES

CORE Quitting 'Ride' Campaign

Jackson Daily News p. 1

Admits 'Bogged Down' In State

Tues. 9/5/61

Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) says it will send "Freedom Dweller" squads through the country in an effort to break down housing barriers against Negroes.

James Farmer, CORE's national director, announced the campaign Monday at a news conference closing the organization's four-day convention.

He said CORE will also open an assault on what he termed unfair employment practices by retail chain stores.

The drive against segregated housing, said Farmer, will utilize three techniques:

1. Negro motorcades will be sent into new housing developments on weekends when developers are holding "open house" sales campaigns.

2. Sit-in demonstrations will be conducted at real estate sales and rental offices that won't serve Negroes.

3. Public protests will be made against developers who refuse to rent or sell to Negroes.

The name "Freedom Dwellers" is an offshoot of "Freedom Riders"—the name given by CORE to groups of Negroes and white persons it sent to Southern cities earlier this year to test segregated bus, railroad and airport terminal facilities.

TO SERVE TIME

CORE Monday urged the 260 Freedom Riders now free on appeal bonds from Jackson, Miss., jails to return to Jackson and serve their breach-of-the-peace sentences.

"It would be easy for us to get bogged down in litigation," said Farmer, "and that is just what the state of Mississippi would like to see."

"We have resolved to resume direct nonviolent action instead," he added.

Farmer said he will return to serve 27 more days of a 67-day sentence—working off a $200 fine at the rate of $3 a day.

Farmer said CORE's action against chain store employment practices would place "particular emphasis" on the giant Sears Roebuck Co., and may later include a Negro boycott of Sears' merchandise.

SEARS CHARGE VAGUE

No specific allegations were made against Sears. But a CORE spokesman said later that a number of local CORE chapters had complained to the national headquarters of discrimination against hiring Negroes at Sears stores, particularly in the better job categories.

The CORE spokesman said Sears stores do hire Negroes but that CORE wants equal opportunities at all job levels.

Farmer said CORE had other chain stores in mind but declined to name them.

The decisions announced Monday were made in resolutions adopted at the convention.

Quiet Desegregation . . .

Johnson Toils Behind Scenes

Washington Post A 11
Mon 5-21-61

By Roscoe Drummond

WITHOUT reaching for any Monday-morning headlines, Vice President Lyndon Johnson is doing more to bring about the substance of racial justice on a very important front than those who talk most about it.



Drummond

The Vice President has been busy at his work—and his work has been to remove discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups in the vast areas of industry doing billions of dollars of business with the Federal Government.

The record to date:

In his role as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Johnson has signed commitments with nine of the Nation's largest defense contractors guaranteeing equal treatment of all workers and applicants in every aspect of labor-management relations.

These agreements cover approximately a million workers.

The companies which have undertaken to cease all racial and other discrimination are: Lockheed, Western Electric, Boeing Airplane Company, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, The Martin Company, North American Aviation, Radio Corporation of America and United Aircraft Corp.

These agreements represent company policy at the highest level and in each instance have been signed by Vice President Johnson and either the board chairman or the president of the firm.

They guarantee equal employment opportunity in recruitment, training, up-grading, promotion and every other labor-management relationship.

THIS is the work of about six months—and only the beginning. Its largest significance is that it sets a pattern of employment practices, a standard and a code for all the rest of industry.

The Johnson committee is now negotiating similar agreements with other corporations and its objective is to extend them to the 50 biggest defense contractors by the end of this year.

This would cover 11 to 12 million workers.

The success of the Johnson operation stems, in part, from the fact that it has not rested its initiative primarily on complaints of discrimination by individual workers or job applicants. It deals with these complaints but its main concern has been to create equality of opportunity at the sources of employment. To this end the Vice President has had conferences not only with company executives but with the top union leaders.

Often the cause of discrimination against Negroes in employment is not with the company at all. There are many instances in which companies are ready and willing to employ Negroes but find that they are not available because the unions have refused to give them apprentice training.

It is a revealing fact that there are more Negro carpenters in the South than in the North. The reason is that the unions in the South generally are not in a position to prevent apprentice training.

THE FIRST equal-opportunity agreement negotiated by the Johnson committee dissolved this kind of discrimination.

The Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga., had trouble employing Negroes for any kind of jobs except maintenance because the dominant local union discriminated against Negroes. One of the first effects of the agreement signed with Lockheed was to desegregate the local union. Now, without a "Freedom Riders" or restaurant sit-in strike, the rest rooms, the lunch rooms and other facilities of all Lockheed plants including Marietta, are desegregated.

While some politicians are congratulating themselves that the Kennedy Administration is doing nothing about new civil rights legislation, Vice President Johnson is doing more to further the substance of civil rights (equality in employment) without legislation than most people realize.

Brighter Future For Negro Seen

Atlanta Daily World 11/9
Thurs. Nov 9 '61

By PETE GREENLEA

Dr. Eli Ginsberg, professor of Economics in the Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, and director of the University's Conservation of Human Resources Project, electrified a Hungry Club audience Wednesday in the Butler Street YMCA with a keen analysis of the changing pattern of Negro-white relations in America.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Ginsbery, regarded as a top expert on the Negro, a historian and observer of the racial scene, declared that race relations patterns are "changing faster than anyone expected," and with ever-increasing acceleration. The Negro has progressed faster, he said, in the past 20 years than in all the last 70 years combined; and during the next five years will move forward faster than in all the past 20 years did." Many whites now are beginning to say "what's the use, why keep trying to keep the Negro down?"

SEGREGATION COSTLY

The Negro's integration fight has made segregation an expensive proposition, the race relations scientist explained it has "upped the price of continued segregation," and only in remote places where segregation can be maintained without too much trouble and expense, will the system linger.

While praising the efforts and effectiveness of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and Dr. M. L. King, Jr., and his organization, and of the widespread student movement, the sit-ins, etc., Dr. Ginsberg believes that the time has come for a reappraisal of approaches to the problem. He thinks that the ballot, massive registration of the Negroes throughout the South, can be the most effective weapon from this point. Ordinary people, not just leaders, can play an important part in the effectiveness of massive registration, if they can be involved.

He suggested that established leaders and organizations should study the problem, work out ways and means to use and involve all levels of leadership in a massive movement to get Negroes registered to vote. Civil rights studies have shown, he said, that in only 100 counties out of 1,000 counties in the South do Negroes have any trouble registering to vote. He suggested that Durham, N. C. be studied to see how such a high percentage of Negroes in that city were registered.

The Negro community must now adopt a strong, critical attitude toward its own institutions and organizations, and determine where they can be best utilized. Some of these groups may need to revamp their programs now in working toward the over-all objective. There should be a "reassessment" of the institutions that have served well in the past.

Posing a series of stimulating questions, which he admitted not having the answer, Dr. Ginsberg asked, "how may a community use the colleges to help gain emancipation?"

TEACHERS WARNED

"What can be done in terms of education of Negro youth to fill the jobs of tomorrow?" He disclosed that only 600 Negro graduates out of 40,000 in the South are annually prepared to fill such jobs.

In a warning to Negro teachers, Dr. Ginsberg stated that the time is fast coming when there will be a conflict of interest between Negro teachers and their students. Too many Negro teachers are poorly prepared he claimed. He compared the situaton to the dilemma of many old Negro Army sergeants who gradually "had to go," when droves of young educated Negroes entered the Army.

Guidance of young Negroes has become a problem too, he said. The question of how to give advice in this rapid period of transition faces older people. "If youngsters estimate the future in terms of the present, they will make the future no different from the present," he declared. Young People today are not willing to do that. The student movement resulted from an impatience with the slow rate of change, the gap between the American promise and the fact.

In working out our techniques for guidance, the pathology of the metropolitan community must be considered, he said. Much of this must take into consideration the rural areas from which many of these people—white and Negro — came. Attention must be given and efforts made to help people make the transition from rural to urban. Attention must be given to them before they leave the rural areas as well as after they reach the city.

LEADERSHIP TIED

Historically, much of the Negro leadership was tied in with the established white leadership and had to rely on it, Dr. Ginsberg said. "I am not impressed with what is known as the 'breakdown of communications' between the races," he claimed. "These communications were inadequate anyway and should have been broken."

The Negro youth in recent years took both older Negroes and whites by surprise with their militant and persistent efforts to gain freedom, he said. "A new generation was born; post World War II; they felt that if they had a right to be killed for the country they should enjoy its privileges."

The noted scientist did not disparage the work of Negro leaders in years gone by, but he observed that in science, in sociology and in all life, "today's things fast become obsolete—what adults do today, fast become obsolete too."

Dr. Ginsberg is the guest of Morris Brown College where he speaks again tonight at 8 p. m. C. W. Moore, business manager of the college, presided at the Hungry Club Wednesday.

38a 1961

GENERAL

NOVEMBER

NEW WORD- RESEGREGATION

New Word Pops Up—Resegregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A new word — resegregation — popped up Saturday.

The words Segregation, Desegregation and Integration, came into common use after the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling which opened public schools to white and Negro children alike. But Southern School News used the word, resegregation, Saturday to describe late developments in some Dixie and border states.

"Recent surveys show that some new biracial districts and schools have reversed their original racial predominance. . .other desegregated schools have changed by stages from an all-white to an all-Negro enrollment — resegregation," Southern School News reported.

"And in other places, even though the schools had full desegregation polices, the Negro pupils have shown little desire to leave their uniracial schools to attend classes with whites."

Southern School News is published by Southern Education Reporting Service, set up by a group of southern newspaper editors and educators for factual and objective reporting of desegregating.

Baltimore and Washington, two of the first large cities to achieve complete desegregation, now show a preponderance of Negro pupils, the publication said. Many white families moved to the suburbs.

Dr. Houston R. Jackson, Negro assistant superintendent of Baltimore schools, was quoted as saying: "When the Negroes in a school reach 50 per cent, that's when the white teachers begin to ask for transfers."

OCTOBER
CARELTON PUTNAM, AUTHOR
"RACE AND REASON DAY"

New Englander Says Mixing Spells Doom For White Race

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

A New England author and segregationist told an applauding Jackson audience last night that integration will mean the destruction of the white civilization.

Carleton Putnam, author of "Race and Reason," declared that preservation of racial integrity is in the hands of southerners.

Putnam was here to address a "Race And Reason Day" dinner at the Heidelberg Hotel.

In a speech in which he was interrupted by applause 10 times in 40 minutes, Putnam praised Mississippi for its stand on the racial issue, commended Jackson's newspapers and criticized papers in Atlanta, Memphis and Dallas for yielding to integration editorially, hit at ministers who preach integration because of "timid conformity with the popular drift" and condemned scientists who won't accept "scientific evidence" that the races are not equal.

HEARD BY 500

About 500 persons, including guests from Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri and Michigan, heard Putnam at a dinner sponsored by a committee of Jackson citizens.

Proceeds from the $25 per plate dinner went to the education fund of the Citizens Council.

A native of New York City, the 60-year-old Putnam makes his home now in McClain, Va. He is a former owner of the Chicago and Southern Airline and is a board member of Delta Airline. He is a former longtime president of New England.

His book "Race and Reason" was published about six months ago and has become a best seller.

Putnam said a great majority of the northerners are "misled" and his book attempts to present the South's position in terms the North can understand.



CELEBRATE 'RACE AND REASON DAY' — Gov. Ross Barnett proclaimed yesterday as "Race And Reason Day" in Mississippi and Carleton Putnam, right, author of a book by the name, addressed a dinner here last night.—Daily News Staff Photo by Jack Thornell

"Mississippi is the heartland of the struggle for racial integrity," he told his audience.

"You are not an unkindly people, but you are an experienced people. You know your own conditions. Your leaders are not selling your heritage or your children for a block of votes."

The race problem arose, Putnam declared, because "a cult has developed alongside the left-wing school of political thought which tries to prove that environment is completely responsible for all differences between races —that nothing is due to inborn, or inherited qualities."

The difficulty in that theory, he continued, is that "it has no foundation in fact."

"Almost everyone is ready to admit that heredity makes a difference in individuals within a single race," he said, "and to maintain that this process stops when we compare averages and qualities between races is a strange and forced bit of wishful thinking.

DISSENTERS "PERSECUTED"

Putnam said the theory of equality of the races grew out of a Columbia University classroom in 1920 and scientists who disagreed were "persecuted and suppressed."

"How much longer are 'Time,' 'Life,' and the 'New York Times' going to villify the South" for refusing to accept this theory, he asked.

The speaker also charged that newspaper in Dalas, Atlanta and Memphis "betrayed" their readers by yielding to integration pressures.

He saluted Jackson's papers for refusing to yield and pointed out that the papers are "not controlled by northerners."

"I would rather quit my job than betray my neighbors," Putnam added.

MEDIA CORRUPTED

The "racial equality" doctrine, Putnam continued, has seeped into the churches, the press, the movies and other mass media, "until all the instruments for molding public opinion are corrupted."

"There has been no case in history where whites and blacks have integrated without destruction of the whit civilization," he declared, "and there is no human right greater than the right of a civilization to defend itself against such destruction."

Putnam told members of the clergy who advocate integration the right to defend racial integrity "you would watch the federal government take forcibly from the South while you sit with your hands folded in prayer.

"I'm tired of empty phrases with no thought behind them," he continued. "I'm tired of the sort of combined ignorance and stupidity shown. I'm tired of your timid conformity with the popular drift.

HIDE BEHIND RELIGION

"And finally, I'm tired of your milk-and-water suggestions that we pass the responsibility to God while you support a policy which forces the white children of the South against the wishes of their parents into associations they understand better than you do. You pose as idealists, yet you hide behind the skirts of religion while you condone a crime against 50 million Americans."

Northerners, Putnam, pointed out, have been "completely indoctrinated" in the belief that racial differences stem only from invironment.

And the South has made a mistake in thinking it could combat this indoctrination by concentrating on the subject of "states rights," he added.

The states rights issue, he said, "is out of place in dealing with your racial problem."

The businessman-author said there is just one solution to the racial problem.

'SELL' VIEWPOINT

"Tell the North over and over again that you are fighting for the integrity of your civilization. Remind them that there has never been a case in history where whites and blacks have lived together, without segregation, in such numbers as you have in the South today, and have failed to intermarry. Remind them that such intermarriage has always resulted in the deterioration of the white civilization. Point out to them that the facts of science, when viewed through unbiased eyes, support the facts of history."

When the North contends that "we can't hold the Negro back," Putnam said, "answer, 'Any race that is held back by segregation is held back by association with itself, and such a race had better do something about itself, instead of demanding that another race be held back by forced association with it'."

The American people, Putnam concluded, are on the side of the South in the battle for racial integrity, if the South can arouse and inform them.

Congressman John Bell Williams of Raymond was master of ceremonies for the dinner and Dr. W. D. McCain, president of Mississippi Southern College, introduced the speaker.

Negro Students Called Leaders Of Struggles for Rights in South

New York Times
New York, May 14 C23

Clergy Also Helping to Arouse Poor of Their Race to Fight for Liberties in Constitution 'White Folks Wrote'

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 14 — The words of "America the Beautiful" rang out from the old brick church and were drowned in the roar of the Diesel rigs rolling on U. S. 1.

But if a passer-by listened carefully, he caught an added emphasis when participants in the "Freedom Now" mass meeting reached the lines:

"America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in
self-control,
Thy liberty in law!"

Those who gathered that night in the Wesley Methodist Church at Columbia, S. C., believed serious flaws existed for them, as Negroes, in the social patterns of a South that practiced segregation.

To discuss what they might do, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had brought in Mrs. Ruby Hurley, its regional secretary, from Atlanta.

Social change, she told them, is difficult where "there are so many people who seem not to know that 'the sun do move.'"

Some Progress Noted

Mrs. Hurley conceded that the last fifty years had brought some progress in that the physical lynching of Negroes had been virtually ended, although "they are still being lynched spiritually and emotionally."

Then turning to the civil rights guarantees of the United States Constitution, she declared:

"What we're saying to you, Mr. White Folks, is this: 'You wrote it and all we want you to do is live by it'!"

This same demand is being heard with increasing frequency and growing impatience from Negroes elsewhere.

A sampling of newspaper headlines shows that the attack on segregation and discrimination is being pushed with new-found militancy. For example:

"300 Negroes Demonstrate in Sumter," "N. A. A. C. P. In State Hitting at Job Bias," "Mays Prods Negroes To Get Most Out of New Rights" and "Muhammad Seeks State For Negroes."

This aggressiveness has aroused concern because of its intensity and because Federal court pressures on Southern whites to lower racial barriers already has brought racial friction. Furthermore, this aggressiveness has spread to other areas in the nation. This is significant since 47 per cent of the nation's Negroes now live outside the South.

In a series of interviews, thirty Negroes throughout the South were asked what groups were responsible for the uprising against segregation and what they hoped to achieve.

Students In the Lead

There was unanimous agreement that the new militancy has centered on the South and that its chief exponents had been the students. But behind them stand the masses of what one Negro referred to as "the dispossessed," the poor who are unable to buy even limited dispensation from segregation.

A recent visitor found that the disinfectant fumes in the jail at Rock Hill, S. C., burned the eyes and ruined the taste of a cigarette. No mattresses covered the steel lattice work of the bunks.

"The drunks set fire to them," it was said.

But Charles Jones, a student at Johnson C. Smith College in near-by Charlotte, N. C., showed little awareness of his uncomfortable surroundings. He was on his way to join ten other students serving thirty days on the work gang of the York County Prison Farm. The offense? Refusing to leave the lunch counter of a white drug store after having been denied service.

Mr. Jones and the others had carried their protest against segregation one long step farther than most students by declining to pay $100 fines. In explanation, one student said:

"I could not cooperate with any facet of a society—in this case the judicial system—that perpetuates in a sense segregation and discrimination on the basis of color.

"If I did not accept the responsibility for my actions, then, in fact, I would be cooperating with evil."

Helps Protest Rallies

Mr. Jones, who has since returned to his home, is a member of the board of directors of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This is an advisory group for students throughout the South who are involved in the protest demonstrations.



Associated Press

NOTES PROGRESS: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, a regional secretary of National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

In outlining its objectives recently, the committee said:

"It is time that our nation, and particularly our Southern states, recognize our responsibility to the world, to mankind, and to ourselves by ridding our country of the cancer of segregation.

"Equal access of all Americans to all public facilities is basic to the ridding of America of second-class citizenship. This is the goal of the student protest movement."

Paradoxically, this movement had its start in Greensboro, N. C., one of the most progressive cities in the South from the standpoint of race relations. On Feb. 1, 1960, four students from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College walked into the big Woolworth's on downtown Elm Street and asked for service at the lunch counter. It was refused.

Since that day, the sit-in demonstrations have spread into every state of the South. Three of "the Greensboro four" met a visitor recently in a vacant engineering class room at their college.

"You know," said Joseph McNeil, "a man reaches maturity at 21. I would say that ten years ago the Negro reached maturity.

Wants Full Integration

"We want to be completely integrated into all phases of American life. We don't want to be set aside as something special, although we're not trying to lose our characteristics."

Ezell Blair agreed.

"I think" he said, "that the Southern Negro wants to have those rights and privileges that all other American citizens have. We just want to play our role in American society."

Of white intransigance, he said:

"People see what is coming. But they don't want to make any change until it actually hits them."

The third student, David Richmond, said that he wanted "to live and do as others."

"I just want to have the feeling that I have these rights," he went on. "Our nation has got to consider a man for his ability, not his color."

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, whose First Baptist Church stands in the shadow of the state capitol at Nashville Tenn., was born in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss. He has served in various offices in both the N.A.A.C.P. and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council. He has also been a key adviser to the student's successful anti - segregation drive there.

Mr. Smith agreed with the point, made by practically all of the others interviewed, that the new impetus had come from the Southern Negro, "the people who have been most victimized."

His northern counterpart, according to the minister, has "been mostly a Johnny-come-lately."

Moreover, Mr. Smith noted, many of the Negro leaders outside the South were born and reared in this region.

Believes South Will Lead

"I believe the South is going to lead the Negro because the South is more aware of the problem," he said. "It is not a hidden problem here as it is in the North."

M. Carol Holman, editor of The Atlanta Inquirer, a weekly newspaper, and a key figure among this city's younger leaders, gazed out of his front door at the neat brick home of a new pine-shaded residential development.

"I don't see the North playing any role," he said.

"If the people who attribute the movement to the North," he continued, "could see the Northerners coming down here and asking how it's done, then they would know."

Mr. Holman contended that the majority of the liberals now active in the drive "are Southern born, Southern-bred Negroes and whites.

"No one can be more complacent than a fourth generation Negro Yankee," he remarked.

The leadership, he said, has sprung from what he called the "mid-middles and lower middles."

The new tactics—sit-in demonstrations, boycotts and picketing—have little appeal for Negroes in the higher income bracket.

"We have some people in the upper classes here who feel it's bad taste or bad form to walk a picket line," the editor said.

Much of the pressure for change has come from those on the bottom of the economic ladder, according to Mr. Holman. While this group feels most oppressed, he said, "it can't express it," although it has provided major support for the movement.

Mr. Holman also said that the role of the Negro clergymen had become increasingly important.

"I can remember when, if you wanted to be radical in the Negro group," he remarked, "you had to openly attack the ministers because they used to say 'take all the world and give me Jesus.'"

The Negro today, as one leader put it, is more concerned with "life on this side of the River Jordan."

Differences exist over the relative importance of such goals as school desegregation, equal job opportunities and fuller participation in the nation's political life. Stated generally, all want to be rid of the special status forced upon by the color of their skin.

"Three is a ceiling on what we can achieve," said the Rev. Dr. Major J. Jones of Chattanooga, Tenn. "I think it means something that no Negro mother can tell her son that 'you have a chance to be President.'"

"Now, this might be remotely possible," Dr. Jones remarked, "but you would have a hard time in getting him to believe it."

Some Negroes attach prime importance to an expansion of economic opportunity. One of them is Dr. John R. Larkins, a consultant in the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare at Raleigh.

He referred to a study he had made of the problem. He found, he said, that "to the mass of North Carolina Negroes, the job means largely four types of work: common labor, personal service, domestic service and agricultural pursuits."

Because of the Negro's difficulty in obtaining desirable jobs in industry and other fields, Dr. Larkins said, his median income in that state is less than half that of the whites.

"The future of the Negro in North Carolina," he contended, "can be brighter only as as there are alterations in his present physical and social setting. These changes include more economic opportunities, increased and better housing and improved community conditions surrounding the home."

In counties of the rural South where the Negro population approaches or exceeds that of the white, the goals are scaled down considerably. Protection from violence and equal justice in the courts are the primary concern.

"You see, in this black belt Negroes are cowed," said R. A. Brooks, a funeral director in Aiken, S. C. He was born in Ohio, but he moved to South Carolina to teach and decided to remain after marrying there.

"That was the thing that surprised me when I came South," Mr. Brooks said. "The Negro couldn't get justice. He couldn't get it then; he doesn't get it now."

He recalled that fifteen years ago he had seen a Negro "stomped to death on the streets of Aiken." He thought it "could" still happen today.

Rocking back and fourth in the living room of his home, he recounted with bitterness the trial of a white man charged

with raping a 13-year-old Negro girl. He said an attorney had turned to the trembling child and shouted:

"'Now, tell the truth. He gave you fifty cents and he took you to the woods * * * and you liked it, didn't you?'"

"Think of the shock and shame of her parents," Mr. Brooks said. "No wonder Negroes are reluctant to seek justice in the courts. There's no justice for them there."

Throughout the South, Negroes sum up their goals in one word—"freedom."

James T. McCain, a field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality and a resident of Sumter, S. C., defined what they mean by it.

"Freedom to me means that I would like to be accepted as an individual with the same rights, privileges and responsibilities of any other citizen, no more, no less," he said.

The Date's Set To Integrate U.S. Theaters

New York Herald Tribune
P. 1 Mon - 10-9-61
New York, N.Y.

By Stuart W. Little

Actors of the legitimate theater and the producers have reached agreement to bring about the total desegregation of the American theater within a year.

They have jointly decided upon a cut-off date of June 1, 1962 beyond which they will refuse to perform or present plays in any theater which still requires the segregation of Negroes from whites in the audience.

The joint agreement has just been reached between Actors' Equity and the League of New York Theaters and was made public yesterday. Since all legitimate actors are included within Equity's jurisdiction and the league represents Broadway producers and managers with whom almost all touring attractions originate, the stand will effectively put an end to segregation in theaters throughout the United States.

Wherever theaters fail to comply, they will lose bookings. They will also face litigation from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Taking note of the actor-producer agreement, Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said his organization "will initiate litigation wherever segregation statutes are invoked against this stand."

Right after the agreement becomes effective, Mr. Hill said, "we will make a series of on-the-spot checks to see how well the contractual provision is enforced."

The agreement was reached "in principle" between Equity and the League in May. "We agree in principle, and most emphatically so," said Robert Whitehead, president of the League. At that time, however, the producers asked for a delay until they could make a survey of existing contract commitments with theaters that would be affected. As soon as this survey was completed, the cut-off was fixed.

First announcement of the agreement was made by Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Equity, at a closed membership meeting held Friday afternoon at the Hotel Edison. Some 350 actors greeted his statement with two minutes of loud applause. In his quarterly report, Mr. Duncan said:

"It is hoped that by announcing our agreement now, with an effective date next June, many segregated theaters will voluntarily drop the practice. In any event, beginning June 1, 1962, there will be clauses in each booking contract that will provide that no discrimination or segregation will be practiced against any actor or patron of the theater by reason of race, color or creed.

"I think it should be particularly noted that this agreement was not achieved over a bargaining table, and that the League of New York Theaters willingly joined with Equity in making desegregation a joint venture."

Studied the South

Just how many theaters practice segregation and where they are located neither Equity nor the League was able to determine. The League has canvassed theaters in the South without being able to determine exactly where segregation is in effect or whether it is dictated by state law, local law or simply custom.

In many theaters in the Deep South, double box offices and double entrances are in use. Negro patrons are relegated either to the balcony or to a roped-off area at the side of the auditorium.

Last February, in an effort to crack segregation in both legitimate and movie theaters, the N. A. A. C. P. and units of the Congress of Racial Equality instituted a "stand-in" campaign. Negroes would wait in line at the white box office and seek admission to the mean part of the theater. Already, this has proved effective in desegregating theaters in half a dozen cities, according to Mr. Hill of the N. A. A. C. P.

Major Broadway tours rarely travel through the Deep South and in fact none of the twenty so-called major touring cities is in this area. But certain to be affected are the future touring plans of the bus-and-truck showmen. They have been successful, in recent seasons, in putting together sixty to eighty city tours involving one-night stands and split-week engagements and extensive stops in the South.

"Equity and the League both realize," said Mr. Duncan, "that some jobs and some profits may be sacrificed to this principle, for worthwhile gains are not always easily won. But we have chosen our course, and Equity is grateful to all those whose co-operation makes this achievement possible."

OCTOBER

U.S. THEATERS- ACTORS OF THE LEGITIMATE THEATERS AND THE PRODUCERS HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT TO BRING ABOUT TOTAL DESEGREGATION OF THE AMERICAN THEATER WITHIN A YEAR.

38a 1961

GENERAL

Racial Bias Listed By President Kennedy As One Of U.S. 'Sore Spots'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President John F. Kennedy listed racial discrimination as one of the "sore spots" in American life as he delivered his first State of the Union message to Congress and the people Monday morning, Jan. 30.

On civil rights, President Kennedy said:

"The denial of constitutional rights to some of our fellow Americans on account of race— at the ballot box and elsewhere — disturbs the national conscience, and subjects us to the charge of world opinion that our democracy is not equal to the high promise of our heritage.

In his address, the President asked swift action to shore up a receding U.S. economy, to thwart Soviet-Chinese designs for world domination and thus lead America safely through the onrushing "hour of maximum danger."

The 43-year-old chief executive in his first State of the Union message, delivered personally to a joint session of Congress, confessed he was "staggered" in the 10 days since the inauguration by "the harsh enormity of the trials through which we must pass in the next four years."

"Each day we draw nearer the hour of maximum danger," Kennedy said.

Life Won't Be Easy

He reported "the American economy is in trouble," and that crises produced by tense relations with Russia and Communist China multiply daily, with solutions increasingly difficult. He warned that life in 1961 "will not be easy" and "there will be further setbacks before the tide is turned."

"But turn it we must," he said in a prepared 4,600-word address, disclosing in rapidfire order a series of executive actions he has taken, plus recommended legislation he wants promptly from the House and Senate.

While his message bore a clear [illegible] of concern over the bleak foreign picture, Kennedy turned first to the state of the nation's economy and what he intended to do about the continuing slump.

Refusing "to stand helplessly by" while the situation worsens, Kennedy informed Congress of an omnibus anti-recession program to be submitted within two weeks.

He said he would ask for larger and longer unemployment compensation benefits, more food for the unemployed and their families, a new housing program under a new housing and urban affairs department, a higher minimum wage and a tax break for companies spending money on "sound" plant expansion.

Will Not Be Lulled

The President welcomed open peaceful competition with Russia and Red China, but warned Americans against being "lulled into believing that either power has yielded its ambition for world domination."

Counseling the free world to remain so strong that aggression by any nation would be "clearly futile," Kennedy said his administration still planned "to explore promptly all possible areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union."

He specifically invited Russia, with other nations, to join the United States in preparing for space ventures to Mars and Venus and in mutual development of satellites for weather forecasting and communications.

"Both nations would help themselves as well as other nations by removing these endeavors from the bitter and wasteful competition of the cold war," he said.

To lead America through deepening world tension, Kennedy disclosed he had ordered Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara to submit preliminary conclusions by the end of February with view to quick budgetary, legislative and executive action.

Immediate Defense Moves

Kennedy directed three immediate steps in the defense area. He ordered a quick build-up of airlift capacity so America's conventional military forces could "respond, with discrimination and speed, to any problem at any spot on the globe at any moment's notice."

He ordered the Polaris submarine construction program stepped up at once by using unobligated shipbuilding funds now instead of waiting for the next fiscal year which does not begin until July 1. He said this would advance the Polaris program by nine months.

The President also directed prompt acceleration of the entire U.S. Missile program. Pending completion of the McNamara study, he said there would have to be better organization and decision-making to cut down on wasteful duplication and time-lag "that have handicapped the whole family of missiles."

Kennedy tackled international economic problems from two directions, foreign aid and the dollar gap. He wanted congressional authority to overhaul the entire program with more flexibility for "short run emergencies" and the right to make commitments for long-term development projects overseas.

Not A One-Way Street

He also said greater emphasis should be given to the role of recipient nations to assure greater social justice, broader distribution of the American aid and on the local level, better public administration and tax systems. This added up to belief that governments on the receiving end should not regard American aid as a one-way street.

On the dollar gap involving the present imbalance of international payments, Kennedy said there was cause for concern, but not despair. Since 1958, he said, nearly $5 billion had flowed overseas from U.S. gold reserves and the prospect for 1961 was another deficit in international payments of about $2 billion.

He pointed out, however, that total American gold stocks available now amount to about $22 billion "and I now pledge that their full strength stands behind the value of the dollar for use if needed."

The President said there was no need to increase the gold price from $35 an ounce, to impose exchange controls or to fall back on restrictive trade policies.

Pledge on the Dollar

"This administration will not distort the value of the dollar in any fashion," he said. "That is a pledge. Prudence and good sense do require, however, that new steps be taken to ease the payments deficit and prevent any gold crisis."

To do this, he announced an immediate program to attract foreign investment and travel to the United States, to promote American exports at stable prices, and shrink loopholes in tax and custom laws that encourage undue private spending of dollars abroad.

Tied in with the dollar gap, the defense speed-up and the lagging economy were the federal budgets for this and the next fiscal year. Kennedy said fiscal 1961 was almost certain to show a deficit and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's $80.9 billion budget for fiscal 1962 could be balanced only if Congress enacted recommended revenue measures and the economy rebounded higher and sooner than Kennedy's economists expected.

Even in this fiscal squeeze, the President said a new administration had to build on spending and revenue estimates already submitted.

"Within that framework," he said, "barring the development of urgent national defense needs or a worsening economy, it is my current intention to advocate a program of expenditures which, including revenues from a stimulation of the economy, will not of and by themselves unbalance the earlier budget."

Seldom has a peacetime President presented such a stern national and international outlook as Kennedy did in his address delivered in what he called "an hour of national peril and national opportunity."

His passage on conditions at home amounted to an economic sick call.

"The present state of the economy is disturbing," he said. "We take office in the wake of seven months of recession, three and a half years of slack, seven years of diminished economic growth, and nine years of falling farm income."

Business on Decline

He continued:

"The most resourceful industrialized economy on earth ranks among the last in economic growth. Since last spring it has actually receded. Business investment is in a decline. Profits have fallen below predicted levels. Construction is off. A million unsold automobiles are in inventory. Fewer people are working — and the average work week has shrunk well below 40 hours. Yet, prices have continued to rise — so that now too many Americans have less to spend for items that cost them more to buy."

Kennedy's approach was unusual for a new President in that he accented gravity rather than a bright tomorrow. He frankly placed more stock in forecasts of continued slack economic conditions into 1962 than he did in hopeful prognoses.

He recommended action; quick action by congress.

"We cannot afford to waste idle hours and empty plants while awaiting the end of a recession," he said. "We must show the world what a free economy can do . . ."

In addition to his immediate economic plans forthcoming in the next two weeks, he also notified congress of his intention to press for aid to areas of chronic unemployment, expansion of U.S. employment offices, steps to increase the development of natural resources and new legislation "to encourage price stability." He did not elaborate on this point.

Kennedy repeated his frequent election campaign call for medical care for the aged under the social security system and aid to education. Federal grants for both higher and public school education can no longer be delayed," he said.

Picks Sore Spots

He picked out "other sore spots" in America — stream pollution, organized and juvenile crime and in the field of civil rights, the denial of the ballot box to some Americans because of race.

Racial discrimination against certain voters, he said, "disturbs the national conscience and subjects us to the charge of world opinion that our democracy is not equal to the high promise of our heritage."

Morality in private business has

not been sufficiently spurred by morality in public business," he added in his review of "sore spots."

His critique on international conditions was equally somber. Domestic problems, the chief executive said, paled by comparison.

"No man entering upon this office, regardless of his party, could fail to be staggered upon learning — even in this brief 10 days period — the harsh enormity of the trials through which we must pass in the next four years. Each day the crises multiply. Each day their solution grows more difficult. . .

"I feel I must inform the Congress that our analyses over the last 10 days make it clear — in each of these principal areas of crisis — the tide of events has been running out and time has not been our friend."

In Asia, he saw Communist China menacing the entire area, particularly in Laos. In Africa, he told how the Congo had been brutally torn by civil strife. In this and other references, he pledged renewed and stronger support of the United Nations.

In Latin America, he referred particularly to Cuba and upheld the right of her people to seek a better life, but stressed the validity of U.S. objection to Cuba's domination by "foreign and domestic tyrannies."

"Questions of economic and trade policy can always be negotiated," he said concerning Cuba. "But Communist domination in this hemisphere can never be negotiated."

After calling for unified American efforts to sharpen military economic, political and diplomatic tools, the President said wishing, predicting and even asking — for an easier 1961 would not make it so. He said strenuous effort would be the only answer.

"The hopes of all mankind rest upon us," he said.

Because of Segregated Conditions

Ray Charles Bucks Bias; Cancels Georgia Concert

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

AUGUSTA, Ga.—America's Great High Priest of Jazz, Ray Charles, a native of Georgia—born in Albany,—dealt his home state's racial bias a resounding slap in the face here recently when he cancelled an appearance at big Bell Auditorium "after learning he was to appear under segregated conditions."

(The quotes are from the dynamic Paine College student body's release which activated the drastic and positive action of the man who is today considered the highest drawing card in jazz).

Mr. Charles had been sent a wire to Atlanta by the Paine College students, headed by Silas Norman, president of the Student Government, but the wire went to the wrong hotel and Mr. Charles didn't get it.

■

On the Wednesday afternoon of the concert, Mr. Charles finally got the telegram, after he had arrived in Augusta. The students had said:

"The students at Paine College have some reservations as to your knowledge of the conditions under which you will perform here Wednesday night at Bell Auditorium. We are presently urging Negroes not to support segregated affairs. The dance floor is open only to whites and Negroes are allowed only as spectators in an opposite auditorium." (Signed Student Body Paine College, Augusta, Ga.)

What did the High Priest of Jazz do about this? Well, a representative of the student body contacted Pilot Tom McGarrity, who pilots Mr. Charles' private plane, to confirm a report that the concert had been cancelled. Here is what happened:

Mr. McGarrity informed the student representative that Mr. Charles had checked with the promoter of the concert and found that the conditions stated in the students' wire were true. After learning this, they packed their bags and immediately prepared to leave Augusta.



RAY CHARLES
. . . hits segregation

There was a message from the High Priest of Jazz—the blind king of the ballad from Albany, Ga., and it said:

"I feel that it is the least that I can do to stand behind my principles and help the students in their fight for their principles."

■

AND SO, in the lair of Roy V. Harris, another great Negro has stood up and defied the racial bias the national Citizens' Council leader advocates.

From Albany, Mr. Charles is another of a distinguished list of Negro leaders who came from that same small South Georgia city, including: Ex-Ambassador Richard Jones, Representative William L. Dawson, dean of Negro Congressmen; Judge Henderson, ILA boss from Norfolk to New Orleans; Sam Solomon, crusader for Negro rights who turned Florida in the thirties; Dr. Jeanne Noble, pretty sorority and educational leader; C. W. King, merchant and business tycoon; Roy Hamilton, the great jazz singer, and many others.

For Paine College students, it was another victory, and gave great encouragement to their court fight on Mr. Harris' bus line, the Augusta Transit Company, which they are now suing in Federal Court to have the segregation barriers dropped, with Atlanta Atty. Donald L. Hollowell directing the legal strategy. There were 11 Paine students who allowed themselves to be arrested to bring this case in to Federal court.

Mixed Group's Tour To Challenge Segregation, Montgomery Included

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thirteen bus riders—six white, seven Negro—left Thursday on a 13-day journey to challenge racial segregation in the Deep South. They promise they'll go to jail if necessary.

The group plans to protest separate restaurant, washroom and other facilities for whites and Negroes at bus terminals and rest stops.

"We shall not be moved," they softly sang to the tune of an old Negro spiritual as they boarded two regularly scheduled buses.

The trip is sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The riders plan to wind up May 17 at New Orleans after stops at Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg, Va.; Greensboro and Charlotte N.C.; Rock Hill and Sumter, S.C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.; and Jackson, Miss.

The 13 plan to join a May 17 rally in New Orleans marking the seventh anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

H-BOMB PROTESTER

One of the white riders is Albert Bigelow, 55, of Cos Cob, Conn. In 1958 he tried to sail a ketch named the Golden Rule into a restricted Pacific Ocean area to protest H-bomb tests at Eniwetok. He was arrested near Honolulu and sentenced to 60 days on a criminal conspiracy charge.

One of the Negro riders is James Farmer, 41, of New York City, national director of CORE.

At a news conference shortly before their departure, Farmer said the riders were selected from a group of about 50 candidates. They spent three days training for the trip—discussing its philosophical aspects, acting out scenes which might develop during the trip, and planning the use of reserves for any who might be arrested.

Farmer said CORE was concerned about the effect of segregation on U.S. prestige abroad, but the primary purpose of the trip was to help achieve "CORE's objective . . . The open country, or democracy for all."

WOULD GO TO JAIL

"If there is arrest, we will accept that arrest and if there is violence we will accept that violence without responding in kind," he said.

If arrested, Farmer added, the riders would go to jail rather than pay any fines or seek release on bail.

"We will not pay fines," he said, "because we feel that by paying money to a segregated state we would help it perpetuate segregation."

Another rider, the Rev. B. Elton Cox, 29-year-old Negro minister of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in High Point, N.C., said "I believe we cannot expect to live in a segregated society, be buried by a segregated mortician in a segregated cemetery, and then live eternally together in an integrated heaven."

$5,000 BUDGET

Farmer said CORE had budgeted $5,000 for the trip, contributed by CORE members and sympathizers.

Besides Bigelow, Farmer and Cox, the travelers included Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bergman, Detroit; Edward Blankenheim, Tucson, Ariz.; Genevieve Hughes, New York City; John R. Lewis, Troy, Ala.; Jimmy McDonald, Accomack County, Virginia; Henry Thomas, St. Augustine, Fla.; James Peck, New York City; Joseph Perkins Jr., Owensboro, Ky., and Charles Person, Atlanta, Ga.

The Bergmans, Bigelow, Blankenheim, Miss Hughes and Peck are white. the others Negro.

Racial Equality Battle Up in 2 Legislatures

The differences between the forces in the struggle for racial equality came out with unusual clarity last week, and not just in the South.

A bill aimed at curbing participation of State university students and faculty in racial demonstrations was introduced in the Florida legislature, and a bill extending Pennyslvania's anti-discrimination laws to institutions of higher education cleared that State's lower house.

President Kennedy named two law school deans, Erwin Griswold of Harvard and Spottswood Robinson of Howard, to the Civil Rights Commission, and he ordered Federal agencies to stop lending their names or facilities to employe recreation groups practicing discrimination.

Court Argument Due

Louisiana and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared to argue before the Supreme Court this week Louisiana laws which the NAACP claims would cripple it. A Federal Court ruling that Miami desegregate its five public swimming pools was fulfilled in an order by City Manager Melvin L. Reese, former Montgomery County (Md.) manager.

The school front saw St. Helena Parish, La., vote to close its schools rather than desegregate them.

Church leaders of the Baptist Laymen of Alabama protested an appearance at Louisville's Southern Baptist Seminary of Negro leader Martin Luther King Jr., while an NAACP conference of religious leaders in Atlanta closed with an appeal to both Negro and white churches to fight segregation.

Housing Exclusion

On housing, an NAACP spokesman complained to Congress that Negroes have been excluded from 98 per cent of all Federal Housing Administration homes built since 1946, and the New York State Commission against Discrimination reported that the number of integrated housing developed outside New York City has risen from nine to 55 since 1955.

Demonstrations took place in Mitchell, S. D., where a cross was burned and hate slogans smeared on the Dakota Wesleyan University campus, and in Louisville (188 arrests), New Orleans (five arrests) and Jackson, Miss., where four Negro students and later one Negro adult made the State's first "ride-in" protests against segregation on public buses.

Perhaps the most symbolic event of the week happened in Memphis, Tenn. A State indictment charging the Memphis Transit Co. with violating a segregated seating law was tossed out of court when a judge ruled the 56-year-old statute applied only to horse-drawn streetcars. The indictment was returned two days before the bus firm was sold to the city, which voluntarily desegregated its buses.

Cabinet Told to Avoid Segregated Functions

United Press International

The White House said yesterday that Cabinet officers should avoid speaking dates at any functions where Negroes are barred.

The question arose in a news conference after Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges spoke Wednesday night at a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Columbia, S. C.

A small number of Negroes were refused tickets to the dinner. They later picketed the hotel where Hodges spoke.

The Commerce Secretary said after his speech that the question of race segregation was not mentioned during planning for the dinner and that he would not knowingly attend a deliberately segregated meeting.

Asked about the Hodges incident, White House press secretary Pierre Salinger said the White House was investigating to see whether the Columbia affair was truly segregated.

Salinger said it was the "general policy" of the Administration that "a Cabinet officer should not speak at any function from which people are barred because of race."

CIVIL WAR FETES DECRIED BY NEGRO

'Confederate Myth' Kept Alive

Author Tells Teachers

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Negro author and educator, charged yesterday that the Civil War centennial celebrations were perpetuating the "Confederacy myth" and setting up harmful emotional barriers.

He said the "myth" was part of the psychological and political resistance to the program of social welfare legislation, and he called upon President Kennedy to make his position clear on the matter.

Dr. Reddick, who is the author of "Crusader Without Violence," a biography of Dr. Martin Luther King, spoke at the annual meeting of the Teachers Union of the City of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. More than 2,000 persons attended.

He was given the Union's Silver Jubilee Award "for his inspiring 'crusade without violence' for civil rights, intellectual fredom and human dignity."

Dr. Reddick was dismissed last June from the Alabama State College by Gov. John Patterson, who characterized him as a "Communist sympathizer."

In presenting the award, Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the union, said Dr. Reddick's dismissal had been without notice and accompanied by "the usual smears to cover up the scandalous attack on him."

Barrier Is Seen

Dr. Reddick said that if the Confederate symbols displayed in the Southern states were meant to be a barrier in the minds of people against national policies and progress, they should be "gathered and burned."

He urged that the truth be told about the Civil War and that "we expose the Confederate myth for the unhistorical romance much of it is."

"Accordingly," he asked, "should we not get a lead from the President, a positive statement on the centennial celebration on what it means to the nation, requesting our mass media of communication to so portray it, and calling upon our people to so examine and honor it throughout the land?"

Carey McWilliams, editor of The Nation, warned against the "new McCarthyism" sweeping the nation and said it was a well-organized movement" tied in with the military." He said many reserve officers of the armed forces had been addressing church and civic groups and that aircraft companies had been distributing propaganda films intended to start new "witch hunts."

COLLEGES FOUND LAGGING ON BIAS

Educator Tells Jewish Unit of Less Prejudice Outside

BY IRVING SPIEGEL

A sociologist and educator said here yesterday that formal education alone would not eliminate deep-rooted prejudices against minority groups.

Dr. Charles Herbert Stember, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology at University College, Rutgers University, held that the better educated people were more likely to reject social contacts of more than a casual nature with minority group members.

However, the better educated, he said, are less likely to harbor stereotype conceptions about minority groups.

His study was made public by the American Jewish Committee at its annual meeting held at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Eliciting of Answers

Dr. John Slawson, executive vice president of the agency, said that although the study did not attempt to predict how "social gains can be achieved through education," it raised "fundamental questions which must be answered before education can make its maximum contribution to better intergroup relations."

Dr. Stember found that the impact of education was limited, maintaining that its chief effects were "to counteract the notion that members of minority groups are strange creatures with exotic ways" and "to diminish fear of casual personal contact."

Noting that there seemed to be no appreciable change in personal prejudice during a student's college years, the study found education most effective "among persons of lower socio-economic status."

"In some cases its effect is so strong on these individuals as to make them less prejudiced than the education of the upper status group," it said.

Influence of Background

Dr. Stember suggested that the better educated were more susceptible to the prevailing political and social climate, saying that "when anti-Semitism in American society has risen or fallen the changes have been sharpest among educated people." He added:

"Similarly, the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision at first found its most enthusiastic support among educated groups but, as resistance in the South stiffened, many of the educated withdrew their backing and became the stanchest supporters of gradualism."

His study maintained that members of the families in the lower economic brackets tended to be less projudiced than those of higher status, and that the highest level of prejudice at the end of the college experience could be found among those who majored in business.

Speaking at last night's session at Sardi's East, 123 East Fifty-fourth Street, Morris B. Abram, general counsel of the Peace Corps, stressed that its volumteers must not only be trilingual, but must also know "the language of concern" to reach "the heart of the ordinary man."

JEWISH BODY URGES KENNEDY BAN BIAS

The American Jewish Congress called on President Kennedy on Sunday to issue executive orders banning discrimination in Federally assisted housing and in Government contract work.

In a resolution, the organization's governing council urged the President "to fulfill promptly his pledges to deal effectively with racial and religious discrimination by use of his Presidential powers."

The resolution, describing such action as "already overdue" in the fields of housing and employment, was adopted at a meeting in Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The governing council asked Mr. Kennedy to establish a single agency to investigate and end discrimination under Government contracts, in Government employment and in Federally subsidized vocational training program. It also urged him to prohibit bias in all housing receiving Federal aid.

Mr. Kennedy was praised for the statement he made Saturday in support of teachers and school officials trying to achieve school integration in New Orleans.

Rusk Scores Race Barrier

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk expressed his concern Saturday night over the impact around the world of racial segregation in the United States.

Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he mentioned the problems faced by diplomats and staff members of the embassies of the African Republics.

"All the world is watching us," Rusk said. "And we cannot afford too many shortcomings from our aspirations.

"One example: A secretary of state cannot help but be concerned about some of the difficulties we encounter in receiving into our society here the distinguished representatives and their families from the newly independent countries, who are now coming to our shores.

"There are certain things which we can do, and we of course are doing them. But let me say we cannot solve this problem if it requires a diplomatic passport to claim the normal rights of an American citizen."

PLEA TO WOMEN'S UNITS

B'nai B'rith Leader Asks Joint Effort Against Color Bars

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI BEACH, April 29—An appeal that women's organizations of all faiths rally to overcome prejudice and discrimination was made yesterday by Mrs. Moe Kudler of Los Angeles, elected president of B'nai B'rith Women.

Speaking at her organization's annual convention, Mrs. Kudler, called on other women's groups to join a program of "home hospitality that will help to overcome American color prejudice seriously affecting our relationships with diplomats, students and representatives of other nations."

Mrs. Kudler succeeded Mrs. Charles D. Solovich of Detroit as president of the 135,000-member organization.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Harry Strauss of Knoxville, Tenn., first vice president; Mrs. Maurice A. Goldberg of Chevy Chase, Md., second vice president; Mrs. Leonard Sims of Detroit, third vice president, and Mrs. Arthur Rosenbluth of Hewlett, L.I., treasurer.

38a 1961

GENERAL

EDITORIAL

'PRO-SOCIAL' CAN COVER A MULTITUDE OF MORONS.
THE SOUTH IS INDEBTED TO DRS. JACOB R. FISHMAN AND FREDERICK SOLOMON

Pro-Social' Can Cover A Multitude Of Morons

The South is indebted to Drs. Jacob R. Fishman and Frederick Solomon of Washington, both psychiatrists, for an analysis of Negro sit-ins, wade-ins, pray-ins, stand-ins, drive-ins and the like.

The Montgomery Advertiser

It's all very "pro-social," the doctors tell us, the opposite of anti-social; but it would be dangerous to call the acts passive resistance. They are really "passive-aggressive," embracing Negro hostilities and aggressions which have been building up for some time.

p. 4 A

. . . They are coercing people to accept or react to the accomplished fact of sitting-in at a previously segregated lunch counter or bus station. This is frequently done in an area where the violent and explosive potential of the white segregationists is well known.

Dat. 6-24-61

But in provoking violence they are serving a "high moral purpose," the psychiatrists say; hence their action is to be distinguished from juvenile delinquency; it is therefore "pro-social" even though violence does result.

Montgomery Ala.

The doctors should now consider the case from the standpoint of kluxers and assorted thugs. While it's true they provide the trouble which the outlanders come seeking, they do it in the belief that they are protecting their social order.

Demented as they are, they are convinced they too are serving a high moral purpose; they even invoke the Diety to attend their idiot rituals. Their clubs and pipes are thus instruments of *their* pro-social behavior —or so it would seem to follow from the doctors' theories.

The layman's view seems more rational, if Drs. Fishman and Solomon will pardon the presumption: those who seek violence and martrydom are as sick in their way as those who provide it are in their peculiar dementia. Both groups should have their heads examined — but not by Fishman and Solomon.

38a 1961

GENERAL

Soviet Writer Complains Of Discrimination In U.S.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
38a
General
USSR

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet correspondents are protesting what they claim is U.S. discrimination that hampers their work in Washington and New York.

Izvestia correspondent N. Karev in a New York dispatch wrote March 1 that his newspapers and magazines are held up by the U.S. Postal Service at the direction of a Mr. Fishman, chief of New York customs. Karev said he has to make personal calls to the Post Office to pick up such mail.

Fisherman admitted 15 million copies of magazines, books and newspapers from the Soviet Union and Communist countries are being withheld from normal delivery, Karev said.

"What would you think if American correspondents find themselves in the same position as Soviet correspondents?" Karev said he asked Fishman. Karev said he got no reply.

(In New York, Irving Fishman, deputy collector of U.S. Customs for the Port of New York, said only unsolicited newspapers and magazines from Communist bloc nations are held up by his office. He said he spent almost an hour talking with Karev "trying to get across the point that a lot of people don't want to get anti-American propaganda."

(Fisherman denied he said 15 million copies of publications were withheld from normal delivery: "I gave him (Karev) no statistics whatsoever."

American and other correspondents in Moscow have their own troubles but presently choose to make no countering complaints.

Karev said "hundreds" of discriminations are made against Soviet correspondents. For example, he said, they have to keep stories on file for three years subject to an investigation by the FBI. And, he said, they must give full accounting to the justice department about receiving and sending money because they are listed as "agents of a foreign power." Violators can be fined $10,000 or imprisoned for five years, Karev said.

Reporters who have been in Moscow can cite a considerable number of problems in their work there. For instance:

Every work of copy written by a foreign communist newspaper —must be submitted for precensorship in Moscow. That goes for broadcast and telephoned material, too. What soviet officialdom does not want transmitted is slashed from the copy.

Foreigners must have official favor to get suitable apartment or office space and they can't go into any hotel and register for a room. They are restricted to an area inside the 15 miles around Moscow but with official permission may make rail, plane or auto trips to other cities or open areas.

White Man Tells Dramatic Story Of His Posing As Negro



38a
General

DALLASITES are shown as they greet John H Griffin following his calm, but dramatic revelation of experiences he had while touring the south as a Negro. Mr Griffin was presented by Hamilton Park Methodist Church Friday night to an audience of near 350. They heard him relate many events of humiliation that he encountered while posing as a Negro, following a special tanning treatment. The speaker was introduced by Rev Jimmie Clark, a pastor in the CME Church and staff member of the SMU Library, School of Theology. Rev Zan W Holmes, pastor, gave the invocation. Following his presentation, Mr Griffin answered questions posed by A Maceo Johnson, Dr Foster Kidd, Clarence Laws and Rev H Rhett James.

Refreshments were served by Mrs Cicero Bruton and Mrs Robert Jackson, representing the Methodist women of the church. Included in the photo are: Rev Holmes, Rev James, Mrs Laws, Mr Johnson, E L Haywood, Mr and Mrs Henry Davis and Rev C McDonald.

Photo by Marion Butts

Dr. Horace Bond

The Pittsburgh Courier

Calls Bias Main Threat to U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-25-61 P. 7

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The U. S. can and may lose the cold war it is waging for influence in Africa and among other colored people. If it does lose, it can blame only this nation's bitter racists.

This warning came from Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University in a keynote address during the 91st Founders' Day for Allen University.

Dr. Bond, an authority on African affairs, pointed out that future historians would assess such a crucial defeat for America as the price for this country's tolerance of such racists as Sen. J. Strom Thurmond, former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes and their kind.

In the course of his 45-minute speech, Dr. Bond recounted the history of the AME Church, which operates Allen University, and its influential role in inspiring black men in this country and in Africa, as well as its efforts to educate and give religious aid to persons on the "Dark Continent."

■

THIS 91ST observance, according to Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the institution and who, incidentally, introduced Dr. Bond, was something of an achievement along financial efforts of the school. More than $51,000 was contributed, Dr. Veal said, 10 per cent of which came from women missionaries — a record for their division.

Dr. Bond spoke on the morning session. Others were: Dean A. D. Greene, Dr. E. F. G. Dent and Bishop S. R. Higgins, who presides over the Seventh Episcopal District (South Carolina).

The afternoon program, presented by the Missionary Women of the District, featured Mrs. S. R. Higgins, Mmes. Lillian Jennings, state president, Ruth Dinkins, F. C. James, Flossie W. Conyers, S. S. Rice, Ruth Janarette, Zylphia Primus, Janie Thomas, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Alma Polk, who brought the principal address.

Others included: Dr. J. E. Thomas, B. J. Hutchinson, the

WHITE HOUSE SAYS

Atlanta Daily World P. 1

Cabinet Officers Should Avoid Segregated Dates

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 4-28-61

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The White House said Thursday that Cabinet officers should avoid speaking dates at any functions where Negroes are barred.

The question arose in a news conference after Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges spoke Wednesday night at a Democratic fund raising dinner in Columbia, S. C.

A small number of Negroes were refused tickets to the dinner. They later picketed the hotel where Hodges spoke.

The commerce secretary said after his speech that the question of racial segregation was not mentioned during planning for the dinner and that he would not knowingly attend a deliberately segregated meeting.

Asked about the Hodges incident, White House press secretary Pierre Salinger said President Kennedy saw news accounts from Columbia this morning and the White House currently was investigating to see whether the affair was truly segregated.

Salinger said it was the "general policy" of the administration that "a cabinet officer should not speak at any function from which people are barred because of race."

Asked how the White House intended to enforce this general policy, Salinger said, "I think that cabinet officers, being aware of this general policy, will carry it out."

Bishop Spottswood Says:

The Courier

Negro's Enemy Is Compromise

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-1-61 P. 3 (Sec. 1)

DETROIT, Mich. — The vice chairman of the NAACP National Board of Directors said here today that the Negro's greatest enemy is the "compromise agreement."

• Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood of the AME Zion Church, addressing the Association's Region III Freedom Fund dinner, said such agreements lead Negroes to "stop picketing, stop sit-ins, cease the store boycotts and return to normal buying under segregation."

This is done, Bishop Spottswood continued, "with only a weak promise that desegregation will occur six months later, if the city schools are desegregated!"

CITING THE SERIOUS deficiency in Negro training attributable to segregated schools and the consequent loss to the nation, Bishop Spottswood suggested that if Negro youth had been educated on the basis of equality for the past 90 years, by now we might have men making round-trips to the moon.

And, he added, "we might be possessed with the greatest defense of democracy-brotherhood among the peoples of the United States.

Should Shoulder Responsibility, Sigma Official Says

Negro 'Elite' Failing in Leadership Tasks

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—The "so-called (Negro) elite will be trampled by the masses unless it provides sane leadership," a national fraternity official warned here.

Dr. Alvin J. McNeil, national director of education for Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, said the current world revolution is testing the leadership of the Negro elite.

In a second address commemorating the life and work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, he said that Carver's life symbolized that success is not measured by degrees of scholarship nor material gains alone, but rather by service to mankind.

"When revolutions occur, and the elite fails to furnish proper the elite fails to furnish proper leadership, they (the elite) are eventually trampled by the masses and lose their positions," he said.

"When revolutions occur, and the elite fails to furnish proper leadership, they (the elite) are eventually trampled by the masses and lose their positions," he said.

• "Sit-ins, kneel-ins and stand-in sare warnings that we must provide the sane leadership necessary to solve the many complex problems facing us," he said.

• "Negroes," he said, "must do more than preach acceptance of all regardless of race, color or creed: We, Negroes, must equally show respect and acceptance of all Negroes—regardless of educational or social alignments."

He urged that "schooled" and "unschooled" Negroes erase lines of demarcation between members of social classes, and charged that those who join fraternities and sororities "just to wear a sweater, a pin, or live on your reputation have missed the whole idea of being a 'Greek'."

Gov. Norman Erbe Declares Moral Issue Is of Prime Concern

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Governor Norman Erbe of Iowa declared that "sustained moral indignation" and the exercise of the weight of public opinion can play an important role in overcoming corrupt election practices. Speaking before a national conference of Lutheran leaders in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Erbe stated that "Dishonest election practices undermine the very moral foundations of our society" and also "have international ramifications."

Voter Corruption

Referring to the 1960 "vote scandals" in Chicago and in other parts of the country, Erbe declared that the "memory and the concern of the public in matters of this kind is relatively fickle. The same things have happened time and time before", according to Erbe, "and most assuredly, unless something is done the same thing will take place again in 1962 and in 1964."

In a speech entitled "The Christian in Government", the newly elected Iowa governor called particular attention to the role of the Christian in preventing corruption at the polls and in securing "equality of rights of man."

Rights of Ministers

Erbe, who is a member of the Lutheran Church, said that "we Lutherans have a special duty to be concerned with the rights of minority groups, for we well remember that Martin Luther in his day was a member of a minority group."

Erbe [illegible] problems involving the voting rights of tenant Negro farmers in Tennessee and school integration in New Orleans, and he referred to the New Orleans minister "who stood alone in the face of the mob" as a "man of the highest moral convictions. There is a true Christian."



GOV. ERBE

Governor Erbe further stated that such problems affect American foreign policy, especially in the "uncommitted" countries. "To turn our backs on the rights of the Negro voter plays directly into the hands of Communism," asserted Erbe.

The Iowa Governor also summarized his own philosophy of the role of the Christian in government and concluded with a quotation attributed to Rousseau that "Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."

Young Negro Hasn't 'Learned This Fear'

Atlanta — It is regrettable that in these difficult times, when our country is striving to tell the people of Asia and Africa that we desire to be their friend, the Southern reactionaries refuse to permit the Negro to enjoy rights guaranteed him by our Constitution.

It is sad when young Negro students are forced to demonstrations in order to obtain full citizenship rights. In an era of guided missiles and nuclear weapons our country cannot explain to Russia the hate mills of American race supremacists.

Because I am a Negro youth, I believe that I share the convictions of my fellow Negro American collegians when we continue to stand up and take the lead against discrimination which our elders have left undone.

The elder Negro of the South learned all his life that he had a particular place in his society and that his white brother had absolute control over him. Today's young Negro has never had a chance to learn this fear. We have been raised in larger towns and cities, we have traveled more and we have had more contact with the world. We Negro youth have been so well educated that we cannot adjust to a Southern way of life that is wrong.

EDWARD B. KING JR.

Grant Cites Jurisdictions In Racial Row

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, said yesterday it can't very well change plans for the Fourth National Assembly April 11-12 in Charleston, S. C., because of a controversy over race segregation practices there.

Asked for comment on a suggestion by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) that the Assembly should be shifted on grounds that Charleston denies equal hospitality to Negroes, Grant said:

"We were officially invited to hold the Assembly in Charleston and we accepted the invitation.

"It was recommended by the Commission's executive committee and approved by the entire commission. We can't very well change our plans. It is completely out of our jurisdiction. We have no jurisdiction over what Charleston does, nor over the New Jersey State Commission and what they do."

Case had informed Grant by telegram that the New Jersey Commission was withdrawing from planned participation in the Charleston meeting. He said one member of the New Jersey Commission is a Negro.

Grant said he endorsed an earlier statement by a Commission spokesman that the duties of the Commission are to plan and coordinate the Civil War centennial observances, and that it has no jurisdiction in racial matters.

Even Lincoln Was Moderate, Bishop Says

Negro Should Tell World He's Just Begun to Fight

DURHAM, N. C.—Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, third district, AME Zion Church told an overflow audience at the Emancipation Celebration, here that these are perilous times and the Negro should let the world know that he had just begun to fight.

The militant prelate began by telling the audience that he did not want to take anything from Abraham Lincoln, but his proclamation was issued in Sept. 1862, and was not effective until Jan. 1, 1863. "This was a sign of moderation and we can gleam from this delay that even the great emancipator had a tendency to drag his feet on the race issue," he said.

THE BISHOP pictured the young demonstrators of 1960 as having caught the spirit of older people who began to sit in as early as 1932 in Buffalo, N. Y., and 1943 in Washington. He countered, "The results obtained by the Negro students in 1960 are the national fruition of freedom.

He charged that the 150 laws, passed by the several state legislatures against integration should serve as stinulating impulses for a harder fight toward achieving first class citizenship. He spelled out the fact that all of the hate that evolved from the White Citizens Councils, The Ku Klux Klan and the Southern gentlemen should make us move forward with full speed.

He took a crack at President-elect Kennedy's filling his top spots with Southern bigots. He pointed to the appointment of Governor Hodges as a direct affront to freedom loving people of the world, due to the governor's moderate stand on integration. He termed it a sell out by Kennedy for having carried North Carolina. He also referred to Congressman Dawson's refusal to accept the post of Postmaster General. He warned America and the world that unless our government straightened itself up that the orders for peace or war would not come from Washington, but from the nations of the United States of Africa, where the prophecy of the Bible was fast fulfilling, "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand."

Dr. Dunbar Says

Many Southerners Welcome Bias End

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Many Southerners will welcome new and strong steps toward erasure of discrimination and inequalities between the races on the part of President Kennedy, the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club was told Wednesday.

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, of the Southern Regional Council, speaking on "Civil Rights and Federal Executives," said he has found that many of his white neighbors who want and end to "the old problem" of race that keeps hanging around the neck of the South "like an albatross."

Noting that the new President and congressional leaders had been quoted as saying that no new Civil Rights legislation would be sought at the start of Congress and that Mr. Kennedy would act through executive order. Dr. Dunbar has made a study dealing with the power inherent in the Presidency in this respect. He touched on phases of this report which will be made public this weekend.

Dr. Dunbar pointed out that the President speaks and sets the moral tone for the nation, that what he does and says will determine a great deal what happens to the country, despite the fact that he must reckon and struggle with the legislative and judicial branches. More than anyone else, the speaker said, the President can hold highest the national purpose, standing for liberty, morality, justice, productivity, contend against the disadvantage and poverty of the people, for the ending of discrimination against the races in jobs, housing, etc.

The President can do these things, Dr. Dunbar said, because the fight against Civil Rights discrimination in schools is more than just discrimination against individuals or a race of people; it means that an entire segment of the nation is suffering or being held back because of bias. The same principle applies to voting, the national guard, jobs, housing and other areas where all the people share and participate in the democracy.

It was Dr. Dunbar's opinion that there need be new approaches to the national government to rid it of job discrimination, one of these being continuous review of job applications and positive responsibility and more realistic non-discriminatory contractural compliance by contractors.

Struggle of Black Races Seen as Major World Issue

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The quest for first-class citizenship on the part of the black peoples of the world was singued out as a "struggle that is going to claim the attention of every human being on the face of the earth."

This statement was made by Roswell O'Neil Sutton, national president of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., at the organization's 46th anniversary conclave.

Phi Beta Sigma is one of the leading Negro fraternal groups in the U. S., and its membership is composed of Negro business and professional men. Founded in 1914 at Howard university, Washington, D. C., it numbers among its illustrious members such men as the late Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia; President Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghona; and Governor-General Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria.

Speaking on the conclave theme of "Reassessing Our Role of Leadership for Culture and Service." Sutton, who hails from Atlanta, Ga., posed two questions:

"How can we as Americans come to the United Nations, sit down at the table in an effort to negotiate a lasting peace, talk about freedom versus slavery, democracy versus communism, the free world versus those who would enslave men? How could we sit down and talk to Africans about peace when we know that while they can go any place in New York City and perhaps some other places above the Mason-Dixon Line (the imaginary line separating the northern states from th southern states) as equal men and be denied the privilege of such rights in any southern city?"

Noting that there's a constant war going on between capitalism and democracy on one hand and communism, socialism and European imperialism on the other, Sutton emphasized that "each of us has a definite and dedicated responsibility--to ourselves and our fellowmen—to use all of the energy, influence, time and money that we can command to insure that democracy wins; that the free world people can come together and resolve their differences to the end that we will have one world."

Rules to Integrate Bus Transportation Urged Before I.C.C.

By LLOYD GARRISON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The Justice Department pressed the Interstate Commerce Commission today to adopt Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's recommendations for ending segregation in interstate bus travel.

St. John Barrett, a Justice Department lawyer, told the Commissioners that "there is nothing to deprive you of taking action to halt discrimination in this field."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People backed the Attorney General's plan, as did the Southern Christian Leadership Council, headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

But spokesmen for major bus companies opposed the recommendations as "extending beyond the commission's authority." They also feared "a serious loss of business" if the proposed rules were adopted.

A brief submitted by Mississippi's Attorney General, Joe T. Patterson, labeled the plan "an unwarranted intrusion" in the affairs of his state.

In all, thirteen witnesses testified in hearings held at the commission building on the Attorney General's recommendations. The seven-step proposals were filed in June, shortly after violence erupted over attempts by Freedom Riders to integrate Southern bus terminals.

Mr. Kennedy's suggestions would eliminate segregation in rest rooms, eating places, waiting rooms and at ticket counters in terminals serving interstate travelers.

In addition, all interstate buses would be required to display a sign declaring that "seating on this vehicle is without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

Today, Mr. Barrett said the Justice Department was willing to soften Point Three of the proposal, which has been severely criticized by Southern-ers.

As originally worded, this would have given the commission jurisdiction over such facilities as a restaurant near a but station, but not actually a part of it.

Mr. Barrett changed the wording to specify only those facilities actually used as "a regular part" of interstate transportation.

The commissioners expressed concern over whether they had the authority to take measures that would run directly counter to local state segrgation laws.

'Intrastate' Segregation

At present, many Southern bus stations are separating the races with signs saying "For Intrastate White" and "For Intrastate Colored." No special facilities are provided for out-of-state travelers.

Mr. Barrett called this practice "a subterfuge and a device."

"Regardless of what the signs say, they obviously discriminate against interstate passengers," he asserted.

In effect, the Kennedy ruling would eliminate all separate facilities, regardless of whether a Negro passenger happened to be bound for a local destination within the state.

Under questioning from Commissioner Howard C. Freas, Mr. Barrett said "it's unavoidable that these rules effecting interstate bus carriers will affect intrastate travelers, too."

Nevertheless, he stressed that the commission had "clear jurisdiction" to adopt these steps.

Carl Rachlin, counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality, which has organized the Freedom Rides, called on the commission to "apply a little moral force."

Mr. Rachlin said he had just come from defending a hundred-odd freedom riders now on trial in Jackson, Miss.

"The people of Jackson are wonderful, decent people," he said. "You must help them get rid of a tradition which is morally wrong, even though they oppose change at the moment."

He suggested that the comfission threaten to cancel interstate bus service to communities that persisted in maintaining segregated terminals.

Speaking for the National Association of Bus Owners, to which leading carriers belong, Frederick C. Hill maintained that the proposals, if adopted, would exceed the commission's authority.

Objects to Provision

He particularly objected a provision making the owners responsible for reporting any infractions. "We can't possibly police every bus and every terminal," he said.

Mississippi's Attorney General hinted that if the proposed rules went into effect, that the state might erect signs advertising "that both races are free to continue to enjoy the privilege of voluntary and self-imposed separation if they so desire, a right which is constitutionally theirs.

The implication was that Negroes who used white facilities would be arrested on grounds of breach of the peace, which are the charges that have been applied to Freedom Riders.

Others endorsing the proposals included Representative William Fitts Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan; James Lawson, Freedom Ride Coordinating Committee, and Wyatt T. ern Christian Leadership Council.

In La. a student is a vagrant

SHREVEPORT, La. — Louisiana is following the example of Mississippi by declaring war on young colored people as the state battles against democratic living.

Last week, officials here arrested 16 persons ranging from 17 to 22 years of age, held them in jail for four days, then charged six of them with vagrancy and loitering and held them two more days. The six are free on bond of $605 each pending arraignment early this week.

The officers arrested the young people as they left St. Mary's Baptist Church last Monday night following a civic action meeting.

Police said at first they were holding the youngsters for investigation of the bombing of St. Rest Baptist Church the week before. This bombing occurred as the local CORE unit sponsored a banquet at the church.

Two white persons were seen leaving the church area in an automobile after they tossed dynamite at the church. The explosion caused extensive damage but injured no one.

When police arrived, they were given the license number of a car believed to be involved. No white person has been arrested in connection with the bombing.

* * *

IN ARRESTING the 16 young colored persons, Police Chief Harvey D. Tealley said: "I received information that the bombing of the church was an inside job by members of the organization (CORE) seeking publicity."

On this "information," he held the 16 youngsters in jail. They were not allowed to call their parents or anyone else.

A spokesman at CORE headquarters said: "When parents inquired of the police over the telephone, they were told that the group had had not been arrested and were not at the police station. However, when white persons inquired, they were told of the arrest.

"Later that evening, CORE field secretaary B. Elton Cox, the parent of one of the youths, and three ministers went to police headquarters. They were not permitted to see the CORE members and were told to leave headquarters immediately or be arrested themselves."

After two days, the ten girls in the group were freed and the six men and boys were charged with vagrancy. The police did not say how they dropped the "investigation" charge and filed the "vagrancy" charge.

This question was especially pressing because most of the "vagrants" are high school and college students being supported by their parents.

* * *

CHARGED BY POLICE are: David J. Dennis, CORE regional representative; Levert Taylor, local CORE chairman; Reginald Nichols Amos Cage, Joseph Russell and Jo Benny Jernagan.

Freed after being held in jail incommunicado for two days are: Misses Martha Howard, Eddie Reliford, Marie McGinnie, Delores McGinnie, Brenda Jackson, Rosie Lowe, Mary E. Bell, Ernestine Brooks and two others.

The men were held in jail until Friday before bond was set at $605 each.

The meeting the youngsters attended just before their arrest was called to evaluate the success of a boycott against "Negro Day" at the Louisiana State Fair.

The youngsters were protesting the practice of having a special jimcrow day for colored patrons with the rest of fair week taken over by whites.

The boycott was well over 80 per cent effective. Only a handful of colored persons showed up. This boycott followed the pattern of a similar one the week before in Jackson, Miss. When a boycott was staged against a jimcrow fair day. Mississippi police arrested several demonstrators.

Far from being shattered by their experience of open warfare with Louisiana, the Shreveport youngsters were eying the possibility of a statewide Freedom Ride early in November.

* * *

EVIDENCE THAT Louisisaries came Friday when the Justice Department filed a civil rights suit demanding that discriminatory voter registration in Madison Parish be halted.

In the suit which names the State of Louisiana and Miss Katherine Ward, registrar, that Justice Department says that in 36 years, not one of the parish's 5,181 colored citizens has registered to vote.

The state kept colored persons from voting by requiring each registrant to be "identified" by two voters. Since only white persons are now registered, it is impossible for colored prospective registrants to fulfill this requirement.

U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said that the suit was filed only after local authorities refused to cooperate.

"We have brought this action only after we were unable to achieve guarantees of the right to vote for all citizens in Madison Parish."

This is the 21st voting rights suit filed by the Justice Department.

Thompson Clarke, parish district attorney, said the federal government is trying to "smother Louisiana with such court proceedings finally reaching a point where proper defense will be impossible."

* * *

IN GREENVILLE, S.C., the city is being sued as the result of the arrest of 12 colored youths at the Cleveland Park skating rink.

Judge C. C. Wyche of the U.S. Western District Court, said he is postponing the case until a similar one is decided. He then asked Donald Sampson, attorney for the youngsters, "Is that agreeable with you?"

When Mr. Sampson attempted to explain why it was not agreeable, the judge interrupted:

"Well, that's the decision of the court whether it's agreeable with you or not."

The other case referred to is in the Eastern Division and may go to a three-judge appeals court. It concerns arrests of colored persons at a state park.

* * *

IN CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Edward Opton, a white student at Duke University, was found guilty of trespass because he sought service in the "colored" section of the local bus station.

Floyd McKissick, his attorney, said that Opton's Constitutional rights were violated because he was arrested under a state law which is in violation of federal law.

He is appealing the case to the Orange Superior Court and has posted $100 bond.

Complainant in the case is Leo Eliadis, grill proprietor who ordered Opton to leave. Eliadis hired his own attorney to help with the prosecution.

Citing Mr. Eliadis, Mr. McKissick said: "In the last analysis, the only reason we are here in court is because one man is prejudiced."

"I 'Passed' As Indian Down Mexico Way..."

Journal and Guide

1.20

By ISAAC JONES

MEXICO CITY — (ANP)— There is no racial prejudice in sunny Mexico — south of the border.

It is an honor to be a Negro in Mexico, but by a joking incident on the part of our private guide,, my wife and I found ourselves passing as North American Indians, on several occasions while traveling through Mexico in our guide's car.

Oct 8-11-61

WE WERE not ashamed of our race, and it filled our hearts with joy to tell our friends south of the border that we were American Negroes. Just the same, we found ourselves passing.

Norfolk Va.

It all started one sizzling day in an Indian village, half way between Mexico City and Veracruz, when our guide's car developed engine trouble, as we were motoring along through the towering mountains, admiring the beauty below, which spread from the mountain side down into the green valleys, which were located at the bottom of the mountain.

THE GUIDE pulled over on the side of the broad highway, and parked his car. He examined the motor and soon discovered it needed the touch of the hands of a skillful mechanic.

In the background, we saw an old Indian man walking slowly behind a small gray burro, which was loaded down with some type of wood.

The guide greeted the old Indian with a broad smile. He extended his big broad hands, and spoke in Spanish. The only word of the conversation between the two that I could understand, was senor.

THE OLD Indian man pointed to the valley below. He and the guide spoke in Spanish again — there was another handshake, the Indian made a queer sound with his mouth and waved his long dark hands and the burro moved slowly away.

Our guide told us to get back into his car. After stepping on the starter several times, we moved off slowly. The guide then explained to us that the Indian man had informed him a first class garage was available in the next Indian town, which was about a half-mile away.

WHEN WE arrived we noticed all eyes were on us. We didn't think much about it because that had been the same picture throughout Mexico.

Finally a big dark Indian and a small Indian woman walked over and greeted our guide, while two mechanics were checking the car for the trouble spot.

The Indian couple spoke in Spanish. My wife, who understands some Spanish, turned and advised me they were asking about us.

Then the incident which caused our "passing' happened.

OUR GUIDE pointed to us and continued in Spanish. The Indian man and woman smiled. They continued to ask questions in Spanish, and finally they walked away.

Our guide informed us that the Indians wanted to know, "Why did we talk so funny? How could he understand us, and what race were we?'

The guide told them we were North American Indians, from Detroit, Michigan — the city in the United States where cars are made.

THE GUIDE said the Indians informed him they had never heard or seen any North American Indians. The guide said he told them that because he thought they would understand better. Then the guide added: "I knew these Indians have never heard or seen American Negroes or Colored folks, and they would never understand what I was talking about.'

About a half-hour later, we heard weird music coming down from the mountains, and saw a small army of Indian men, women and children, marching into the Indian town, not to sell their wares, or shop at the markets, but to see the North American Indians.

MY WIFE and I were seated under a big umbrella, hiding from the Mexican tropical sun, when the marchers arrived.

An old Indian man spoke in Spanish to our guide. He told him the mission of the group.

A big broad smile broke across the guide's face. He turned to us.

MR. AND MRS. JONES by becoming North Americans Indians, you have made a hit with the whole town, and the citizens around here have turned out to greet you."

The guide asked us to stand. He said the Indians wanted to present us with gifts, and greet us with handshakes, which indicated friendship.

We stood and shook hands with more than 150 men, women and Indian children, who had come to see another type of Indian — the North American kind.

OUR GIFTS from the Indians, which included fruits of many kinds, beads, necklaces, etc., were too numerous to place in the guide's car. We selected our choice and donated the remainder to the auto mechanics, after the marching Indians had departed for their respective huts on the mountain sides.

Soon the car had been repaired and we resumed our motor trip to Veracruz, with fond memories of a friendly group of Indians, with the trunk and back of the guide's car filled with gifts — all because of our "passing" south of the border — not because of racial prejudice —but merely because of an incident created by our guide,

I SHALL never forget the fun we had "passing" in Mexico.

Negroes Press Race Campaign

Washington D.C.

Quiet pressure in the schools and courts and in public statements by Negro leaders and their supporters continued to be evident last week as the struggle against segregation settled down to repetition of established patterns.

Requests for peaceful, dignified compliance with desegregation orders came from the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Miami, Fla., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged Negro parents to seek this week to have their children transferred to white schools.

In Washington, representatives of 27 Protestant and Orthodox denominations urged Federal legislation to end racial or religious discrimination which might be present in the immigration laws.

The Department of Justice picked Dalls County, Ala., where Negroes outnumber whites, to press for its first injunction barring discrimination in voter regstration. It was met by the contention of a local circuit prosecutor to the effect that the County's own investigation had turned up no evidence of discrimination.

And a Richmond, Va., District Court has set the stage for the U. S. Supreme Court to rule whether a school system can abandon public schools to prevent integration. Involved is a suit against Edward County.

In Memphis, Tenn., a Negro is planning an appeal against a Federal judge's decision that desegregation actions already taken by the Memphis Board of Education satisfy legal requirements. The Justice Deprtment plans to intervene to request prompt action.

Tulane University has announced its intention to admit qualified Negroes if it is legally possible in Louisiana. Escambia County, Fla., under court order to end segregation, has ordered preparation of a gradual desegregation plan.

New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has signed a bill outlawing discrimination in the sale or rental of commercial property and some private housing.

On the sit-in scene:

A Montgomery, Ala., circuit judge dismissed disorderly conduct charges against Prof. Richard Nesmith, who participated in an integrated luncheon in March. Similar charges against two white men and seven Negroes arrested while dining together were dismissed when the statute of limitations ran out.

And in Tallahassee, Fla., two white students and a Negro youth started 60-day jail sentences when the U. S. Supreme Court declined to review their sit-in convictions.

Other Actions

In other developments:

The Justice Department began an investigation of reports of discrimination against Negroes seeking to vote in three Mississippi counties, Madison, Walthall and Forrest. The New Orleans FBI office said the Madison County probe was ordered at the request of John Doar, acting assistant U. S. Attorney General for civil rights.

A request by Negroes to use a municipal golf course at Macon, Ga., will be considered by the city council at a meeting Wednesday, Mayor Edgar H. Wilson reported. The course is segregated. However, municipal courses in Atlanta were desegregated several years ago.

'Integration' Gets Precise Definition

N.Y. Herald Tribune New York

Experts Assert It's Not 'Desegregation'

By Robert S. Bird

A distinction in meaning between the words "integration" and "desegregation" has developed to a point now warranting more general usage, "Southern School News" reported yesterday.

Jun. 3-5-61

This non-profit, authoritative periodical which supplies an unbiased news reporting service on all integration, segregation and desegregation developments in the South, goes into the vocabulary question in a searching article in the March issue. It says:

"After making a study of current usage by those who may be regarded as experts in the language of their fields, 'Southern School News' has adopted, for its own use, the following definition of these two key words:

"Desegregation—Change from segregated to bi-racial or multi-racial status, either in practice or principle.

"Integration—Absence of all racial distinctions."

A Further Definition

In an article written by Tom Flake, associate director of Southern Education Reporting Service, the co-operative agency of leading Southern newspapers which publishes "Southern School News," the word distinctions were further amplified by a New York authority.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, of City College of New York, the article said, reported last fall in his presidential address to the Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues that desegregation is "an objective social, legal and political process" while integration is "a subjective psychological and attitudinal process."

Or, bringing his meanings further down to earth, he said that desegregation consists of "social, political, legal, judicial, administrative or community processes" for removal of racial barriers. This "can be and usually is brought about by laws and governmental authority."

Used Interchangeably

Integration, on the other hand, "involves problems of personal choice, personal readiness and personal stability. Its achievement necessarily requires a longer period of time . . . (it) cannot be coerced by law or governmental authority."

The article reports that the distinctions in meaning are "far from universally recognized" and that in legal terminology the two words "often continue to be regarded as synonymous." The press and broadcasting media "for the most part use the words as if there were no difference in their meanings."

"Increasingly, however, persons with professional interest in the aftermath of the (Supreme Court) action are insisting that 'integration' and 'desegregation' should not be interchanged," the article said.

Contrasting the meanings in other terms, the article quoted Dr. H. James Crecraft, a Nashville, Tenn., psychiatrist and member of the American Orthopsychiatric Association's committee on problems of minority groups, as saying:

"On the part of those who favor elimination of racial segregation, it was first believed —somewhat naively, I think — that desegregation would carry integration along with it; that integration would be the almost automatic outgrowth of desegregation.

"But there has been a gradual disillusionment among these people. They now are realizing that desegregation is primarily a legal and physical change of status as to race while integration involves emotional and attitudinal change.

Weight Desegregation's Effect

"With the increase of desegregation in the South, we may actually be farther from integration than we were before. Many Southerners, and other Americans as well, because of the desegregation issue, now have become more conscious of racial differences that had been more or less dormant, and new emotional conflicts have developed."

This authority said that for these reasons "it seems clear that desegregation is the logical choice of words to denote a legal end of segregation" and that "the definitions of integration simply do not apply to what is happening in the Southern schools."

The article also cited the definitions given by Earl J. Johnson, general news editor of the United Press International, who quoted a Tennessee editor as saying that integration "means full union of the races in all fields, physical, intellectual and spiritual . . . desegregation means the removal of restrictions on the movements of the members of the Negro race, especially as citizens in the use of tax-paid facilities."

Other definitions, tending to indicate agreements by various authorities on these more precise usages, were given in the article as follows:

From an editorial in "The State," of Columbia, S. C., last November:

" 'Integration' conveys the meaning of complete mixing or amalgamation of the races. A more appropriate word for the forced acceptance of Negro students by white public schools of the South is 'desegregation'."

From "The Case for the South," by William D. Workman, jr., a leading South Carolina journalist: "The most general and seemingly most acceptable meaning of 'desegregation' is that of a reversal of segregation. Its relationship to the companion word, 'integration' is not too clear, but the latter is at least dignified with a dictionary definition."

Webster's New International Dictionary defines the transitive verb 'integrate' as follows: ". . . To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to round out; to perfect. To unite (parts or elements) so as to form a whole; also to unite (a part or element) with something else, especially something more inclusive. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of."

From Hobart M. Corning, then Superintendent of Schools of Washington, D. C., writing in 1957 in "With All Deliberate Speed," published by Southern Education Reporting Service (Harper & Brothers, 1957): "Desegregation, the mechanical moving of people and things, virtually has been completed (in Washington). But integration, the conversion of the two segments of the schools into a smooth-running single system, still requires the work of all."

From T. B. Maston, in his work, "Segregation and Desegregation; removal of barriers and the elimination of compulsory segregation. This may be accomplished by desegregation. The latter is legal and more or less formal. Integration is voluntary and social. This means that integration is a much slower process than desegregation."

From the 1958 Yearbook of "The Journal of Negro Education," quoting Dr. Preston Valien, former chairman of the department of social sciences at Fisk University:

"If desegregation is defined as the process of bringing Negro and white students into the same schools by the removal of racially restrictive admission barriers, and integration is defined as the participation of Negro and white students in extra-curricular and school related activities, as well as classroom activities, it becomes apparent that we are dealing largely with desegregation and not integration in this Yearbook."

From "Dictionary of New Words," by Mary Reifer: Desegregation is "the abolition of segregation, particularly as it applies to the public school system, pursuant to the Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954. Integration is (1) "a social process which tends to harmonize and unify diverse and conflicting elements," and, as a psychological term, it is (2) "a state of adjustment of the personality in which it is free of all inner conflicts."

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GENERAL

Purists Claim 'Desegregation' Is Better Than 'Integration'

How much desegregation is required before you reach the point of integration?

With reasonable zest and quest, that subject is being debated in literary and journalistic circles today.

Human sensitivities are so phosphorescent these days until books are burned, songs are rewritten, language stifled, television programs abandoned and dictionaries diluted to suit every whim and caprice, so it is fitting, we suppose, that ground rules be established in order that one and all can speak clearly and unafraid without jeopardizing oneself with the taint of prejudice. Discussing ethnic matters even in private conversations these days demands a rigid code of sophistication, without which one becomes a prude per se.

Southern Education Reporting Service, a foundation-funded organization designed to report facts on the South's acceptance or rejection of desegregation and-or integration, has found itself putting the match to its Bunsen burner to boil out any silt of misunderstanding in using the words "desegregation" and "integration." Purity of language is vital in discussing the subject that is the life's work of Southern Education Reporting Service and no one should discourage the service from establishing absolute ground rules on semantics.

Ethnic word purity is not a problem reserved for the factual Southern Education Reporting Service. A recent article by Colm Brogan in the London, England, Daily Telegraph—appearing on this page—graphically describes semantic salve necessary in order to maintain self-dignity across the Atlantic.

Southern School News, monthly publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, recently described efforts among Dixie journalists and language masters on establishing ground rules on the two words mentioned.

"When the United States Supreme Court handed down its 1954 decision in the public school segregation cases, the terms (desegregation and integration) were used interchangeably. They still are, in many instances, but there is a growing insistence that the words, if used precisely, have different meanings," announced Southern School News.

The service has adopted, for its own use, the following definition of these two key words:

"Desegregation—Change from segregated to biracial or multiracial status, either in practice or in principle."

"Integration—Absence of all racial distinctions."

While pointing out that regardless of their newly adopted definitions, the meaning is far from universally recognized. In legal terminology, "integration" and "desegregation" often continue to be regarded as synonymous. Likewise with the press and public officials of the South, the service points out.

What do the word experts say? Southern School News research gives a few illustrations.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark of City College of New York told the Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues that desegregation is "an objective social, legal and political process" while integration is "a subjective, psychological and attitudinal process."

The following commentary came in 1957 from "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation," a publication of the Committee on Social Issues of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry:

"School desegregation as a behavioral change may in the long run lead to attitude changes which can be called integration, that is, to a much greater degree of social interaction between the races. If and when there is a shift in the direction of integration, this would show itself as a shift toward greater mutuality and breadth of shared experience between whites and Negroes in their total relationship."

General News Editor Earl J. Johnson of United Press International recently made a statement without comment to executives of client newspapers:

"A Tennessee editor writes that, strictly speaking, integration 'means full union of the races in all fields, physical, intellectual and spiritual.' Desegregation 'means the removal of restrictions on the movements of the members of the Negro race, especially as citizens in the use of tax-paid (or public) facilities."

Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville, Ga., Daily Times, wrote in a booklet published by the Southern Regional Council that he considered the word "integration" as it is used pertaining to the Supreme Court decision to be "erroneous and inaccurate."

Mr. Meyer contends the court did not order 'integration' or hardly even 'desegregation,' which also implies a positive program rather than a mere change in assignment rules. Mr. Meyer suggests that people called "moderates" tend to use "desegregation" over "integration" "because it sounds, somehow, less aggressive."

W. D. Workman, a South Carolina journalist and columnist for the Jackson Daily News, points out "desegregation" as a reversal of segregation and its relationship to the companion word, "integration", is none too clear for "integration" is found in Webster's New International Dictionary and "desegregation" isn't.

Other interesting research on this subject was discussed by Southern School News article and the end to the dispute is probably not yet in sight.

Usage in our own newspaper is governed more by two factors than leaning on technicalities, however that doesn't mean we want to discourage the purists nor do we lose sight of our ever-continuing search for word accuracy. These two factors: 1. Readers in this area, accustomed to these two words since 1954 and before, consider them essentially synonymous and 2. Our harried headline writers aren't always able to satisfy every individual reader's personal definition of words. General usage prevails.

It has been stated with a degree of humor that a chronic television viewer today might personally consider the word "gentle" synonymous with "laxative." Many other citizens of this area don't remain so tightly glued to the 21-inch escape box and that definition would be exercising too much literary laxity, we feel.

In attempting to tell the reader of some desegregation and-or integration event in 72-point type, both words frequently won't fit the space.

We use "race-mixing" and if the situation is sufficiently self-explanatory we simply use "mixing" or "mix."

Comment on this usage from the purists is invited. Until Webster's unabridged dictionary updates itself to include an iron-clad rule on "desegregation" as opposed to "integration" we're on safe grounds—so long as our readers (without regard to race, creed or color) intelligently understand.

For when you desegregate or integrate you're just plain mixing.

Any arguments?

Race Slurs Called Bar to World Peace

Carl T. Rowan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs, declared that Americans who humiliate African diplomat by subjecting them to racial discrimination "betray their nation."



Rowan

He added that those whose minds are so small that they would humiliate and discriminate against other whose flesh and blood also is of America are equally guilty of treason."

Rowan, former prize-winning reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, spoke before the Washington Urban League at Howard University. It was one of his first public statements since taking his new post.

'Act of Self-Interest'

Rowan argued that abolishment of racial discrimination did not represent an "act of charity or kindness toward minority groups" but rather an "act of self-interest."

A grave danger exists, he said, that Africans and Asians will react to decades of racial humiliation with vigorous racial discrimination against whites. He warned against letting international relations degenerate into racial rivalries.

Rowan also scored proposals that the United Nations use "only Africans in Africa, Asians in Asia or Caucasians in Caucasia."

"This could represent only a tragic concession that we are not men whose capacity to reason lifts us high with hope but are mere animals moved only by distrust and the acid of hate," he said.

"If you ask me what I would like most to see happen in world affairs today, I would not give top priority to a disarmament agreement or a settlement of the Berlin dispute or any such thing," he declared.

"I would give top priority to having it demonstrated that beyond any doubt, a bi-racial or multi-racial society can exist with harmony and mutual respect.

Race Seen as Issue

"I feel that long after conflict between the West and Soviet Communism has faded, we shall still be plagued by this issue of race."

Rowan, who has traveled widely in under-developed lands, said "the great masses of human beings (feel) they no longer can live at peace in a world where they are regarded as less than first-class human beings."

"I see no hope for either racial or international sanity," he said, "when statesmen place all their hopes on a crash program in missiles but see no hope for a crash program in morals."

America's success in achieving a harmonious multi-racial society, he said, will determine "the future of our children and of our children's children."

Only Northwest Is Free Of Incidents Over Race

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Mon. Aug 8, 1960
A 18

The struggle of the Negro for equality in the United States showed itself last week in all of its aspects—victory, violence, defiance of segregation and defiance of integration by a Negro group demanding segregated status. No corner of the Nation except the Northwest was free of incidents which ranged from Albany, N. Y., to Houston, Tex., and Folsom, Calif., to St. Petersburg, Fla.

St. Petersburg became the week's symbol of tumbling of the walls of segregation when city-owned Mound Park Hospital admitted its its first Negro patient. There will be more, as there is room, under a City Council policy decision made several weeks ago.

Lunch counters, a beach and a pool have been desegregated in the past in this Southern community.

Negro and white pickets demanding stronger laws to combat racial discrimination in private housing staged an orderly protest march on the New York State Capitol in Albany. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller told the group of a "concrete bill before us that is going to be passed," to help close loopholes in the state's civil rights laws.

At Folsom Prison in California a race riot led to the ordered segregation of white and Negro prisoners and the transfer of 24 Negro Muslims to another prison.

The fighting started when Negroes sat in a dining area generally used, but not reserved, for white prisoners.

In Mableton, Ga., two Negroes were injured when a house in a mixed residential area was bombed.

In Columbia, S. C., 188 Negroes, one white youth and an official of the NAACP were arrested and charged with breach of the peace following a hymn-singing march on the State House.

Tallahassee, Fla., police broke up a brief sit-in demonstration by Negroes at a white lunch counter.

In Lynchburg, Va., six jailed Negro students conducted a hunger strike in protest against deprivation of their textbooks.

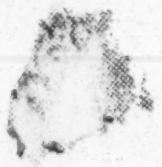
In Atlanta charges of violation of the anti-trespass law were filed against 26 of 80 students arrested last month during sit-in demonstrations.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the case of 14 Negroes sentenced to jail for Birmingham bus integration attempt.

In Sumter, S. C., three Negro students were convicted on breach of the peace charges stemming from anti-segregation demonstrations. They appealed.

In Houston, Tex., the Union Station restaurant was closed in the face of sit-in attempts. Demonstrations also were held in Dallas, Austin and San Antonio.

The Georgia House of Representatives received a resolution urging the State Board of Regents to bar newsmen from university system campuses while integration is under way.



Montgomery Advertiser 9-4A 1961

Bone-Busting Brotherhood

The Congress of Racial Equality is nothing if not publicity conscious. Because of flagging natural interest in the organization's "freedom rides," which were designed to get a few skulls bashed to prove the depravity of the white devil, CORE seems to be losing interest too.

Thus CORE moved to get attention at least on the sports pages by asking Negro players on the San Francisco 49ers football team to refuse to play in their season's opener against the Washington Redskins Sunday. The Redskins, as everyone probably knows by now, does not have any Negro players—or any Indians, for that matter—though the team has promised to try to find a Negro to retain the right to play on federal land.

CORE is not satisfied with that. Although an all-white team is thoroughly integrated when it tangles with a racially mixed one—violently desegregated, you might say—this is not sufficient degree of togetherness for CORE.

Montgomery Ala

The right to be battered and bruised on a mixed squad is hardly one the 14th Amendment could have foreseen. But it's football season and fans get their kicks different ways—some by scientific study of tactics and strategy, others by committing statistics to memory, women by concentrating on fashions which have come to be closely associated with the pageantry, and so on.

If an overriding interest in the racial constituency of the teams is the only thing that will get CORE leaders out in the fresh air, their silly little campaign may yet serve some useful purpose. The impression abides that most of the CORE-types live in dank cellars and musty attics hating the world.

Having finally forced Washington to hire a Negro player—and, it must be admitted, the team needs *something* — CORE's gridiron campaign can aim at higher things: the right of Negro players to make as many points in a game as white players, charges of brutality when a colored player is "shaken up," to use the quaint euphemism of TV announcers when somebody is obviously half-dead down there.

The possibilities are endless.

38a 1961 GENERAL DECEMBER

INTEGRATION FACES A NEW TEST

Events in Mississippi May Hasten Its Acceptance in 'Deep South'

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Violence came this week, as it has come to every deep Southern state facing its first touch of racial integration, to the deepest, most segregationist corner of the South. Efforts to carry out a Federal court order commanding an end to segregation at a bus terminal in McComb, Miss., were met by ugly mobs of white youths who beat five Negro Freedom Riders and three Northern newsmen.

The week's events in Mississippi caused grave concern here. But what happened was really not, on reflection, ground for discouragement among those who believe in the reiterated Supreme Court decisions that racial discrimination offends the Constitution.

At least that is the lesson of history of the many other recent attempts to stave off change in race relations by physical resistance.

Clinton, Tenn., was perhaps the first nationally publicized locus of violent resistance to racial integration. In 1956, two years after the Supreme Court's school decision, the high school in Clinton was ordered by a Federal judge to admit Negro students.

Mobs Formed

Under the leadership of an itinerant preacher of race hatred, John Kasper, mobs formed and the Negro children were forced out of school. It took Federal legal action and the National Guard, sent by Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, to restore order.

The critical legal test came, of course, in Little Rock, Ark., and again over the issue of school segregation. Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas called out the National Guard in 1957 not to repress the mob but to prevent nine little Negro children from attending Central High School in Little Rock.

In succession Governor Faubus withdrew his soldiers, raving rioters took over, Federal troops restored order and a Federal judge called off the desegregation plan. A year later, after much litigation, the Supreme Court settled the battle when it unequivocally held that "the constitutional rights [of Negro children] are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the Governor * * *."



Knox in The Nashville Banner

"Fireman, save me if I start something."

Similar Reactions

In 1960, in Louisiana, a similar drama was played out—with a similar finale. Gov. Jimmie Davis, his legislature and the financial resources of arch-segregationist Leander Perez did all they could to sabotage court-ordered desegregation in New Orleans. There were the same howling mobs, with shrieking women vowing eternal fidelity to racial discrimination. In the end the court orders were obeyed.

The scene moved, in January, 1961, to the University of Georgia. The admission of two Negroes there led to campus riots — and then, on reflection, to acceptance of the inevitability of desegregation by Gov. Ernest Vandiver and the Legislature.

Last spring the issue of segregation in interstate transportation brought violence for the first time. The campaign of Freedom Riders to desegregate bus terminals in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., was met with brutal outbreaks. Federal marshals were dispatched to insure the safety of the riders, and state authorities finally undertook to maintain order.

What is the lesson of those episodes?

There can be no doubt of the over-all moral: Violence does not pay. Local feeling, however strong, cannot overcome the national consensus embroiled in the Supreme Court's opinions. If it comes to a test of physical strength, the Federal Government will intervene and—in the long run—prevail.

Those are important, terribly important truths. They seem, unhappily, to be truths that each deep Southern state has to learn for itself. But perhaps the process of learning, however painful, has its compensations in bringing with it the crucial adjustment to reality.

The experience of violence, in short, has been a kind of catharsis, clarifying the thinking of a community.

Beneficial Results

It has awakened the silent moderates of the areas affected. It has made men who are segregationists by tradition but law-abiding by choice realize the implications of their acquiescence in schemes of resistance. It has demonstrated the ultimate power of the Federal Government. It has persuaded anyone who retains his sanity, however dedicated to segregation, that acceptance of Federal law is only a matter of time—in short, inevitable.

Inevitable. That is the word that former Attorney General William P. Rogers wisely considered the psychological point of no return. Once the Southerner understands that the Negro will inevitably stake out his rights, however long and stubborn the resistance, the end of the battle is not in doubt. It is only a matter of time.

Prime Example

Birmingham is an example. It has been considered one of the most violently segregationist cities of the South. But a few weeks ago, when the Interstate Commerce Commission's rules against bus terminal segregation took effect, a group of conservative business men took a newspaper advertisement cautioning against violence and urging reluctant acceptance of the Federal rule of law.

Of course the situation remains tense in Birmingham—and in McComb. A well-advertised group of Freedom Riders may receive police protection, but it would probably still be a brave, indeed foolhardy, local Negro who sat down at the "white" restaurant in an Alabama or Mississippi bus terminal.

But if the difficulties are grave, at least community leaders have begun to search their own souls. They have seen mob rule, and many have not liked it. They know the Federal Government will not let brute force prevail over constitutional rights, and some have themselves decided that in the choice between an unpopular law and violence, law should prevail.

And that was the decision of the authorities in McComb this week. After the first violence the police moved in to maintain order, and a second group of freedom riders was unmolested. Mayor C. H. Douglas said these most important words:

"The law regarding our bus and railroad terminals is a Federal law. We did not make it at the local level, but it is our purpose to enforce it. We are determined to this end."

Key Decision

Considered in the larger framework of history, that decision in Mississippi is a remarkable one. Most informed observers, if they had been asked as recently as a year or two ago, would have thought a much longer time would pass before Mississippi accepted in even the smallest degree the futility of resistance, the inevitability of desegregation.

The principal reason is the momentum of history, the quickening pace of the Negro striving for equal rights. The young Freedom Riders would have been an unimaginable phenomenon even a few years ago. More remarkable than those agitators from outside the state were the McComb High School students who had the courage this fall to protest in behalf of the right to vote and sit at a lunch counter.

The Justice Department has played its part, too. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and his civil rights chief, Burke Marshall, have made it clear that they are ready to step in when local forces will not preserve law and order.

None of this is to suggest that the millennium of racial peace and integration is at hand in the South. In dozens of counties Negroes are still afraid to vote. Only a lonely few Negro children are going to school with whites in Little Rock, New Orleans and even North Carolina. The climb toward equal opportunity for the Negro in politics, schools, jobs, housing and public accommodations is still painfully slow.

In Mississippi especially one should beware of false optimism. Ending the deep-seated tradition of racial discrimination will be a long and difficult process. But it has begun.

U. Of C. Dean Slaps "Little Black Sambo"

A university dean said here that Hans Brinker of the Silver Skates and Little Black Sambo are out of date and perhaps dangerous.

Dean Lester Asheim of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School said the two old standbys, along with other so-called children's literary classics — give today's children a false, distorted picture of other countries.

In the age of the cold war, Asheim said, this can be dangerous.

He criticized Mary Maples Dodge's "Hans Brinker" as a "stereotyped and unrealistic picture of the Dutch people that show hem in a false ligh."

"It ill prepares children to come to an understanding of other people," he said. "Little Black Sambo" has even more dubious value.

"If the child takes the book as a picture of the African peoples, he could grow up with dangerous preconcetions," Asheim warned.

"When parents select books completely devoid of real life experience for their children, they are not protecting them from life, but are making their children's adjustment to life more difficult," he said.

Asheim also cautioned against picking cute, sweet or overly sentimentalized books for children, Youngsters don't find them any better reading than adults do, he said.

today do not try to write down to their audience; they don't think of children as 'little persons,' but rather as human beings, 8, 9, or 10 years old," Asheim said.

As a guide to selecting children's books for Christmas, Asheim made the following suggestions:

1 Don't necessarily pick books you recall enjoying as a child. They made be out of date.

2 Don't settle for badly-written children's books. Judge them by the literary standards of adult books.

3 When buying a book to read aloud, choose one that you enjoy. Otherwise, you'll sound bored.

4 Look at the illustration, especially in books for younger readers. They are as important as the story.

Scientists Nix 'Gradualism' as Jimcrowism Cure

NEW YORK—Strict law enforcement of desegregation is the best way to achieve integration, a panel of psychiatrists, psychologists and anthropologists concluded here.

Moderation and gradualism were ruled out as methods of gaining integration by the panel, which was taking part in the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, director of the Northside Center for Child Development, said that many people, including President Eisenhower, don't understand the difference between "desegregation" and "integration."

"When the President talks about the 'need for time' and says that we cannot hope to change men's hearts and minds overnight, he demonstrates that he does not understand the difference between desegregation, an objective social, legal and political process, and integration, a subjective, psychological and attitudinal process," Dr. Clark said.

The panel agreed that "you cannot change the hearts and minds of men until you change the nature of their way of living."

Nuns challenged on denial Bible backs segregation

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13—(AP)—The president of Save Our Nation, Inc., a segregationist group, plans to challenge a society of nuns to prove there is no scriptural basis for segregation.

Mrs. J. B. Gaillot Jr. issued the challenge yesterday after the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament said in a half-page ad in The Times-Picayune the claim that the Bible is the basis for segregation "is absolutely and unequivocally false."

She said she would place an ad in the local newspapers challenging the nuns to name scholars who can prove there is no Biblical foundation for segregation.

Save Our Nation relies on the Bible and the tradition of the Catholic Church for its segregationist basis, Mrs. Gaillot said.

Cites Need Of Races To End Bias

NEW YORK — Attitudes toward segregation can never be changed unless concrete steps are taken to desegregate whites and Negroes, two scientists warned today at the opening of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the AAAS.

The AAAS is the largest and most influential group of related scientific organizations in the world.

In a symposium on "Methods of Implementing Desegregation," a psychologist and a psychiatrist both attacked the argument that desegregation can be achieved by education.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College of the City of New York, charged that President Eisenhower "has repeatedly made statements which betray a basic confusion" on this subject.

NO UNDERSTANDING

Dr. Clark said that when the President talks about the "need for time" and that we cannot hope to "change the men's hearts and minds overnight," then he "demonstrates that he does not understand the difference between desegregation — an objective social, legal and political process — and integration — a subjective, psychological and attitudinal process."

Dr. Clark conceded that "integration cannot be coerced by law" and he stated that the achievement of integration requires education. However, he said that psychologists and educators must understand — and educate the public to understand — "that there can be no integration before desegregation."

Dr. Clark pointed out that there is no case on record of integration having been achieved by changes in attitude. On the contrary, he added, the changes in attitude only follow the social changes in the environment.

SUPPORTS VIEW

Supporting Dr. Clark in this view was Dr. Stella Chess, associate clinical professor of Psychiatry at New York Medical College and a practicing psychoanalyst.

Drawing analogies from psychotherapy, Dr. Chess pointed out that an individual's ideas do not change unless his experience is changed so "as to make possible the new appraisal which was previously impossible." She said the ideas of segregationists are not likely to change while segregation continues as a force in their lives.

"In psychiatric practice," she said, "it has been found that fixed attitudes in many cases can only be changed if new sequences of behavior are initiated first. In other words, the change in behavior and life experiences may have to precede the change in attitudes, feelings and concepts if any change is to occur.

"As applied to the desegregation issue, this would mean questioning the validity of the frequently stated justification for delaying or postponing action; namely, the reason that first people's attitudes must be changed. Psychiatric experience would suggest that, if a change in the pattern of desegregation is not first developed, then the fixed prejudices may never change because of their continual reinforcement by the life experience involved in segregation."

In his paper, Dr. Clark made one other point: Integration will benefit both whites and Negroes. He explained:

"Segregated education is inferior and nonadaptive for whites as well as Negro. Put simply, no child can receive a democratic education in a nondemocratic school. A white youngster in a homogeneous, isolate 'hot house' type of school situation is not being prepared for the realities of the contemporary and future world."

A leading psychologist, Dr. Clark's work in this field was cited in the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation.

Sullivan Predicts Integration Order

Says Kennedy Will Mix All U.S.-Aided Agencies

From The Commercial Appeal
Tupelo, Miss., Bureau

TUPELO, Miss., March 9.—President Kennedy will issue an executive order integrating all federally assisted institutions and agencies within a month, Clarksdale attorney Charles Sullivan predicted Thursday at a meeting of North Mississippi liquefied petroleum gas distributors.

Mr. Sullivan said the action will be another step in the political philosophy which gains power from "block" votes of minority groups.

This has been prevalent since the depression of the early 1930s, Mr. Sullivan said. At that time there might have been justification for the measures which set the Government up as the "big daddy," but there is no reason to continue it, he said.

Mr. Sullivan, unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1959, said the trend toward socialism is possible only because the people acquiesce to the system, are apathetic or participate in it.

He said the most recent manifestation of the trend was a billion dollar appropriation for unemployment benefits. Although this action was humanitarian, he said, it does not solve the basic ills and it will cause hardship on taxpayers of the future.

"Someday, someone will have to pay that billion dollars back," he said.

The greater benefits distributed by the Government are leading young people to believe they need not worry about the future; that they need not attempt to provide their own security; that the Government will take care of them when their productive years are past.

U.S. Bias Hurts in Africa, Senators Say

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Three senators who visited Africa last year reported Saturday that "racial discrimination in the United States probably is the most important of all the natural barriers to a better understanding between Africa and this country."

Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho; Gale W. McGee, D-Wyo., and Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, said that despite efforts to explain U.S. progress in this field the problem continues to be serious.

"The central fact remains that even those Africans who understand our problems and respect our efforts, quite naturally cannot help but react emotionally to widely advertised instances of racial intolerance or violence," the senators reported.

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"THIS REACTION is especially intense when an African diplomat or visiting dignitary is affronted," they said. With more and more African diplomats coming to this country "urgent consideration must be given to overcoming this problem," they said.

The senators visited 16 African nations and Spain, accompanied part of the way by Edward (Ted) Kennedy, youngest brother of the President. Church represented the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, McGee the appropriations committee, and Moss the interior committee.

"The dominant over-all impression we received in Africa," they said, "was that the United States faces an uphill struggle to persuade Africans that this country actively sympathizes with their aspirations for independence, that we do not seek their involvement in the cold war, that we want their friendship—and no more."

* * *

THEY SAID American policies toward Africa, "particularly as manifested at the United Nations, have tended to draw down our reservoir of good will and understanding in Africa. This is especially true with respect to our policy positions on Algeria."

Although most of their 52-page report was devoted to Africa, the senators did recommend that Congress stop earmarking more foreign aid funds for Spain than the executive department recommends. They said "those amounts could not be fully justified on economic grounds" and "Congress should call a halt to this practice which contributes a continuing waste of money which we can ill afford."

* * *

THE SENATORS SAID "it is clear to us that the United States and the whole free world face some very troubled and dangerous times ahead in the continent of Africa." This is true partly because "the antagonism felt by Africans toward the European colonial powers will certainly continue to plague Western efforts to assist Africa with its problems."

They also cautioned that Americans must be prepared to "encounter a degree of unjust accusation and abuse which easily could embitter our citizens" as the new African nations emerge with nationalistic feelings. "We as a people must strive . . . to forego the temptation of replying to recrimination in kind," they added.

The senators said they found Africa brimming with "high hopes" for the Kennedy administration, "aroused by the expectation of changed U.S. policies."

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THEY SAID "a failure by the administration to formulate them, and by the American people to support them, could result in the gravest possible injury to our position and influence" in Africa.

As for the Algerian problem, the senators said a settlement of the strife there "is probably the most urgent prerequisite for an improvement in Western relations with Africa. Alternatively, the continued absence of a settlement could be the most dangerous threat to Free World interests on that continent."

And, they said, "the United States long ago should have clearly stated the view that the Algerians had the right to self-determination."

Pope Urges World To Drop All Social, Racial Barriers

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John XXIII, in a message beamed around the world to mark the 30th anniversary of the Vatican radio, entrusted the station anew Sunday with helping in the task of overcoming "the barriers of nationality, of race, of social class."

The 79-year-old head of the Roman Catholic Church used the occasion to give his apostolic blessing to "the whole human family."

It was just 36 years ago Sunday that Vatican radio went on the air, with Pope Pius XI delivering an inaugural message. Guglielmo Marconi, pioneer in the development of radio, assisted the Vatican in setting up the station and introduced the Pope in that first broadcast.

Since then the station has become a powerful voice of the Roman Catholic Church, broadcasting in 29 languages—17 of them spoken in Iron Curtain countries where the Church is suppressed. Despite jamming, the Vatican beams 30 hours of broadcasts a week to Communist states.

Pope John noted the growth of Vatican radio in his message, saying it had provided "this Apostolic See with an effective means and opened new ways for the announcing and the spreading throughout the world of truth and charity."

"The (Vatican) radio waves," the Pope said, "diffuse an invitation to that truth which alone can save man from the danger of succumbing to his natural inclinations by restoring him to his dignity as a son of God.

"These waves also spread forth and amplify an invitation to charity, to overcome in mutual respect the barriers of nationality, of race, of social class, to summon us to the supreme good of union, of mutual collaboration and of harmonious and constructive understanding."

Bus terminal color bar broken in Ala.

MOBILE, Ala. — Desegregation of bus terminal restaurant facilities at Montgomery was announced by the management this week following complaint filed by two Mobilians with regard to an April 30 incident there when they were refused service by an insulting waitress.

The Montgomery restaurant manager, E. B. Patterson, advised the Mobilians, J. L. LeFlore and Ernest L. Koen, that steps had been taken to see that the law (The Boynton Supreme Court Decision) would be respected and that all passengers would be served on an equal basis in the terminal restaurant facilities.

LeFlore and Koen were traveling on interstate tickets from Pascagoula, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., when the waitress almost d r o v e them from the restaurant in the cradle of the Confederacy with a demand that they leave as "We don't serve your kind in here."

• • •

THE TWO civil rights crusaders have been making travel survey trips since mid-February and have succeeded in breaking down segregation in four cities in three states.

They have gone about their potentially dangerous work without fanfare and in a manner that was felt would not cause the terminal restaurants to lose business because of unnecessary newspaper publicity in a city where desegregation had been achieved.

The cities in which they won victories for human dignity are New Orleans, La., Mobile, Pensacola, Fla., and Montgomery.

After being refused service on their first trips in February in the first t w o named cities, they were served in both bus and railroad terminal restaurants in New Orleans on April 23 and in the bus terminal restaurant in Mobile on April 30.

Although police officers tried to find cause to interfere at Pensacola, they were served in that city Saturday, May 6.

OCTOBER
SOUTHERN MAYORS FLY TO BERLIN
BACK FREE BERLIN BUT FAIL TO GIVE NEGROES RIGHTS

Southern Mayors Back Free Berlin But Fail To Give Negroes Rights

The Pittsburgh Courier
Dat. 10-14-61 P. 8
Pittsburgh Pa.

By WILLIAM KENNEDY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The delegation of 23 junketing American mayors who took it upon themselves to fly to Berlin to present the mayor of that beleagured city with a total of 572 telegrammed assurances of support from other U. S. mayors has been forcibly reminded that many of their own cities are far from free.

This timely reminder was contained in a telegram sent to Secretary o. State Dean Rusk by civic leader Frank Hampton, as president of the Duval County Citizens Benefit Corporation here.

NOTING THAT THE mayor's delegation got a State Department briefing as a send-off, Hampton urged that "in the future, no sanction be extended to anyone so ill-qualified as some of these mayors are.

"It is incongruous, to say the least, for Jacksonville's Mayor Haydon Burns, as well as the Mayors of Ft. Worth, Norfolk, Winston-Salem and other Southern cities, where barriers stand between freedom of movement and communication between white and Negro citizens, to go all the way to Berlin to pose at champions of freedom," Hampton's appeal to Secretary Rusk said.

"Such mayors are preaching what they are not practicing," the wire pointed out.

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"FOR THIS DELEGATION to have been headed by Mayor Burns was most inappropriate," Hampton added, "as his role in the race rioting and barring of Negro Jaxons from municipal pools and golf courses had already brought our city universal notoriety."

While in Berlin, Mayor Burns claimed to be speaking for 100,000,000 Americans, but Hampton in his wire to Secretary Rusk said, "I can assure you that as an exponent of freedom, Burns does not have the confidence of Jacksonville's 125,000 Negroes.

"The Kennedy Administration has gone to great pairs to spell out what it is prepared to do in the Berlin situation—that it is ready to go to war, and jeopardize the whole world, to defend our rights in that city," Hampton continued, and then put the question·

■

"BUT WHEN IS IT going to spell out what it is prepared to do to defend the freedom of the Negro Americans in Jacksonville, Jackson, Miss.; Birmingham, Anniston, and other Southern cities, where the tyranny or racism holds sway?

"I do .ot see how our country can ever hope to promote freedom anywhere in the world until all Americans are free," he concluded.

A copy of the Hampton wire was also sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Negroes Plan Move On Movies, Hotels

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

p. 14 Sec. 1 10-8-61

Integration Will Be Asked Here In Near Future, Rev. King Reports

Montgomery Adv.

Negroes plan to open up a new desegregation front in Atlanta and other Southern cities, this time aiming at hotels, motels and theaters, according to Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Negro integration leader, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Saturday that hotel, motel and theater owners here will be contacted in the near future and asked to desegregate their facilities.

If this fails, Dr. King said, the Negroes will resort to "non violent direct action," just as they did in their assault on lunch-counter segregation.

* * *

HE SAID the effort in Atlanta will be jointly conducted by the SCLC, the NAACP and the Student Committee on Appeal for Human Rights.

"The project already has been discussed, and we definitely have in mind to approach hotel, motel and theater owners and open negotiations within a very short period," Dr. King said.

"We feel that if Atlanta is to remain the leader in the South in the area of race relations, and if we are to have conventions in our city, we have to have integrated hotel situations, and we feel it should be done immediately," he added.

* * *

NEGRO INTEGRATION leaders discussed the new plans at the recent annual meeting of the SCLC at Nashville, Tenn. Affiliate chapters of the organization throughout the South were urged to return to their communities and seek to desegregate the facili-

"We feel that the first step should be negotiation," Dr. King said, but if negotiations break down, we advised non-violent direct action."

Dr. King also said Negro voter registration will continue to be stressed by the SCLC and similar organizations.

38a 1961

GENERAL

The Vision Others Get Of The South

IN *THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Review*, Sept. 17, Ralph McGill—often selected by national reviews for judgment on Southern commentaries—examines another book on Dixie.

This one is "The Emerging South," by a Kentucky professor. After reading it, many a Deep Southerner probably would find it full of truth and debatable opinion, about in equal proportions.

In review McGill states:

"The truth is the majority of the Southern people are not as stubbornly prejudiced as they have been made to appear. History will surely deal severely with their political leaders when it examines their deceit of their own people. The senators and congressmen, the governors, mayors and state legislative leaders who encouraged their people to defiance of law, who told them the Supreme Court had acted illegally in the school desegregation decision, and that their government was simply trying to 'ram something down their throats,' have not yet been judged—but in God's good time they will be."

TERMS USED, strong insinuation, easy summation of political stands, out of hand dismissal of question of the Supreme Court's '54 ruling— and a pious certainty that retribution is scheduled—all seemingly render the objecting Southerner hapless if not hopeless.

Here is a Southerner widely accepted in other areas as an undisputed voice of the Southern conscience. Utterance thus seeing print is stern. Any who would challenge it would seem, by fact of arising in rebuttal, to have donned the devil's somber cloak.

The South is being offered on McGillian rather than what others consider its own terms. What this spokesman says is "the word."

A MAJORITY of Southerners are not "as stubbornly prejudiced. . . ." What is prejudice? A strong belief that mixture of races in schools, pools, dining rooms will not now, at the least, work to advantage of either, a belief that it would provoke trouble, make for uneasiness, bring an "acceptance" on the part of neither of the races?

That certainly appears to be contemporary Southern opinion.

But more—is that not really the prevalent public opinion elsewhere? Suppose his words were amended to read that "a majority of U. S. white citizens is not as stubbornly prejudiced as they have been made to appear?" Deliberate segregation in a dozen Northern centers comes to mind. These are exceptions?

The Atlanta publisher and until lately editor, still a columnist, has seemed to "buy," if he has not plainly bought, an isolation of the South in this racial matter. Yet growing, significant evidence is that attitudes toward race, "prejudice," if you will, are not nearly so isolated. This is no secret to Mr. McGill. It is a reasonable assumption that he would admit it. It is not "deceit" in the South; the "deceit" is plain elsewhere.

Yet the weight, once more, is found largely on the Southern shoulder, as he offers the picture.

As to politicians—it cannot in honesty be denied that there are those who have used race for personal gain. But a blanket indictment makes it appear virtually all have so fallen.

Mr. McGill, this newspaper feels certain, would express great respect for a Lister Hill or a John Sparkman. He might say that they have *not* misled their people or used the race issue. But the record is plain enough that, though they have not spoken as much as others on the matter, in critical vote their positions are undeniably in defense of the common Southern view that integration is not workable.

If Mr. McGill would say that such as a Hill or Sparkman vote such-and-such a way only because "they have to," then he would be maligning their integrity.

AS FOR THE high court edict, it is no shame to battle judicial ruling to the limit. Even after the Supreme Court has spoken, challenge repetitively is in order and in good faith. But this New York-expressed opinion would have Southerners refrain from such challenge. Yet, if Divine Judgment is predicted, a Southerner might forecast judicial miasma. The '54 ruling, while law in the sense that the high court's rule is static until reversed, long will be subject to further interpretation, ever by that body, as to scope of such ruling

In time the matter of school districting—coming most rapidly to the fore not in the South but in the North—will make this apparent; so may the ultimate issue, "how many integrated Negroes make a desegregated school system?"

THE SOUTH doubtless is hypersensitive. But it is such as this which makes it so. It is understandable. This is a point obviously ignored by reformers.

The honest Southerner does not put on the devil's robe: it is put on him.

'DESEGREGATION' AND 'INTEGRATION' DIFFER

A definite distinction is developing in the meanings of the words "integration" and "desegregation," according to the Southern Education Reporting Service.

The two words are still used interchangeably as often as not, but, says SERS, 'there is a growing insistence that the words, if used precisely, have different meanings."

SERS offers these definitions:

Desegregation—a change from segregated status to biracial or multiracial status, either in practice or principle.

Integration—the absence of all racial distinctions.

The report said that news media continue to use the words "as if there were no difference in their meanings," and "public officials . . . particularly in the Deep South, are prone to speak of 'integration' whenever they discuss effects of the Supreme Court decision."

Dr. Kenneth Clark, a New York psychologist whose segregation reports were cited by the Supreme Court in its 1954 decision, maintains that:

Desegregation consists of "social, political, legal, judicial, administrative or community proc-es" for removal of racial bar-. He adds: "It can be and usually is brought about by laws and governmental authority."

Integration "involves problems of personal choice, personal readiness and personal stability. Its achievement necessarily requires a longer period of time. . . . It cannot be coerced by law or governmental authority."

Dr. Clark said he believes there is a need for psychologists "to help the public and its leaders to understand the difference between desegregation and integration."

Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Daily Times and chairman of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, told SERS that the repeated use of the term "integration" in the racial sense may be driving it out of the English language as it applies otherwise.

He commented that the Georgia poultry industry, with its companies extending into various levels of production from growing chickens to processing them, admitted with "some hesitation" that such a process in industrial terminology is called "vertical integration."

RIGHTS LAG CITED BY U.S. AIDE IN U.N.

Most Countries Recognize Shortcomings, Mrs. Tree Says in First Speech

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 1—Mrs. Marietta P. Tree declared today that much more remains to be done to achieve human rights for all.

Mrs. Tree spoke here a few hours after she was sworn in as the new United States representative to the Human Rights Commission, a post first held by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The newcomer has been active in New York programs to promote interracial harmony, eliminate discrimination in housing and improve interfaith relations. Her brief opening remarks in the commission were made during a routine consideration of periodic reports from member states on what they are doing to promote human rights.

Most countries recognize that fundamental freedoms have not been fully achieved, Mrs. Tree told the eighteen-nation commission. The submission of reports to the United Nations compels Governments to take stock and serves to stimulate them to greater efforts, she said.

Policy Review Expected

In United Nations circles, it is expected that the Kennedy Administration will soon review United States policy on the proposed covenants on human rights and other international pacts drafted here.

The United Nations has been laboring since 1954 on the texts of the human rights documents—one setting out political and civil rights to be accorded citizens and the other dealing with economic and social rights.

In addition, the United Nations has completed a genocide convention that seeks to outlaw as an international crime mass killings for racial, political or religious motives. Other pacts have dealt with the elimination of slavery and forced labor and the promotion of the political rights of women.

During the Eisenhower Administration, the United States adopted a stand-off policy toward virtually all of the treaty writing undertakings. This, it was said, was decided upon by the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during a period when some extreme conservatives in the Senate were contending that acceptance of the pacts by Washington would undercut the authority of the United States Constitution.

A policy review would not mean that Washington necessarily would decide to accept any of the pacts—only that each would be judged individually on its merits.

However, this would be regarded here as a significant change from the old policy of opposing ratification of the pacts en masse. Many nongovernmental organizations are known to favor such a new approach.

As they see it, this would eliminate a major source of embarrassment and concern for the United States, which has found it difficult to explain its position to the smaller states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Communist countries have been quick to exploit the United States' reluctant attitude and to present it as proof that Washington is not really interested in correcting labor abuses, racial inequalities and similar evils dealt with by the treaties.

The position on the genocide pact has been particularly touchy because the United States signed but did not ratify the treaty, which was approved by the General Assembly in 1948. More than sixty states have accepted the pact.

RABBI URGES AID ON LIBERAL CAUSE

Organized Religion Asked to Act to End Bias—Passivity of Clergymen Is Scored

The Rev. Dr. David J. Seligson urged yesterday that organized religions take the initiative, in advancing liberal causes to assure equality of opportunity.

In his sermon at Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, Dr. Seligson deplored the "passivity" of many clergymen on social issues and the fact that "most liberals today seem to be non-theistic humanists, ethical culturists and homespun philosophers who deny the necessity of theistic belief for morality."

He declared: "The time has come for the church and synagogue to reassume its role as the conscience of the state, a role it has been too long ignoring."

Dr. Seligson noted that organized religion frequently had been attacked as a "handmaiden" of bigotry, social injustice and reaction. This criticism is partly justified, he said, adding:

"There is no doubt that science, for example, has advanced only by rebelling against religion and certainly with little support from it."

Organized religions must strive to prove this reproach no longer justified, he declared. Dr. Seligson said clergymen must solve the question of "how to get from the realm of theology and generalization to social action."

Acknowledging that churchmen must be careful not to advance their moral judgments with authoritarian zeal lest they find themselves championing their own sectarian values at the expense of others, he said:

"Nevertheless, in a democracy that—unlike the syst challenging it—preserves f that men are children of G we must, in contrast to secular moral nelativists, fend the individual in Go name."

*

'Moral Decay' Is Cited

The Rev. Dr. Judah Nadich said yesterday that morality was not a private affair. He cited the recent conviction and sentencing of seven electrical company executives as an example of the "moral decay" that threatened the American way of life.

In his sermon at Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East Eighty-sixth Street, Dr. Nadich asserted that public trust was involved both in Government and business.

Dishonesty is immoral no matter who practices it, he said. "It is doubly reprehensible when a public trust is dishonored."

Dr. Nadich noted that Americans had been shocked in recent years by instances of corruption, graft and bribery in Federal, state and local governments. He said that though public morality had improved in the last fifty years much remained to be done.

Immorality in government represents the greatest danger to the American way of life, he said. Democracy is being threatened not only by enemies from without, but with a more insidious "enemy lurking within—moral decay," he said.

"We must learn to place honor above profit and integrity above success," he said, "and realize that every decision in our public and private lives involves moral considerations."

The Real Sen. Goldwater of GOP:

'Let South Handle the Negro'

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA — Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) virtually filed papers for divorce of the Republican party from the Negro during the GOP "strategy conference" drawing delegates from 12 states here last week.

In revealing the "true" Senator Goldwater in his appeal for Southern segregationists to join the party in the South to protect their traditional social customs, Mr. Goldwater, also, might have removed himself for serious contention as a potential GOP Presidential nominee in 1964.

AS A SENATOR, Goldwater has voted for civil rights, but he said, here last week:

1. That he favored watering down the civil rights plank adopted by the GOP in 1960;

2. That he hoped the party would back away from endorsing any moves to "enforce integration of the public schools" as ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court ruling in 1954, and

3. That "I would not like to see my party (GOP) assume that it is the role of the Federal Government to enforce integration of the schools."

■

GOLDWATER TOLD a press conference that his particular interest in government office. is the especial interest of the South "I would bend every muscle to see that the South has a voice on everything that affects the South."

The Senator from Arizona virtually dominated the two-day workshop, held at the Biltmore Hotel, here, and attended by some 620 Southern whites and Negroes, who heard him say, further:

He would support a Constitutional Amendment, specifying state authority in the field of public education (a similar proposal has been made by Georgia's Senator Herman Talmadge), and

HE DID not think the GOP would get the Negro vote en-bloc in the 1964 elections at any rate, and that as long as such organizations as the John Birch Society, operated within the framework of the Constitution, he was in favor of them.

An estimated fifty Negroes from 12 Southern and border states were delegates to the conference. Political observers this week still were weighing the posible effect of Goldwater's pronouncements.

Theory of the GOP thinkers in the South is that the only way in which they might ever begin to make appreciable headway in the region is to adopt the Dixiecrat, long-time appeal to racialism.

Indian Dancers Finding Little 'Good Will' On 'Good Will' Tour Of US

DURHAM, N. C. — (UPI) — A troupe of Temple dancers, "Good-will Ambassadors" from India, which has encountered racial segregation in a tour of the South, stayed at a motel here and had meals on the Duke university campus, as it made ready to present a program of unique and exotic Hindu Temple dances last week at Duke.

Troupe members said they had not encountered any objectionable segregation practices at Durham, but said earlier incidents at Charlotte, N. C., and Bossier City, La., were "unfortunate" and "embarrassing."

Tour manager Thomas Burrows of New York City said the troupe ate in public restaurants in Dallas, Texas, and "was treated wonderfully."

The troupe performed for President Kennedy in Washington Nov. 9, Burrows said.

"We knew the problem in the south, but we had been assured that this would be taken care of at the places where we were to play," Burrows said.

Mrs. Indrani Rahman, a member of the troupe, said there had been "disturbing incidents" which she said would not have occurred in India.

"We wouldn't insult people if they visited our country, regardless of race," she said.

The troupe cancelled appearances at Centenary college at Shreveport, La., after members were refused service in two restaurants in Bossier City. The management of one restaurant said other customers would object and offered to send meals to their rooms, Burrows said.

In Charlotte on Oct. 4, four members of the troupe were asked to leave a restaurant the morning after a performance at Queens college.

At Charlotte, a restaurant manager told the group, "I don't think I can serve you. They don't look like Indians to me. There's a man sitting over there who says he will leave if they stay," Burrows said.

The incident was later reported to the Indian Embassy in Washington and the State Department has expressed regret over the incident.

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GENERAL

SEPTEMBER
PRAYER PILGRIMAGE-PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN
NEW ORLEANS - DETROIT

EPISCOPAL RIDERS BEGIN TOUR TODAY

P 55M

30 Clerics Fight Segregation in Church's Schools

The New York Times

About thirty Protestant Episcopal clergymen are scheduled to leave New Orleans today on a "Prayer Pilgrimage" designed to point up racially segregated educational institutions operated by the Episcopal Church.

The bus journey will end in Detroit, where the church's triennial general convention opens Sunday. Its itinerary will include secondary schools and colleges in both the North and the South.

Rec'd 9-12-61

The pilgrimage will be conducted by the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, an unofficial organization of the church.

It was learned yesterday that the Right Rev. Charles C. J. Carpenter, Bishop of Alabama, had refused to meet with the bus riders at a scheduled stopover in Birmingham tomorrow.

The Bishop's refusal was in answer to a request from the Rev. John B. Morris, executive director of the society. Mr. Morris wrote to the Bisop Aug. 30 asking that a place and time be set up for a private conference with the Bishop and those of his clergy who might be interested.

A letter to Mr. Morris dated the following day and signed by both Bishop Carpenter and the Right Rev. George M. Murray, Coadjutor Bishop of Alabama, rejected the proposed meeting.

'Not in Sympathy'

The Bishops wrote in part:

"We want right away to tell you that we are not at all in sympathy with the methods and the procedure being followed in your society.

"While you and your group seem to want to cause irritation and disharmony, we are trying ot follow procedures of mediation and understanding.

"Feeling as we do about your methods, and thoroughly disapproving of your plan to bring here a bus filled with your group, we cannot do anything about arranging a meeting for you in Birmingham. You say you would intend this to be a meeting 'strictly on a private basis,' but we see no chance that this could be, in view of your advance notice and publicity.

"Furthermore, we would suggest that you notice certain laws that have very recently been passed in Alabama, which your proposed plan would flagrantly break. The laws we refer to are those recently written which deal with the deliberate creation of disharmony and disturbance by planned and pre-announced moves calculated to cause breach of the peace through the breaking of local laws.

"If you do come here purposely to break the laws of the state of Alabama you can expect no help from us, as we believe the best approach to today's situation is through lawful and orderly processes.

"We are sending a copy of this letter to all the clergy in the Birmingham area so that they may know how we feel about your proposed visit and meeting, but of course they are free to make their own decisions in such matters.

HARRIS AMENDMENT
BACKS SEGREGATION

HARRIS AMENDMENT BACKS SEGREGATION

P, S & Nem. 9-25-61

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Representative Oren Harris has proposed a constitutional amendment that would permit racial segregation "for any lawful purpose as provided by State law."

The Arkansas Democrat said today the measure he introduced yesterday stemmed from Interstate Commerce Commission rules against racial segregation of bus travelers.

The commission's rules, announced Friday and effective Nov. 1, prohibit interstate bus companies from using any terminals whose waiting rooms, restrooms, restaurants or other facilities are segregated on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Harris said his measure reached the whole question of state and local rights, which he haid were being pre-empted by the courts and administrative action.

The measure says that "the right of any number of citizens voluntarily to segregate themselves from others for any lawful purpose as provided by state law shall not be denied."

If approved by Congress, it would have to be ratified by legislatures in thirty - eight states to become effective.

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NOVEMBER

GENERAL

JOURNALIST- CARL T. ROWAN

Negro Only Seeks Equal Opportunity

Journal and Guide

Racists Have Same 'Supremacy' Theme, Says Speaker

Sat. 11-11-61

RICHMOND, Va. — "What these Negro youngsters of yours are asking is equality of opportunity. They are entitled to it by mere virtue of their membership in the human family; they are entitled to it as a fundamental right bestowed by our Constitution. This is a right that no child—Negro or white—has to earn."

So stated Carl T. Rowan, noted journalist and deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs in the U. S. State Department, in an address before the Virginia Teachers Association last week.

Norfolk, Va.

A PORTION of Mr. Rowan's speech was obviously in rebuttal to an earlier talk by James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader, who told the teachers that equality must be "earned" if the Negro race is to achieve equality with the white race.

Mr. Rowan emphasized the fact that "we need most of all to understand the relationship of our struggles to those of the world around us." He stated that the earlier speaker (Mr. Kilpatrick) who asserted that the Negro will have to "win" equality was a speak- who "did not understand the extent to which he and you are a part of the turbulent mainstream of human history today."

"He was saying nothing that the British didn't tell the Indians; nothing that the Dutch didn't tell the Indonesians; nothing that the French didn't tell the Tunisians.

"THE COMMON thread of arrogance running through your speaker's remarks, and those of white men in other lands, is that it is they who have the power, the right, the ability to decide when another people has earned 'equality' or the right to freedom and independence."

Mr. Rowan questioned the earlier speaker's assumption that it is "equality" with an individual which is the goal of Negroes. "Perhaps the truth is," Mr. Rowan said, "is that, unlike the great Virginians who helped to draft and consolidate our Declaration of Independence and our bill of rights, this speaker assumes that 'equality' isn't something an individual can claim."

Mr. Rowan declared that this is civilization's "time of trouble" and that students must understand "that there are common threads that link great groups of humanity."

He stated that "the Colonel Blimp who cannot give up remembrances of the grand colonial empire, the South African whose fanatical attachment to apartheid stems from his assumption that white superiority is a grant from divinity, the Mississippian who moves irrationally to preserve a 'whites only' sign at a depot, even as the walls of Jericho tumble — all these are sucklings at the same trough of despair.

"The rich, powerful white walks out of Washington's Metropolitan Club because its credo is racism, the black South African whose courage merits him the Nobel Peace prize, the young doctor who gives his life to a war on disease in Laos — these are all human beings linked by that same thread of hope that mankind can rise out of the morass of hatred and fear and reveal something nearer the true image of God," Mr. Rowan explained.

U. S. 'Fattens' Jimcrow With Billions

ARTICLE I

(Editor's Note: This series of articles sets forth the details of a report submitted to President Kennedy by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.)

* * *

ON FILE in the White House is a well - documented, 60 - page report which shows the Federal Government to be "a silent, but none-the-less full partner in the perpetuation of discriminatory practices."

The report documents in details how the Government abuses the principle that benefits created by the funds of the people shall be available to all without regard to race, religion or national ancestry.

For example, the budget bureau estimates that this year federal grants-in-aid total $7,454,981,000.

For 1962 the sum is likely to reach $8 billion.

* * *

YET, BUT WITH a few exceptions, there is no federal policy or machinery to assure that these funds are being or will be used in a non - discriminatory manner.

To the contrary, $1,116,800,000 of this sum of 1960 were used under circumstances in 11 southern states which indicate these funds, paid for by all taxpayers alike, were used in a discriminatory manner.

This is true because these states, as a matter of official policy, continue in large measure to require, support or condone racial discrimination in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

These states and the sums they received in federal grants in 1960 are:

Alabama	$104,300,000
Arkansas	60,500,000
Florida	102,500,000
Georgia	116,000,000
Louisiana	141,400,000
Mississippi	71,100,000
North Carolina	99,000,000
South Carolina	45,300,000
Tennessee	86,600,000
Texas	217,700,000
Virginia	72,400,000

* * *

THESE FEDERAL contributions, which do not include grants to individuals and institutions, constitute an important portion of all funds expended by these states.

The ratio ranged from a low of 10 per cent in Florida to a high of 22 per cent in Alabama and Arkansas.

In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court held that racially segregated public schools are inherently unequal.

Today, over seven years later, federal agencies continue to pour millions of dollars into segregated and otherwise discriminatory school systems.

* * *

FEDERAL FUNDS expended under Public Laws 874 and 815 for the fiscal year 1960 in 11 states which continue to operate their schools on an almost competely segregated basis totalled $63,000,000.

From the beginning of this program in 1951 to Sept. 20, 1957, a total of $73,864,960 in federal funds was used to construct 222 school projects in so-called federally inpacted areas.

Schooling for children of military personnel accounts for a substantial portion of such funds.

However, most off - base schools and many of those on-base still are operated on a segregated basis.

* * *

IN SOME INSTANCES, schools built by federal funds on government - owned land have been deeded to local school boards with the result that they become "off-base" and segregated.

Such an example is the Madison Pike Elementary School, adjacent to the Redstone Arsenal. Although the Federal Government spent $583,144 for construction of the school, it is being operated by the Huntsville school board which supplied only $10,000 in equipment.

Last spring the school had an enrollment of 426 white children, but seven children of colored personnel on the base were transported by Army bus to a segregated school.

* * *

FEDERAL GRANTS in fiscal 1960 for vocational education in states which have no desegregated vocational schools include the following:—

Alabama	$1,063,459
Arkansas	780,559
Florida	641,558
Georgia	1,094,212
Louisiana	871,379
Mississippi	961,493
South Carolina	732,732

The school lunch program offers another example of how federal funds are used in Southern states in a racially discriminatory manner.

In fiscal 1960 federal grants for term, 670 of every 1,000 white rural pupils received school lunches as against 57 of every 1,000 colored pupils. In metropolitan area the figures were 832 whites and 161 colored per 1,000.

In fiscal 1960 Federal grants for adult education programs totaled $48,606.903.

* * *

HERE AGAIN the discriminatory racial pattern was found in Southern communities.

The Library Services Act of 1956 authorizes an appropriation of $7,500,000 annually for five years for grants to states.

Part of this money goes to Southern communities which, as a matter of policy, bar colored.

Next week: Housing and Military Affairs)

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ADMINISTRATION STUDIES MOVES ON INTEGRATION

TWO COMMENTS ON SOUTHERN INTRANSIGENCE

The N. Y. Times
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 22-61
P 42

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The Civil Rights Commission's proposal to withhold Federal funds from public colleges that discriminate against Negroes raises sharply the whole question of Presidential action on behalf of Negro rights.

It has been widely speculated that the Kennedy Administration will move at first in the field of civil rights through Executive action rather than Legislative proposals. The reasoning is that such a course will get more done and ruffle Southerners in Congress less.

Presidential Authority

There is, first, his power of political and moral leadership. During recent years the Democrats have criticized President Eisenhower for not speaking out in support of school desegregation. Their argument has been that by television speeches and meetings with Southern leaders President Eisenhower could have reduced Southern intransigence. As a candidate Mr. Kennedy pledged to use this power of persuasion to the fullest if elected.

Second, the President has broad authority to direct the behavior of the Executive Branch in such a way as to fight racial discrimination. He can, for example, encourage hiring of Negroes as Federal employes, insist on non-discrimination by companies holding Government contracts and direct the Attorney General to wage an all-out campaign of litigation.

Third, there is the power stemming from the constitutional command to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The President may interpret this command to mean that he must not let any legislation be administered in an unconstitutional way—for example, let Federal money be used to reinforce segregation as the Civil Rights Commission said it now is being used in higher education.

The compulsions for action by Mr. Kennedy are great. There the promises he made during the campaign, the commitment that all civil rights groups feel. There is the obvious moral compulsion. It hurts to say, as the Civil Rights Commission said, that the Federal Government has been a "silent partner" in the maintenance of "separate and unequal" college and university opportunities for Southern Negroes.



Herblock in The Washington Post

"Pardner, this country isn't big enough for both of us."



Baldy in The Atlanta Constitution

"You boys better go ahead."

The outlook, then, is for early and vigorous steps by the new Administration. Of course it is impossible to forecast precisely what will be done, much less how or when. But the possibility—the vast areas open for executive action—can be indicated by way of examples of what could be done.

In the voting field, the Attorney General is already armed with power to inspect local voting records and sue on behalf of disenfranchised Negroes. Although Harold R. Tyler Jr., the most recent assistant attorney general for civil rights, has breathed new life into the program, the fact remains that relatively few voting cases have been brought since the passage of the civil rights legislation of 1957.

Some persons in the field think the Attorney General should move quickly into every county in the South where no or few Negroes are registered—perhaps fifty or 100 counties. And the President could help by lending his name and influence to a national registration drive among Negroes.

Field for Action

Housing is another significant field for action. It is generally recognized that Federal programs have played a large part since World War II in the creation of all-white neighborhoods. The suburbs, from which Negroes are almost entirely excluded, have been made possible by F. H. A. mortgage loans. The upgrading of neighborhoods through urban renewal in cities may result in removal of low-income Negroes.

Thus there are strong cries for conditioning Federal housing aid on pledges of open occupancy. This was an area in which Mr. Kennedy made a specific campaign pledge—to issue an executive order preventing use of Federal housing programs to the detriment of the Negro.

Employment is a third problem of importance in the racial picture, and one where the President could be effective. The President's Committee on Government Contracts, it is widely felt, has been none too effective in opening jobs to Negroes.

With real support from the President, the committee might impose sanctions on non-cooperative contractors sufficient to change their attitude. To date the military departments have successfully opposed cancelation of any contract because the company discriminates in employment.

But no one should assume that Executive action on civil rights presents no problems. There are difficult questions both of the power to act and of the wisdom of specific proposals.

For example, take the question of the Government's right to bring school desegregation suits. Robert F. Kennedy, the new Attorney General, has been urged by some civil rights experts to take the position that the Government has such power inherently. But Congress has twice rejected a specific proposal to give the Attorney General such authority. Against that history it is questionable whether the courts would sustain a Justice Department suit to desegregate a school.

The important weapon of conditioning Federal aid on non-discrimination by the recipient runs into grave questions of policy. Withholding of funds may create several kinds of difficulties.

Legislation may be endangered in Congress, where the Southerners are powerful. Housing bills, for example, are enacted almost annually, and their managers in the past have been Southerners in both houses of Congress.

Apart from the reaction in Congress, there is the question of what will happen to existing programs. If a mayor has to sign a statement forswearing segregation before his city can receive urban renewal funds, what will happen to urban renewal in the South?

Finally, there is the danger of arousing even more the sensibilities of Southerners who already feel persecuted. There is the obvious risk of creating among Southern members of Congress antagonism not only to civil rights actions but to all the President's program.

Caution Called For

In general, one can conclude that some caution may be wise. Once a step is made, it probably will be impossible to retreat, no matter how much damage turns out to have been done. The Government cannot say "no Federal aid unless you desegregate," and then when the program comes to a stop in the South amend the rule to: "well, we'll give you a little aid."

The school problem is one of special intellectual interest. Since the Supreme Court itself has allowed time for compliance with its decision, and has approved a process of district-by-district, almost pupil-by-pupil litigation, would it be proper, if a school aid bill passes, to withhold funds from an entire state unless it desegregates everywhere promptly? It might be wiser to focus at first on districts that are under court orders to desegregate.

But the need for flexibility is an argument, in general, for action by the Executive rather than Congress. Legislators cannot really make the nice measurements needed, and of course a fight over a Powell amendment on the floor can serve only to damage the chances of any legislation.

Segregation Hurts, Say Lawmakers

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Three senators who visited Africa last year reported Saturday that "racial discrimination in the United States probably is the most important of all the natural barriers to a better understanding between Africa and this country."

Sens. Frank Church, (D., Idaho), Gale W. McGee, (D., Wyo.), and Frank E. Moss, (D., Utah), said that despite efforts to explain U.S. progress in this field the problem continues to be serious.

The central fact remains that even those Africans who understand our problems and respect our efforts, quite natually cannot help but react emotionally to widely advertised instances of racial intolerance or violence," the senators reported.

"This reaction is especially intense when an African diplomat or visiting dignitary is affronted," they said. With more and more African diplomats coming to this country "urgent consideration must be given to overcoming this problem," they said.

RACIAL BIAS CALLED A 'FESTERING SHAME'

"The bleeding wound and festering shame of the racial conflict gives the lie to our pious words about brotherhood and democracy," a Presbyterian preacher told 2,000 members of the denomination at the keynote session of a laymen's meeting yesterday.

The preacher, the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Stephens of Summit, N. J., addressed the three-day annual regional gathering of United Presbyterian Men, held at the Manhattan Center.

Race is not just a sectional problem, he told them, adding: "If you believe it is, what would happen if a Ph. D. tried to buy a house next to yours—that is, a Negro Ph. D.?"

Dr. Stephens listed other injustices and greeds he said were afflicting the land. And then he commented:

"God so loved the world, you say? It's a wonder he didn't hate it, and smash it good."

But He did not, Dr. Stephens went on, and with the help of men of goodwill. He will yet redeem it.

BI-RACIAL PLEA

JFK Asked To Exert Integration Power

ATLANTA (UPI) — President Kennedy was asked today publicly affirm his full support of the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling and to take the lead in making the federal government "A model of just race relations."

The requests were made by a bi-racial organization, the Southern Regional Council, headquartered in Atlanta.

An exhaustive, 48-page report on "the federal executive and civil rights" was forwarded today to Kennedy. It suggested a number of actions which the council said would serve to remove any doubts as to the "clarity of purpose" of the current administration toward racial discrimination.

The council suggested a show of "robust conviction" on the part of the President and said he should "show by purely personal action, his admiration of principles of equality." It also suggested appointment of a special White House advisor on race matters.

The council, a private group whose aim is to promote racial equality, is headed by South Carolina writer and farmer James McBride Dabbs. Dr. Rufus Clement, Negro president of Atlanta University, is vice President and chairman of the executive committee.

On the board of the organization are Harry Golden of Charlotte N.C., writer and editor; Dr. Guy Johnson, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina; Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of Atlanta; and the Rev. Alexander Sigur, a Catholic priest of Lafayette, La.

The council asked for a special government office "to review all federal programs to insure nondiscrimination in the governments own operations."

Kennedy was asked specifically to end discrimination in Southern National Guard units and in the federal health and recreation programs, housing and in employment practices by government contractors.

Civil War Centennial Stirs Skirmish Over Segregation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the start of the Civil War are embroiled—as the war itself was—in a racial controversy.

April 12 marks the 100th year since Confederate batteries fired on Ft. Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S.C.

And the Civil War Commission plans to commemorate the anniversary with a banquet, closing its annual meeting April 11-12. The commission picked Charleston for the meeting.

Charleston, however, has segregation policies.

In a telegram to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, commission chairman, Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., urged the commission Tuesday to move its meeting because of the segregation policies.

Karl S. Betts, executive director, made it clear the commission had no intention of changing the site.

He said the commission "has no jurisdiction" over the matter. "We ourselves will be guests of the South Carolina State Commission," he said.

In his telegram, Case said New Jersey already had withdrawn from the meeting because Charleston "forbids equal hospitality to the Negro race." One member of the New Jersey State Commission is Negro.

Case said the Civil War was fought to vindicate freedom and dignity of the individual. To subject Negro commission members to the indignity of segregation, Case said, "would be irony of a most bitter sort."

Betts detailed some of the features of the commemorative banquet.

He said Grant, a grandson of the Civil War Union general and president, would preside. Robert E. Lee IV, a great grandson of the Confederate general, would be a featured speaker. Lee is national advertising manager of the San Francisco Chronicle.

A Negro: Much Good In America

A Negro history professor at Brooklyn College, Dr. Hans L. Trefousse, last Sunday delivered a sermon in which he made no bones about his personal drive for full equality of the races—but, in which he also said that "occasionally we should tell our critics that we have not done so badly."

With headlines and the TV Big Eye so often centered on racial difficulties, this is at least a refreshing attempt at balance. Dr. Trefousse pointed out that "India, which most of us admire, has a caste system based on skin color. In Haiti, which is called a Negro republic, you can't get anywhere unless you are a mulatto. The only Liberians who can get ahead in politics are those that are descended from Negroes who came from America. In South America the whites have all the money."

Dr. Trefousse said that "if you keep in mind you can see what magnificent things Negroes have done in this country in less than a century.

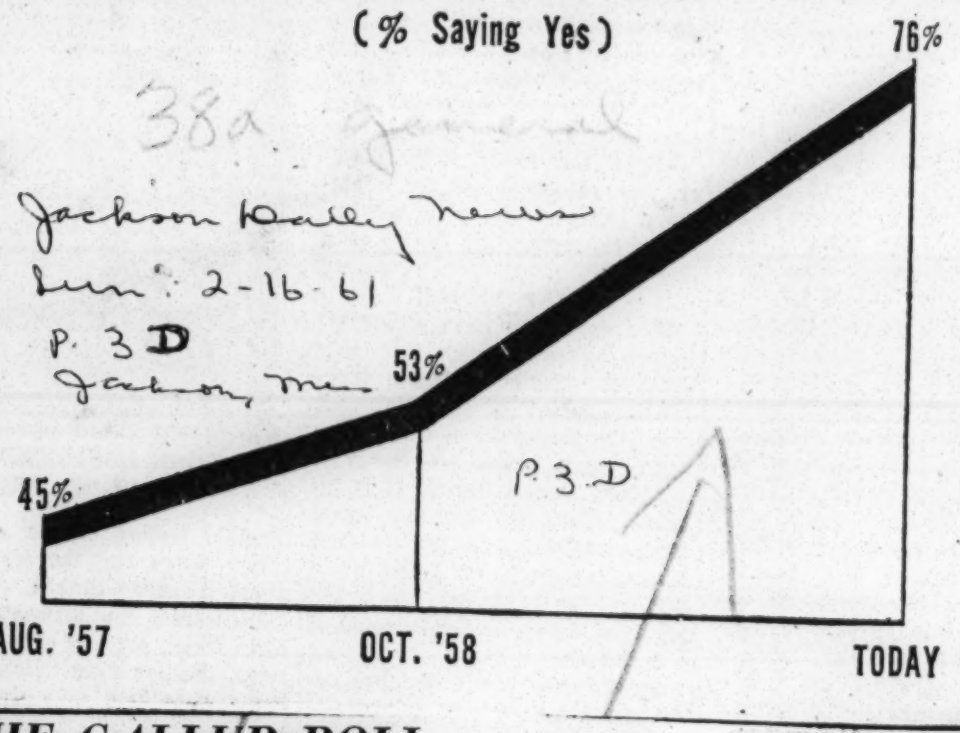
The South's point of view is not incompatible with that. It has maintained Negro progress here, considering background, difficulties, sharpened attitudes, has been all the more remarkable. Further, Negro progress in the South is in many cases, based on criteria of tangible progress, far more impressive than it has been North and East. This region has been openly inclined to normal separation and, through it, good relations. In North and East, there is only a facade of acceptance on a status of equality. Many Southern Negroes have made their own way ahead in business, the professions, in education. Many such well might evaluate the comparative condition East, North and South.

Yet the forced mixers would destroy so much of this. Therein the tragedy.

WILL INTEGRATION EVER COME ?

- View of South -

(% Saying Yes)



38a General

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Sun.: 2-16-61

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P. 3-D

P. 3-D

THE GALLUP POLL

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Sun. 2-19-61

More Southerners Expect Integration

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. — Events of the last three-and-a-half years have caused a growing number of Southerners to concede, however reluctantly, that racial integration will some day become the "way of life" in states below the Mason-Dixon line.

As the lunch counter "sit-in" movement starts its second year, three out of four Southerners in the latest Gallup Poll say they believe now that the day will come when white and colored persons will generally share the same public accommodations in the Southern states.

On three separate occasions since 1957, Gallup Poll interviewers have asked Southerners—of both races — the identical question:

"Do you think the day will ever come in the South when whites and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating in the same restaurants, and generally sharing the same public accommodations?"

The trend of Southern thinking:

In the summer of 1957—before the trouble at Little Rock's Central High School caused President Eisenhower to dispatch federal troops to that city—more than half of Southerners interviewed either said flatly they did not think general integration would ever come or were uncertain about this happening. The results were as follows:

WILL DAY EVER COME?

— South Only —

Aug., 1957

Yes, will	45%
No, will not	33
Uncertain	22

At the beginning of the 1958 school year—with schools in Virginia and Arkansas remaining closed rather than de-segregating —the number of Southerners expressing uncertainty about integration's eventual outcome had dropped and more than half admitted it would probably arrive at some future point. The results then:

WILL DAY EVER COME?

— South Only —

Oct., 1958

Yes, will	53%
No, will not	31
Uncertain	16

The latest of this question — asked as two "Deep South" states, Louisiana and Georgia, faced desegregation problems—reveals the following about Southerners' present thinking:

WILL DAY EVER COME?

— South Only —

Jan., 1961

Yes, will	76%
No, will not	19
Uncertain	5

SOUTHERNERS OPPOSE INTEGRATION ORDER

Although more and more Southerners are reconciling themselves to the fact that integration will come to the South some day, it is important to point out that such a move will very likely be highly unpopular.

On a number of occasions since the Supreme Court first handed down its ruling on school de-segregation in 1954, the Gallup Poll has tested Southern opinion about the principle embodied in the Court ruling. Overwhelming majorities, as the following table shows, have consistently disapproved of desegregated schools:

SOUTH'S VIEWS OF SUPREME COURT RULING

% Disapproving

June, 1954	71%
May, 1955	73
Feb., 1956	72
Oct., 1957	72
July, 1959	71

NORTHERNERS SHARE SOUTH'S MISGIVINGS

On several other occasions, surveys have revealed that the Southern opponent of integration might well find a measure of agreement from persons outside the South in certain aspects of the de-segregation issue.

In the fall of 1958, for example, nearly four Northern white parents in ten said they would object to sending their child to a school where half of the pupils were Negro. Nearly six in ten said they would object if more than half were colored.

And the pubilc throughout the nation has consistently taken a viewpoint of "gradualism" when it came to setting a timetable for integrating Southern Schools.

PEALE CHIDES PIKE FOR VIEW ON BIAS

New York Times

Says It Should Be Opposed as Un-Christian, Not for Political Reasons

New York

The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale took issue yesterday with the Right Rev. James A. Pike.

In his sermon at Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Dr. Peale chided the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California for praising individuals who opposed racial discrimination here because it undermined support from the uncommitted nations overseas.

Bishop Pike made this comment last week during a series of Lenten sermons at St. Thomas Episcopal Church here.

Dr. Peale emphasized that while he greatly admired the Bishop he felt in this instance that his ethics were "very weak."

Mon 2-27-61

P. 27

"A Christian should oppose discrimination for only one reason—because it is wrong," Dr. Peale said.

Contrary to Teachings

Racism he added, "is contrary to the teachings and spirit of Christ, who taught us to love one another."

"To oppose it because it will lose us the support of uncommitted nations is political and shrewd, and essentially un-Christian," he declared.

"If the church is to be Christian it must stop being un-Christian in its motivations. Personally, I am fed up with hearing preachers say that we must practice nondiscrimination because of its effect upon the so-called colored peoples of the world. If discrimination were right, we should support it no matter what the colored people think.

"But we know discrimination to be a diabolical, damnable thing that destroys the character of the discriminator as it mistreats the object of discrimination. Let's get Christian positions up to a Christian level."

Bishop Pike drew praise from another pulpit.

In his sermon at the Union Church of Bay Ridge (Presbyterian), Ridge Boulevard and Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. George Carruthers Bonnell told his congregation that he heartily agreed with the Bishop's thesis that there was always room for "honest agnosticism" in true Christian belief.

Bishop Pike made this observation at St. Thomas.

In commenting on the ancient creeds of Christianity Mr. Bonnell said they were "formulations of ideas written by people at a particular moment in history to describe their understanding of God."

"Because creeds are written within the context of a certain era," he declared, "they must be reinterpreted for our own day. Frequently elements of the creeds and the confessions of faith are not to be taken literally. They are symbolical, mythological or poetical."

Definite Distinction Made Between 'Integration' And 'Desegregation'

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special) — A definite distinction is developing in the meanings of the words "integration" and "desegregation" as applied to education.

When the United States Supreme Court handed down its 1954 decision in the public school segregation cases, the terms generally were used interchangeably. They still are, in many instances, but there is a growing insistence that the words, if used precisely, have different meanings.

Southern School News, monthly publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, devotes itself to reporting on developments in education arising from the Supreme Court decision. Therefore, "Integretion" and "desegregation" loom large in its vocabulary. After making a study of current usage by those who may be regarded as experts in the language of their field, Southern School News has adopted, for its own use, the following definition of these two key words:

Desegregation — Change from segregated to biracial or multiracial status, either in practice or in principle.

Integration — Absence of all racial distinctions.

A contrast of the terms was voiced to Southern Schools News by Dr. James Crecraft, a Nashville psychiatrist and a member for three years of the American Orthopsychiatric Association's Committee on Problems of Minority Groups, who made this statement.

"In the beginning, the words "integration" and "desegregation" were generally used interchangeably by most people, but in the past year or so we have noticed a subtle change developing in word choice.

"On the part of those who favor elimination of racial segregation, it was first believed—somewhat naively, I think — that desegregation would carry integration along with it; that integration would be the almost automatic outgrowth of desegregation.

"But there has been a gradual disillusionment among these people. They now are realizing that desegregation is primarily a legal and physical change of status as to race while integration involves emotional and attitudinal change.

"With the increase of desegregation in the South, we may actually be farther from integration than we were before. Many Southerners, and other Americans as well, because of the desegregation issue, now have become more conscious of racial differences that had been more or less dormant, and new emotional conflicts have developed.

"Because of adult attention to the subject, it has been absorbed by adolescents and children who perhaps previously had little occasion to be aware of its implications.

"For these reasons, it seems clear that desegregation is the logical choice of words to denote a legal end of segregation. The definitions of integration simply do not apply to what is happening in the Southern schools."

William D. Workman Jr., a South Carolina journalist, in a chapter called "The War of Words" in his The Case for the South (Devin-Adair, 1960), suggests that the term "segregation" may be misused in its racial application; then he calls the word "desegregation" "an artificial antonym" which is "unaccompanied by anything approaching a precise meaning."

In Workman's view, "the most general and seemingly most acceptable meaning of 'desegregation' is that of a reversal of segregation. Its relationship to the companion word, 'integration,' is none too clear, but the latter is at least dignified with a dictionary definition."

Webster's New International Dictionary defines the transitive verb "integrate" this way:

"... To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to round out; to perfect. To unite (parts or elements) so as to form a whole; also to unite (a part or element) with something else, especially something more inclusive. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of."

The 'Word' On Integration

A REPORT in *Southern School News*, published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, discusses the difference between "integration" and "desegregation."

The service is directed by a group of Southern newspaper executives and educators. It is non-partisan.

Much seems confused over the terms "integration" and "desegregation." Quoted are a pair of conclusions last Fall by Dr. Kenneth M. Clark of the City College of New York. Clark said that desegregation consists of "social, political, legal, judicial, administrative or community processes" for removal of racial barriers.

Integration, however, "involves problems of personal choice, personal readiness and personal stability. Its achievement necessarily requires a longer period of time. . . . (It) cannot be coerced by law or governmental authority."

Others are cited who offer much the same definitions.

THE MATTER becomes of possible significance because the hard fact seems to *The News* to be that token integration, so-called, is actually nominal, and only nominal, compliance with the Supreme Court 1954 decision.

No close student of that decision could read the arguments set forth by the unanimous court and conclude other than what it had in mind was not desegregation as defined by the New Yorker and by others, but integration largely as defined by them.

That is certainly the objective of the NAACP and others especially in some parts of the North. Witness, for example, the New York school authorities who so much believe in integration (as against desegregation) that they are prepared to haul Negro children some distance to put them forcibly into previously all white or largely white schools.

THE IDEA IS, as the high court plainly said, that Negro children must be fully assimilated into the schools and accepted by whites on a co-equal basis, else they will grow up warped. The court, of course, did not entertain any suggestion that forced mixing of people who do not naturally mingle to any significant extent might produce some warping itself.

This matter assumes very broad potential significance. For the mixers clearly want not only legal barriers broken down—elimination of statutes calling for racial separation. They want active programs that would bring about full social and other integration of the two races. Negro leaders long argued that they did not want social mixture, but with drives actively on to move into very many areas of American activity, such argument pales.

The pressure for greater intermingling is clearly extending into areas of private activity. The sit-ins demonstrate this. Such pressure will be continued. Where it might end is anybody's guess.

But the use of different words to convey different things goes still farther, for the words can be played with. An example is the use by Robert Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Agency chief, a Negro, of the term "open occupancy" when referring to housing which is non-segregated. This, we suppose, is "desegregated" housing, as desegregation is defined above. But can anyone accept such use of the term without realizing that families living so close to each other under "desegregated" housing policies would be up against the "integration" problem as "integration" also is defined above?

You may be able forcibly to "desegregate" some housing by law. But with a subsequent mixing of white and Negro families, what of the aspect of "personal choice" Dr. Clark mentions in defining integration? Is there incompatibility here?

"Open schools" are referred to in some states which have accepted or soon will accept token integration, or nominal desegregation. Apparently the term segregation is set against the perhaps, to some, innocuous-sounding term, "open" schools.

What all this means can be boiled down very simply. The effort now under way is much more extensive than early efforts at breaking down legal barriers between the races. It may be that "desegregation," limited or otherwise, will for a time be acceptable to the courts. The Little Rock "speed-up" order last week, however, proved that such will suffice *only* for a while. But the pressure will continuously be on to bring about integration—the fullest type of mixing—and this North, East, West and South.

Many in the South long have known the drive would eventually amount to this. The tut-tutters have waved this judgment aside. It will return to haunt them. Some who criticize the South elsewhere are in process of buying a pig in a poke.

Anthony Harrigan

The South: Proving Ground For The Nation

The Herald Courier

THE SOUTH is moving to the right. And as it moves right it is noticeably affecting currents in the mainstream of American nationalism. Indeed the future of the Republic may be determined on the proving ground of the Southern states. p. 8A

This new Southern emphasis on rightwing ideas should not be equated with its traditional conservatism based on regional considerations. While problems stemming from federal court decisions are still very much alive, the South of 1961 is aggressively nationalistic rather than focusing its concern on its own sectional dilemma. Southerners are looking outward rather than inward at this particular point in the national experience. The clearest-minded Southern leaders, those who subscribe to a conservative credo, are aware that their region is passing through the twilight of regionalism.

Charleston, SC

WHAT CHARACTERIZES the South in this troubled year is a passionate concern for the future of the country as a whole, not the specific problems of the Southern states. This is indicated by the fact that it is the community "alert" groups which are growing rapidly in the South, not the Citizens Councils. Anger at the grassroots is directed not so much at court-ordered changes in the school system as at administration-ordered attacks on anti-communist seminars. The most outspoken of Southern political leaders are devoting their best efforts to defense of these anti-communist educational programs.

This doesn't mean that the South has forgotten or put aside its old and present problems. But it does mean that larger national issues have engaged the mind of the South

ONE CANNOT long be in the South today before realizing the depth and intensity of public concern over the future of the nation in an age of communist aggression and subversion. The mood of the region has undergone a change since 1957 and the events at Little Rock wcd. 9-13-61

A case can be made that the events and internal agitation of the 1950s were actually beneficial to the South because they helped alert Southerners to the danger posed by massive pressures brought against the traditional fabric of American life. Thousands of Southerners began to study the history of communist activities in this country and the relation of the Communist Party to front organizations designed to effect radical change in U.S. institutions. Thus Southerners were mentally prepared when the anti-anti-communists went into action on a large scale in recent months.

Change in the South has proceeded swiftly in recent months since the Kennedy administration took over in Washington. A shock wave of disgust with the New Frontier has run through Southern communities. For the first time, many people in the South have realized that only a limited amount of time remains in which to effect political changes that can save the country from destruction.

SIGNS of widespread political revolt are in evidence. This revolt is aimed at putting aggressive rightwing leaders in office, replacing conventional political types who have followed the dictates of the New Frontier.

South Carolina today is undergoing a right wing revival.

From the Lowcountry to the Piedmont, anti-communist "alert" organizations are taking shape. Hundreds of community leaders are becoming familiar with the literature of anti-communism. This literature shows how communism and leftism operate in a free society to subvert its institutions and destroy its strength. At seminars, civic club meetings and church gatherings, South Carolinas are learning ways to combat communism and its allies. They are studying the writings of scholars who have analyzed enemy methods.

THESE STUDY GROUPS are giving Southern states what they never had before: a sophisticated understanding of the nature of modern leftism and how best to counter that threat. Educated citizens are taking part in a mobilization of opinion that goes far beyond the simple conservatism of a few years ago. A force is being built with an organizational structure that is bound to affect the settlement of public issues.

Not surprisingly, South Carolina's junior senator, Strom Thurmond, is in the vanguard of the anti-leftist drive in Washington. In the Senate, Sen. Thurmond initiated the campaign to expose the New Frontier's plans to muzzle the military and to end anti-Communist educational programs. Sen. Thurmond was responsible for smoking out the Fulbright Memorandum, the document by Arkansas's junior senator which called on the President and the Secretary of Defense to muzzle the military. Sen. Fulbright went on record in that document as saying that the American people "have little, if any, need to be alerted to the menace of the cold war."

THE SAME rightwing mobilization can be discerned in Arkansas as well as South Carolina.

Exposure of the Fulbright memo has had a powerful effect in Arkansas. Both Gov. Orval Faubus and Rep. Dale Alford have strongly criticized Sen. Fulbright. Rep. Alford in effect called for his replacement when the senator runs for re-election next summer. Though immensely popular in "liberal" circles in Washington and New York, Sen. Fulbright faces serious trouble at home.

Holmes Alexander, in a shrewd comment on the developing situation, pointed out that "three years ago, Dr. Alford, a prosperous physician and political unknown . . . rode roughshod into Congress over the fallen from of ex-Rep. Brooks Hays, a matinee idol of the leftists." After next summer, Sen. Fulbright also may be looking for a job in a New Frontier department. Either Gov. Faubus or Rep. Alford may take Sen. Fulbright's seat in the upper house.

ARKANSAS, like South Carolina, is a center of the new conservative strength. Harding College, in Searcy, Ark., has been a source of valuable material for the pro-American movement now sweeping the country. Because of its activity, it has received heavy criticism from The New York Times, The Reporter, The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists and other journals dedicated to preserving the liberal status quo. By joining these liberal outlets in their broadscale attack on conservatism, Sen. Fulbright has antagonized people in his own home territory. It now appears that the defeat of Sen. Fulbright is a challenge for conservatives that they cannot avoid and do not wish to sidestep.

BECAUSE BOTH South Carolina and Arkansas are states where senatorial contests will take place next year, the political activities in those states are of special importance. But the rightwing tide is running strong elsewhere in the region. In Richmond, Va., Coleman Andrews Jr., conservative son of a member of the governing council of the John Birch Society, received the second highest total of votes in a recent election for the Virginia legislature. In Shreveport, La., Dr. Medford Evans, who writes for The Shreveport Journal, has become an intellectual leader for rightwingers in this region.

In Miami and Houston, and many other communities, anti-communist programs are attracting thousands of concerned patriots. John Tower's election to the Senate in Texas is both a sign of the new mood in the South and Southwest and a powerful encouragement to people in other states.

NO SECTION of the country was ahead of the South in early understanding of the Castro menace in Cuba and in repeated demands for intervention against the communist overlords of that island. In understanding this reaction and what is taking place on the political and other fronts, it is worthwhile to bear in mind the history and outlook of the region. The South has always stressed the direct response to challenge in life. With a proud military tradition, it understands and appreciates the role of uniformed officers in giving leadership to their country. It is for this reason that Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been so admired and respected in the South.

TO GO BACK to the beginning, this Republic was in large part the creation of Southerners — of Washington, Jefferson and the Pinckneys. It is entirely in regional character that the South should be in the vanguard of the struggle to save the United States from communist aggression and subversion in the sixth decade of the 20th century.

FAA Figures Show How

U. S. FINANCES BIAS

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

Since 1947 the Federal Government has contributed $136,555,000 to 12 southern states for construction of improvement of airports and airport - related projects

These funds represent roughly 50 per cent of the total cost of such projects and show to what extent the Federal Government has given financial aid to airports in the South where racial segregation is an issue.

Also this large outlay of Federal funds to aid airport programs in the South reveals the financial significance of the suit filed, last week, by the U.S. Department of Justice to end racial segregation in the New Orleans airport terminal.

* * *

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT attorneys have indicated that if the suit is successful, they will move against segregation in other airports.

In filing the suit, the Justice Department makes three charges against the defendants. the City of New Orleans, the City Aviation Board and Interstate Hosts, Inc., operator of the airport restaurants.

The first charge is that the contract with the Federal Government has been violated.

The government contributed 50 per cent of the money to build the airport, or $1,125,000. In the contract the city agreed there would be no racial discrimination in any of the facilities.

* * *

THE SECOND charge is that by practicing racial discrimination, the defendants are violating provisions of the Federal Aviation Act. This bars discrimination in interstate commerce, according to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The third charge is that such segregation puts an unjust burden on interstate commerce and is unconstitutional.

Based on these charges, the government asks a speedy preliminary injunction against the exclusion of colored from restaurants in the New Orleans airport terminal.

The motion for the injunction is due to be argued soon in Federal Court in New Orleans.

The issues in the New Orleans case, according to Justice Department sources, are clear cut. A favorable ruling is expected.

* * *

IN PROBABLE follow-up cases, the problems are tougher, these sources say.

One of the reasons given is that since 1956 when Charles J. Lowen, civil aeronautics administrator, barred Federal funds for construction of "separate but equal" facilities at airports, restaurants, lounges, etc., have been constructed with municipal rather than Federal funds.

Federal money was used for hangars, runways and other parts of airports.

Legal action by the government against airports lacking contracts barring segregation must depend on the Federal Aviation Act and the Constitution, the Department spokesman said.

* * *

IN ADDITION to Moisant International Airport in New Orleans, the Federal Government has aided 25 other airports in Louisiana. The total outlay for the state is $15,484,000.

Airports in Alabama aided by the Federal Government include Anniston, Birmingham, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. The total supplied the state is $8,707,000.

In Arkansas, airport aid has been given Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Texarkana. Total for the state, $4,165,000.

Two airports in Tallahassee, Fla., the municipal and Dale Mabry, received federal aid. Total for the state, $19,582,000.

Also, two airports in Jackson, Miss., got help from the Federal Government, as well as airports at Meridian and Hazelhurst. Total for state, $4,819,000.

* * *

DISTRIBUTION OF Federal funds for aid to airport aid programs in southern states from 1947 to April 30, 1961, was as follows:—

States	Airports	Projects	Federal Funds
Alabama	19	60	$8,707,000
Arkansas	36	89	4,165,000
Florida	28	101	19,582,000
Georgia	37	108	12,720,000
Louisiana	26	86	15,484,000
Mississippi	33	85	4,819,000
N. Carolina	21	76	7,645,000
S. Carolina	20	49	2,600,000
Tennessee	30	108	14,838,000
Texas	94	231	32,050,000
Virginia	14	55	7,481,000
West Virginia	9	42	6,464,000
Totals	**367**	**1090**	**136,555,000**

38a 1961

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

GENERAL

Social Integration Held Big Fear of Southerners

The News-Register

P. I. Sept.

Heavy Majority Favors Negro Voting Rights

Tues. 11-61

(C. 1961, United Feature Synd., Inc.)

Editor's Note: Following is another article in the Samuel Lubell series on major issues and problems facing the nation today. Mr. Lubell just returned from a cross-country trip and in this piece he reveals how far some Southerners would be willing to go on segregation.

New Orleans, La.

By SAMUEL LUBELL

In Norfolk, Va., a TV technician remarked, "What would happen if we just took down that sign that says Negroes can't do this?

"When the buses were desegregated," he recalled, "only a few of the younger Negroes sat up front with the whites. Most of them didn't change at all.

"Isn't that what would happen if everything was free? Things wouldn't be too different. But the Negroes wouldn't have any issue to fight about."

Much the same thought was voiced by a restaurant owner in Houston, a machinist's wife in Greensboro, N. C., an auto worker in Dallas and a shoe salesman in Nashville.

Although they constitute only a handful of Southerners, the idea they put forward does illustrate two things—the growing desire of many Southerners to find some way of "settling" our bitter racial struggle and how difficult it is to hit upon a formula for doing so.

Up to now the desegregation that has taken place in the South has come only after strong resistance by the whites and stronger Negro pressures through court orders or demonstrations.

To ease the tensions and conflicts that have accompanied this process, one would have to devise a substitute program of gradual desegregation which both Negroes and white Southerners would accept.

Is such a new approach even possible?

As one test of its feasibility I asked a cross-section of Southerners in six cities outside of the Deep South—Richmond, Norfolk, Greensboro, Nashville, Houston and Dallas—what practices they would be willing to see integrated during the next five years and which they would resist most strongly.

The responses show that agreement could be reached most readily on political and economic rights, but that difficulties would mount quickly on anything that touches social life.

For example, the prospect of whites and Negroes sharing the same swimming pools is opposed by nine of every 10 white Southerners interviewed. In contrast, just as heavy a majority think Negroes should be allowed to vote.

Nearly three-fourths of the white Southerners interviewed were ready to see Negroes and whites work together, to desegregate public schools rather than have them closed, and to admit Negroes to white colleges.

Desegregating buses was approved by six of every 10 persons interviewed.

But only four of every 10 thought Negroes should worship in the same churches, or eat in the same restaurants as whites.

These questions were also asked in Birmingham and Jackson. The proportions ready to accept any mixing of the races dropped sharply but the same order of preferences held. Even extreme segregationists thought Negroes should vote and that whites and Negroes should be able to work alongside of each other — the only concessions many segregationists would make.

In justifying their objections most Southerners strike two chords—"a lot of Negroes down here are dirty or sick" and "that kind of mixing would lead to intermarriage."

Often these fears generate a sharp conflict between what people see as morally right and their aversion to mixing socially with Negroes.

"I'd let them into our churches," said one Dallas woman, "because those are God's houses. But I wouldn't want them at church socials or in my house."

In Greensboro, N. C., a barber's wife voiced a common view when she argued, "Negroes and whites should use the same waiting rooms and eating facilities at bus terminals, but rest rooms should be kept separate. They're too personal."

Still another fundamental conflict runs through many of the responses people give—while some Southerners see Negroes becoming more acceptable socially as "they clean themselves up" and "get better educated," other Southerners are determined to keep the races apart even if desegregation comes.

This determination explains why some Southerners want desegregation to begin at the high-school level.

"At that age," the argument runs, "children know the difference between black and white and will keep to themselves. Little children wouldn't have any prejudices and would grow up liking one another too much."

Other Southerners threaten to stop using any facilities that are integrated.

Several such comments ran:

"If they mix the restaurants I'll eat at home. I always did like home cooking."

"The swimming pools will be theirs alone. No whites would go in them."

"It would be good brotherhood to let them in our churches but it sure would curdle my church-going spirit."

In short, the South today is being pulled in two conflicting directions, between those who see the races being brought together eventually and those who are determined to keep the races walled off. The gap between what the Negroes want and what so many Southern whites fear is still too wide to be bridged quickly.

The prospect for some years ahead is that white resistance and Negro pressure will continue to clash, while racial peace remains a distant goal.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Southerners' Views Split on Racial Issue, Report

The Times-Picayune
P. 24
Mon. 7-10-61

Mood of Defiance, Desire for Solution Seen

Editor's Note: Samuel Lubell, leading public opinion reporter, has just returned from a cross-country trip during which he searched into the public's feelin gon important issues and problems facing the nation today. In the following article he reveals his findings indicate a softening up in the South's stand on integration.

By SAMUEL LUBELL

Perhaps the key fact about the desegregation struggle today is that the South has splti into many pieces on the issue.

In Deep South states like Mississippi and Alabama the prevailing mood still is one of last-ditch defiance of any integration effort.

But in Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, where some integration has taken place, a new force has appeared.

For the first time since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision a sizable number of persons are saying, "We're sick and tired of all this racial fighting" or, "It's time we got our racial troubles worked out. The world won't wait."

This feeling still is held by only a minority of Southerners but as late as two years ago there was little such talk anywhere in the South. While this readiness to "settle" the racial struggle cannot be called a "wave of the future," it does seem like a ripple of things to come—a ripple that is likely to grow stronger.

THREE MAIN VIEWS

This change was underway before the Freedom Riders began sending their busloads southward.

Last April I set out on my sixth survey of Southern feeling since 1954, visiting 10 cities in seven states. After the Freedom Riders got started, I went back into most of these cities a second time.

On both trips I asked Southerners of every description one main question: Do you think this racial struggle has to go on indefinitely, with more and more bitterness on both sides, or is there some way of settling the whole business?

From the varied and conflicting responses, three main streams of feeling stood out:

At least a fifth of the persons interviewed thought desegregation needed to be pushed faster.

PREFERENCE CITED

Roughly half felt "we have to accept it" but wanted "to mix as slow as we can."

About a fourth wanted to "leave things as they are." Usually they argued, "Negroes have nicer schools than the whites. Let them stay in their place and stop pushing."

Most of this "stand fast" feeling was concentrated in Jackson, Miss., and Birmingham, Ala.

There three of every four persons interviewed said they would close the public schools rather than admit any Negro childern.

A sizable majority conceded "it's coming" or "you can't fight the federal government and win." But such comments would be followed by vows that "we'll never accept it voluntarily" or "they'll have to force it on us."

One Jackson mother talked of wanting her four children "to go through the twelfth grade. That's more than I or my husband had."

She went on to explain, "We can't afford private school and if integration comes we'll accept it. Other states have tried and lost but if there's any chance at all to stop it, I'll take it."

FREEDOM RIDERS

A Birmingham steelworker declared, "Let's close the schools and make the federal government reopen them."

The Freedom Riders stiffened this mood of resistance. Even persons who deplored the violence at the Alabama bus terminals declared, "The Communists are stirring up all this trouble."

The riders were often referred to as "Red riders" and "friction riders," "Northern agitators" and "excitement seekers." Several militant Birmingham workers muttered, "The bad thing about the violence was that it didn't scare those Negroes back North."

In Jackson the mood was much like that of a city under siege. Everyone I talked with knew exactly how many Freedom Riders had been arrested. One local newspaper was running box-score totals of Freedom Rider arrivals, how many had been jailed or let out on bail, how many were on a hunger strike.

Everyone also was aware that the city's strategy was aware that the city's strategy was "to keep down violence." In fact, it seemed to have become almost a point of community honor to hold one's anger in check. A restaurant owner remarked, "I'm afraid some hothead is going to kill one of those Negroes. Then Washington will really let us have it."

This sense of embattled solidarity vanished once one moved into other parts of the South. In cities like Greensboro, Nashville, Dallas and Houston feelings were more relaxed — and felt "those Negroes went looking for trouble," others confessed, "I was ashamed to see any American treated that way."

TWO INFLUENCES

In these cities the strongest sentiment was "we have to accept" some integration but "let's give in as little as possible." Sizable majorities of those interviewed thought "the best way is to take a grade at a time so we can get used to it."

A Dallas mechanic remarked, "I'd like the schools to stay pretty much separate for ten years. My kids will be out then."

But other persons share the view of a Richmond grocer who urged, "The whites should open their minds a little and move faster."

Two main influences seemed to stir this desire for speedier integration.

In some cities where token desegregation has gone smoothly people are willing to do more.

Then many persons think "with Africa the shape it's in we'd better make peace with our own colored people" or, "Racial trouble gives us a black eye before the world."

Outside the Deep South, in every city visited at least one person interviewed said, "I'd like to see it all settled but how are we going to do it?"

38a 1961

GENERAL

Scientist denies Negroes are equal

CHICAGO, July 29—(AP)—Social scientists are deluding the nation by insisting on their "equalitarian dogma" that holds Negroes are mental equals of white persons, a leading educator has charged.

Prof. Henry E. Garrett, past president of the American Psychological Assn., charged the dogma "is the scientific hoax of the century."

He said the dogma "at best represents a sincere if misguided effort to help the Negro by ignoring or even suppressing evidence of his mental and social immaturity.

Garrett's indictment appears in the current issue of Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, a publication of the University of Chicago Press.

It was written on invitation of Dr. Dwight Ingle, professor and head of the physiology department at the university and editor of the magazine. Ingle said he does not endorse Garrett's views.

GARRETT SAID social scientists are quick to silence efforts by scienitsts to test the equalitarian dogma, and young scientists are branded "racists" and their careers placed in jeopardy by challenging it.

Garrett is a staff member of the University of Virginia School of Education and former chairman of the department of psychology at Columbia University.

He said the equalitarian dogma has been spread and accepted by "sincere humanitarians, social reformers, crusaders, sentimentalists, politicians and many ministers of religion."

He said racial differences in mental ability are 'innate and genetic' and not the result of different environments.

INGLE, IN AN EDITORIAL in the magazine, would not accept Garrett's theories, but the standpoint of science and the freedom to pursue knowledge, he said there should be no rules barring investigation of the question.

He said the evidence supporting the theory of racial mental equality is "flimsy." But evidence to the contrary also is unsatisfactory, he added.

"Progress toward a solution to sociological problems could be hastened by fuller information about genetic differences among races," he said.



REV. KING HONORED—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was honored at the Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action at New York's Astor Hotel. Presenting the distinguished service award is former New York Governor and United States Senator Herbert Lehman (left). With them are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Robert Schwartz, ADA chairman.

Court Receives King's Appeal

ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The State Court of Appeals today took under advisement an appeal by Martin Luther King Jr. against a 12-month sentence he received on a charge of driving without a proper license.

King had been fined $25 and given a 12-months suspended sentence at the time of his conviction. The suspension was ordered lifted and King was ordered to jail by a DeKalb County judge after the Negro minister was involved in a sit-in demonstration in Atlanta.

King's chief attorney, Donald L. Hollowell, based argument for the appeal on three grounds.

Hollowell said that the original charge against King was improperly drawn in that it accused him of driving without a "correct" license and that there is no such charge on the statute books.

He added that the sentence given King was in excess of what was legal for driving without a license. He pointed out that the law calls for six months on a public works camp or six months in prison or both but that this does not cover the 12-months public works camp sentence King received.

Hollowell also maintained that if the sentence was illegal, the 12-months probation was illegal and that the judge had no power to revoke a suspended sentence which the defendant was not then serving.

Ga. Court Studies Minister's Appeal

An appeal by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., against revocation of a 12-month suspended sentence he received on a minor driving conviction was taken under advisement Wednesday by the State Court of Appeals.

The court heard arguments on the traffic case which indirectly resulted in Dr. King's imprisonment and which figured prominently in the presidential campaign.

In the appeal King asked the court to throw out two decisions handed down by DeKalb County Judge Oscar Mitchell. In one, Mitchell gave the minister 12 months suspended sentence for driving without a Georgia license. In the second, the judge revoked the suspension and ordered Dr. King jailed after he was arrested in Atlanta for taking part in a sit-in-demonstration.

Dr. King served two days at Reidsville State Prison for allegedly violating terms of his suspended sentence but was released pending his appeal.

The case became an issue in the presidential campaign when President Kennedy, then the Democratic nominee, called King's wife to express his concern over her husband being jailed. Robert Kennedy, now U. S. attorney general, also called Judge Mitchell to inquire about getting King released.

After the election, President Eisenhower said the Kennedy calls swung many Negro votes to the Democrats and may have won the election for them.

At Wednesday's hearing, Atlanta attorney Donald L. Hollowell based his arguments in King's behalf on three points.

One: He said the original charge against Dr. King was improperly drawn in that it accused him of driving "without a correct license" Hollowell declared there is no such charge on the statute books.

Two: He added that the sentence given Dr. King was in excess of what was legal. Hollowell said the law calls for either six months in prison or both — but not 12 months in one of these.

Three: Hollowell charged that since the sentence was illegal, therefore the 12 months probation was equally illegal and that Mitchell had no power to revoke a suspended sentence which the defendant was not then serving.

Here's How 'Twas When Show Business Gave Its All For Rev. Dr. King

NEW YORK The Carnegie Hall benefit for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Jan. 27 featured the greatest array of talent in the history of show business. Nearly every participant was a headliner in his own right.

Nucleus of the dazzling show was the famous 'clan' of Hollywood. Members performing included 'the Leader' Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis, Jr., and Dean Martin. The other two, Peter Lawford and Joey Bishop were grounded in Palm Beach and Las Vegas, respectively, due to severe weather conditions. Jan Murray, TV personality, subbed for the grounded Bishop.

THE FIVE HOUR show began with an electric rendition of The Lord's Prayer by Miss Mahalia Jackson, the world's foremost exponent of gospel music. Following in swift order came the likes of Tony Bennett, Count Basie, the Carmen McRae Trio, Sy Oliver and band and blues songstress, Ruth Brown. These headliners were supported ably by other stars including Rose Hardaway a scintillating song stylist, Nipsy Russell and George Kirby. A surprise performer, comic Buddy Hackett, who just happened by, stopped the show with a take-off on Matt Dillion, TV frontier marshal.

The real show-stopper of them all was the 'Chairman of the Board', Frank Sinatra. His soulful rendition of the old favorites whipped the jam packed music hall into an enthusiastic frenzy calling for 'more'!

HARRY BELAFONTE, presiding at the intermission ceremonies declared for the world of show business that "This is only a small beginning." 'What we are doing here tonight is taking a stand for that which we believe is right, moral and democratic. This tribute to Martin Luther King and the work of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is our way of identifying ourselves politically and socially."

"We hope that in the days ahead many others of our profession will join us. We know that if nuclear warfare comes, there will be no special place for the artists in show business. Thus tonight we have declared ourselves."

MR. BELAFONTE and Sidney Poitier served as Co-Chairman of the Cultural Division of the Committee sponsoring the benefit.

Rev. Dr. King, in response to the tribute, remarked that it was not alone a tribute to a single person "It is much larger than that", he continued.

"It is a tribute to the many embattled leaders in our Southland. . .to the Negroes who walked in the Montgomery, Ala., bus strike, to the courageous students who participated in the sit - In Movement. . . and to America where we can utilize the democratic process and the technique of non - violent protest to help America become the land of the free and the home of the brave."

AMONG THE storied stars were guest equally as famous. Around the boxes could be seen May Britt, actress wife of Sammy Davis, Marilyn Monroe, Shelly Winters, Bess Myerson and several well known Hollywood writers and producers.

Wyatt Tee Walker, SCLC director also in attendance, said "This is a night in show business that will be historic. When the history books record the solution to America's grievous problem of racism and bigotry.

DeKalb to Reexamine King Case

Georgia Appeals Court Upsets King Sentence

The 1960 traffic conviction of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be "routinely" returned to DeKalb Civil and Criminal Court for resentencing because the Negro integration leader did not appeal the State Court of Appeals decision on the case.

Morgan Thomas, Court of Appeals clerk, said no appeal of the court's March 7 ruling was filed within the 10-day period. Deadline for the filing was Friday.

The Court of Appeals upheld the conviction but said the sentence imposed exceeded statutory limits.

Dr. King was given a probated one-year sentence on the public works when he pleaded guilty to not having a proper driver's license. The appeals court said it could not set the conviction aside, since Dr. King pleaded guilty, but said he should be given a legal sentence.

And the court also held that since the sentence imposed was illegal, there was no probationary sentence to revoke when Judge Oscar Mitchell last year ordered Dr. King sent to prison for violating probation. Dr. King had been arrested in connection with a sit-in demonstration.

State statutes on driving without a license carry a maximum sentence of six months on public works, six months in jail, and $50 fine, or any combination of the three.

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 8 (AP). —The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that a judge exceeded his legal authority in sentencing integration leader Martin Luther King, Jr., to 12 months at hard labor in a traffic case. But the decision did not free Dr. King.

The appellate court in a unanimous decision said Dr. King should be brought again before Judge Oscar Mitchell in nearby De Kalb County for resentencing. The new sentence could be six months in jail and six months at labor in a public works camp.

That would be the same sentence as far as time is concerned but would differ in how it should be served.

The Court of Appeals said it was powerless to order Dr. King freed because he had entered a plea of guilty last year to having no valid Georgia driver's license. This brought a $25 fine and the 12-month works camp sentence, which was suspended at the time pending good behavior.

"A plea of guilty by the defendant appearing in the record," the court said, "he cannot be discharged, although the sentence is a nullity, but a legal sentence may be imposed."

"In a misdemanor case, the sentence is illegal if the term of imprisonment is greater than the maximum provided by the statute but this does not render the judgement void."

The decision said hat Judge Mitchell's later order revoking Dr. King's probation and ordering him to serve four months after he engaged in lunch counter sit-ins was void. The court ruled there was no probation to revoke as the original 12-month sentence was illegal.

The effect of it all was that unless yesterday's decision is appealed to the State Supreme Court, there would be a repeat of all proceedings.

The first step would be reresentencing of Dr. King by Judge Mitchell, the seco decision whether the sent should be suspended, and the next a decision on revoking all or part of the probation and ordering Mr. King imprisoned.

Dr. King went to Reidsville State Prison for two days in October. At that time, Senator John F. Kennedy took time out from his presidential campaign to telephone Mrs. King expressing sympathy.

His brother, Robert Kennedy, telephoned Judge Mitchell, asking if bond could be made. The phone calls brought on a storm of controversy and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower called them a factor in the election result.

'LAUGHING BOY' GOES

Chatham Schools Ban 4 Books

P. 1 & 2 The Atlanta Constitution
Thurs. 9-7-61 Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

SAVANNAH—A "California organization" has furnished the Chatham County grand jury with a list of "10 objectionable books which should not be allowed on the shelves of school libraries," the chairman of the jury's education committee said Wednesday.

Four of the books were found in Chatham school libraries Wednesday and were "removed," school Supt. D. L. McCormac said.

McCormac said he now hopes to find out how "those books got there in the first place."

HAD READ PASSAGES

Donald Gray, chairman of the grand jury's education committee and principal of Robert Groves High School, said the list was furnished to the grand jury by "an organization in California." He declined to name the organization.

Gray said he had not read any of the removed books "except for some passages."

Gray said none of the books was included on the state's "approved book" list.

He said the books may have been "donated" to the libraries.

Gray said the books were not removed because they were "subversive."

"They were considered objectionable," he said.

The removed books include "Laughing Boy" by Oliver LaFarge, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1930. It is a novel about a young Navaho Indian couple and their conflicts with the white man's civilization.

The other three books are "Black Boy" by Richard Wright, the biography of a Negro boy who fled Mississippi; "The Walls Came Tumbling Down" by Henry Roosenberg, a novel about four Dutch soldiers held captive by the Germans in World War II, and "Color Blind" by Margaret Halsey, a non-fiction work about the relationship of white and Negro soldiers during World War II.

JUDGED FROM EXCERPTS

McCormac said he had not read any of the books, "only excerpts. Judging from these excerpts, I don't think these books should be in school libraries."

McCormac declined to say what the other six books on the list were.

Miss Geraldene LeMay, director of the Savannah regional public library, said all the "banned books," except "Laughing Boy," are available at the public library.

"We seem to have lost our copy of "Laughing Boy," she said. "We plan to order another copy soon."

SAVANNAH SCHOOLS BANISH FOUR BOOKS

P. 1 & 2

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 7 (AP)—Four books, one of them a Pulitzer Prize winner, have been removed from local school libraries on recommendation of the Chatham County grand jury.

School Superintendent D. Leon McCormac said the books were taken off the shelves Wednesday. Judging from excerpts he has read, Mr. McCormac said, "I don't think these books should be in school libraries."

Donald Gray, chairman of the grand jury's education committee, said the jury received a list of "ten objectionable books which should not be allowed on the shelves of school libraries" from an "organization in California."

Mr. Gray declined to name the organization. The six other books on the list were not named.

Washington Post 9-9-61

The books removed included: "Laughing Boy" by Oliver LaFarge, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1930; "Black Boy" by Richard Wright; "The Walls Came Tumbling Down," by Henrietta Roosenburg, and "Color Blind" by Margaret Halsey.

Ga. School Libraries Remove Four Books

The Washington Post
Sept. 8

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 7 (AP)—Four books, one of them a Pulitzer Prize winner, have been removed from local school libraries on recommendation of the Chatham County Grand Jury.

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Gray declined to name the organization. The other six books on the list also were not named.

Washington, D. C.

The books removed included:

"Laughing Boy" by Oliver Lafarge which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1930. It tells of the life of a young Indian couple about a generation ago.

"Black Boy" by Richard Wright, a novel concerning the problems of a Mississippi Negro youth and his flight from the state.

"The Walls Came Tumbling Down," by Henry Roosenberg, a novel about four Dutch soldiers held captive by the Germans in World War II.

"Color Blind" by Margaret Halsey, a non-fiction work about the relationship of Negro and white soldiers during World War II.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

NEGRO BAN STANDS AT M'NAMARA TALK

The New York Times

Atlanta Democrats Reject Pleas by Kennedy's Aides

dw 11-10-61

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 — President Kennedy's associates have sought quietly but without reported success to open the way for Negroes to attend a speech here by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Inquiries have come indirectly from officials within the Administration to several prominent Democrats here; high authorities have disclosed.

Those authorities, as well as the sponsors of the dinner on Saturday night at which Mr. McNamara will speak, have sent word back to Washington that it is a private affair, these sources said.

Honor Russell and Vinson

The $7.50-a-plate dinner at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel is being held to honor United States Senator Richard B. Russell and Representative Carl Vinson. The two Georgia Democrats head, respectively, the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. McNamara may receive a stormy reception. Local officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said they planned to have some 100 pickets on hand fo rthe event. They and a number of national Negro leaders have protested that the address would violate the President's ban on appearances at segregated meetings.

Pierre Salinger, the White House press secretary, said last April that "the general policy is that Cabinet officers should not speak at functions where people of any race are barred because of their race."

Asked today in Washington whether the White House would intervene, Mr. Salinger referred newsmen to Mr. McNamara.

A Defense Department spokesman, reached at the Pentagon by telephone, said that the Secretary had accepted with the understanding that it was a testimonial affair being given by friends of the two officials.

"As of 3:26 this afternoon, he expects to go and speak," the spokesman said.

The spokesman at first indicated that Mr. McNamara would make the trip by military plane. He was asked whether it was customary for officials to use Government transportation to attend private functions. After a further check, he replied that it had not been determined what transportation Mr. McNamara would use.

One Washington observer noted that other Cabinet officials had canceled appearances in the past upon learning that their audiences would be segregated. In view of the contention that the Russell-Vinson dinner is a private affair, he said, Mr. McNamara would be reluctant to take such a step and thus risk offending the chairmen of the two committees that handle legislation affecting his department.

United States Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia will be master of ceremonies at the dinner. Among the some 1,250 persons expected to attend are Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver, Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, the state's Congressional delegation and legislative officials, high national military officers and friends and the families of the two honor guests.

Closed to General Public

"There has been no distribution of tickets to the general public because this dinner is a private affair," said Robert B. Troutman Jr., Atlanta lawyer, who is one of the key sponsors of the affair.

He is a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and was an ardent Kennedy supporter in last year's campaign. He helped to arrange a desegregated dinner here recently honoring Secretary of State Dean Rusk, a Georgia native.

"I trust that those who may contemplate protesting this occasion do so without knowing that it is a wholly private affair to which the guests are limited to the family and friends of the honorees," he said.

"To me it is the height of rudeness and bad judgment for anyone, knowing that an occasion is social and private, to seek to force his presence without invitation."

Mr. Troutman said he had no way of knowing if Negroes would attend since a number of tickets had been distributed to committees in the state's various Congressional districts.

Universities to Benefit

He said that any funds left over after expenses would be divided between the foundations of the University of Georgia and Mercer University, as requested by Senator Russell and Mr. Vinson.

One high Democratic official, who declined use of his name, asked:

"Has it come to pass that Dick Russell can't meet with his friends without having Negroes present? That seems to be going a little too far to me."

Negroes contended that the dinner was not private.

Mrs. Julie Wright, southeastern youth leader for the N. A. A. C. P., noted that it was being held on Armed Forces Day, that it had a defense theme and that a Federal official would speak.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., sent a telegram of protest to Mr. McNamara from the association's New York headquarters. He noted that twenty-two states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Department of Labor had recently declined to attend the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies at the Dinkler-Plaza because of the hotel's racial policy.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. asserted that Mr. McNamara's speech would cause Negroes to wonder "whether the Democratic party merited the overwhelming support received from Negro voters in the last Presidential election."

NOVEMBER

ATLANTA

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT S. McNAMARA

Theater Men Ignore Integration Deadline

The Atlanta Constitution p. 11
Thurs. 11/16/61 Atlanta, Ga.

The deadline set by the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights for theater owners here to meet and discuss plans for "desegregation by the first of the year" came and went Wednesday afternoon with none of the owners appearing for the requested meeting.

Charles Black, spokesman for COAHR, said later that a result of the failure of the movie people to show up for the meeting, "direct action on the part of the Negroes would be forthcoming."

SECOND CALLED

The Wednesday afternoon meeting was the second scheduled by Negroes in an attempt to integrate movie houses here. Black said that four of the seven owners contacted Nov. 2 had replied by mail, saying that they would be unable to attend the meeting.

The other three failed to reply in any way, he said.

It had been implied previously by the group that if the meeting failed to bring results, picketing and stand-ins would be the next step.

Referring to COAHR's next move, Black only said that his organization felt they had discharged their obligation to the theater owners.

NEXT STEP

"Our next step will be in the direction of direct, nonviolent and legal action," he said. "We do not feel it necessary to give notice to the theaters as to when the next move will come."

Theater owners and managers declined to comment for publication on the meeting or their failure to attend. Many of them said that they had received strongly-worded letters from several of their patrons demanding that the movie houses be kept segregated.

All of the owners have implied or stated that they will refuse to sell any tickets to the Negroes, even under force of picket lines or stand-ins.

GEORGIA

NOVEMBER
SAVANNAH-conviction 6 NEGROES
(UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY WHILE PLAYING
BASKETBALL IN A WHITE PARK)

6 Savannah Convictions Are Upheld

The Georgia Supreme Court Thursday upheld the conviction of six Negro men arrested for unlawful assembly while playing basketball in a white park in Savanna last January.

The high court in a unanimous opinion rejected the defense argument that the Negroes' arrest and conviction was illegal because the unlawful assembly law was being applied to enforce racial discrimination.

In another case involving a Negro's challenge of bus seating laws, the high court decided it did not have jurisdiction and ordered the case transferred to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

ON APPEAL

The decision came on an appeal by John E. Glover, 19, who was one of 12 Negroes arrested in Macon last February and charged with violating a law that empowers a bus conductor or driver to assign seats to passengers.

In the Savannah case, the defense had argued that the unlawful assembly law was unconstitutional "in that the arrest (of the Negroes) was pursuant to the policy, custom and usage of the State of Georgia which compels segregation of the races."

WRITES OPINION

Justice Joseph Quillian, who wrote the opinion, said, "Neither of these two contentions can be ascertained from an examination of the accusation" and that such couldn't be read into it.

The Negroes also attacked the unlawful assembly law as being so vague that the defendants were not placed on notice as to what criminal act was allegedly committed.

The Supreme Court said, however, that the terms "unlawful assembly" and "disturbing the peace" are of common law origin, and the code section "is pronounced in terms so lucid and unambiguous that a person of common intelligence would discern its meaning and apprehend with what violation he is charged."

The decision also noted that this is the first such challenge of the unlawful assembly law.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

ACID FLUID THROWN ON PICKET KING
LONNIE KING, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Acid Fluid Thrown On Picket King

Atlanta World
Sun 7-30-61
Atlanta Ga

Lonnie King, chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, claimed a white man threw a stinging fluid into his face at a picket line Saturday but police said they found no verifying evidence.

Capt. R. E. Little, chief of Atlanta detectives, said King received no detectible skin burn and a laboratory analyses of his soaked clothing showed the fluid was not acid. Police could find no purported witness except another picket, Little said.

King told police he, with three other persons, was picketing a supermarket because it hired Negroes only for menial jobs although 38 to 45 per cent of its trade is Negro.

King said a white man tossed the acid-like fluid in his face in an apparent culmination of incidents including jostling by white men during their three days of picketing.

King said he rinsed his face with water at a nearby filling station before being taken to hospital for the checkup.

PERSONS HANGING AROUND

King said when he arrived at the grocery store to begin picketing Saturday, "there were several white persons hanging around."

"They were all in a group, talking," King said, "and they kept staring at me. I had a feeling something was going to happen."

King said a white man, about 45 years old, with light brown hair walked to the edge of the picket line. "He waited for me about five minutes as I walked past. He let me walk past him at least five times while he stood with his hand in his pocket.

Sun 7-30-61

"The next thing I knew he threw something at my face as he lunged at me," King said. "I guess the only reason it didn't get in my eyes was that I had on dark glasses. It was painful."

King said he walked to a nearby filling station after "I experienced difficulty in breathing and asked permission to use a hose to wash the solution off. They wouldn't let me use the water, and I had to walk a block to another station where I was able to use the water."

Asked what the attacker did after hurling the solution at him, King said: "I saw him run around the corner to the parking lot."

King said police questioned several people at the scene, but they all claimed they had not seen the man previously. King was released from Grady Hospital following emergency treatment.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

DEC.
ALBANY
BOYCOTT ON STORES

Negroes at Albany Clamp A Tight Boycott on Stores

ALBANY (UPI) — A Negro leader said Thursday night a "tight" economic boycott of white business places has been put into effect in Albany, scene of racial demonstrations last week.

M. S. Page, executive secretary of the Albany Movement, said the boycott was a "spontaneous affair" started by the Negroes because white leaders had "reneged on" one of the agreements reached earlier this week that ended racial protests here.

Page said the boycott had been in effect since Wednesday.

He explained that one of the unwritten agreements reached in negotiations with city officials was that cash bonds put up for the release of more than 700 arrested Negroes were to be returned and property or signature bonds substituted.

Page said an estimated 100-200 Negroes put up about $8,000 to $10,000 in bonds for release of the Negroes and that practically none of the money has been returned for property bonds.

Mayor Asa Kelley admitted there had been evidence of a Negro boycott of the downtown area. But he said it was because some Negroes had been threatened with bodily harm by other Negroes if they shopped in white stores.

"They are afraid of retaliation by other Negroes," if they shop in white business places, the mayor said. He added that the boycott appeared to him to be having "very little effect" on business.

DENIES AGREEMENT

Kelley denied any agreement had been reached with the Negroes regarding the exchange of cash bonds for property or signature bonds. He said it had only been discussed but that authorities were willing at any time to exchange cash bonds for appearance, or property, bonds.

"This entire boycott has been a spontaneous movement," Page said. "They met the other night (Tuesday) and without anyone saying anything they decided to boycott the white merchants.

"I haven't been downtown myself but the reports I get say that there are few Negroes down there."

SHOPPED IN COLUMBUS

Page said he had been doing his Christmas shopping in Columbus, about 90 miles northwest of Albany. "I left $200 over there that normally I would have spent in Albany," he said.

He said there was no organization to the boycott movement and no pickets. "The Negroes just are not shopping in white stores," he declared.

Albany, a South Georgia industrial city of 57,000 has been quiet since the racial disturbances that started last week during the trials of 12 "freedom riders." The Negroes demanded the release of the riders and when city officials refused, they began a series of protest demonstrations that ended Monday with agreement on a 60-day truce and further negotiations.

GEORGIA

DEC.
ALBANY

King, 265 Others Jailed in Albany

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution P.1

March Comes After City Ends Negotiations on Race Problem

Dem. 12-17-61

By GORDON ROBERTS
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 16—Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and 265 Negro demonstrators were jailed here Saturday night after a "freedom march" led by Dr. King on City Hall.

The march came on the heels of an announcement by the city ending negotiations for a settlement of racial dispute.

More mass demonstrations loomed as a strong possibility, particularly with Dr. King in jail. He told a newsman he did not plan to post bond.

Atlanta, Ga.

THE CITY, which has been the seat of racial controversy all week, reached its high point of tension during the march. The downtown area was heavy with city and county police and state patrolmen. The block around City Hall was closed to traffic.

Pedestrians, both white and Negro, were kept moving. Observers praised city police for their handling of the potentially explosive situation.

The "freedom march" began on the south side of town in the Negro community of Harlem, at Shiloh Baptist Church, headquarters for the "Albany Movement."

* * *

THE BLOCK-LONG file of demonstrators was led by Dr. King and W. G. Anderson, president of the movement. Next in line were Rev. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Montgomery, Ala. Improvement Association and Mrs. Anderson.

Behind them were about a dozen local ministers.

Singing "fredom" songs, the Negroes slowly walked two-abreast up Jackson Street toward City Hall, as hundreds of other Negro citizens poured out of their homes and businesses to watch or wave to them.

* * *

THE MARCH did not come as a surprise to city police.

Police spotters have been stationed at the church all day, and two city detectives, Capt. Ed Friend and Lt. Bill Manley, walked alongside Dr. King at the head of the procession.

As the Negroes walked toward City Hall, a contingent of police and state troopers marched toward them from the opposite direction. They came together at Oglethorpe Street, by the Trailways Bus Terminal.

The Atlanta

POLICE CHIEF Laurie Pritchett stopped the march in the middle of the street and asked Dr. King if the group had a permit to parade. "We are simply going to pray at the City Hall," Dr. King replied.

Georgia and

Chief Pritchett then announced through a megaphone that all of the "freedom marchers" were under arrest. Then he gave them an opportunity to disperse, but Dr. King started walking again, and the police took over.

Officers steered the machers to the middle of Jackson Street; traffic temporarily was disrupted.

Constitution

WITH OFFICERS leading the way, the Negroes were taken to the city jail. Police and troopers flanked the Negroes, walking between them and hundreds of pedestrians along the sidewalk.

There were no incidents of violence along the way.

The Negroes were turned off Jackson into an alley leading to the rear of the city jail. They were jammed inside another alley beside the building and booked.

Those arrested included 162 adults and 104 juveniles. Chief Pritchett said they were charged with violating a city ordinance against parading without a license, congregating on the sidewalk, and obstructing the flow of traffic. Bond was set at $200.

A short time after being arrested, Dr. King, Rev. Abernathy and Mr. Anderson were taken to the chief's office "for their well being."

Later, they were taken away in the chief's car to an undisclosed jail "for safe keeping."

The two were escorted to the car by a plainclothes policeman carrying a Thompson submachine-gun.

Dem. 12-17-61

Chief Pritchett said the other arrested demonstrators also would be taken to neighboring counties to be jailed.

An uneasy calm had fallen on Albany after city officials announced that negotiations had ceased.

* * *

THE MAYOR and commissioners blamed leaders of the Negro "Albany Movement" for "breaking the faith."

"Since you have no intention of living up to the truce and encouraging your people to avoid the occasion of the violation of the valid ordinances and statutes, we feel that you are not acting in good faith, and until you can do so, we can give no response to your demand," Mayor Kelley and the commissioners said in a letter to Negro leaders.

The city lodged three principal complaints against the Negroes:

1. A telegram setting a 10 a.m. deadline for a response on issues raised by the Negroes, which officials said they saw as "a demand."

2. That Dr. King and other local leaders have urged "continued demonstrations and unlawful parades."

racial committee to communicate with the city during the negotiations.

"Under no circumstances will the city commission of Albany act under threat or duress," the city's letter said.

The break came apparently as the city commission said it was nearing agreement after two days of closed-door sessions. "Had the Negroes acted in good faith, an agreement could have been reached," Mayor Kelley said, elaborating on the letter.

What would it take to get the negotiations resumed? "A display of good faith," the mayor said.

* * *

MAYOR KELLEY said the biracial committee, composed of three white citizens and three Negroes, has been disbanded.

Police warn mixers more face arrest

The Birmingham News P.1

BY DON McKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—Albany police warned more arrests would be made today if—as expected—Negroes resume their anti-segregation demonstrations.

Since Sunday, 555 Negroes and 5 white persons have been arrested in this southwest Georgia city. More than 300 remain in jail.

There has been no violence and little tension in the two days of mass demonstrations resulting from the arrest Sunday of two Albany Negroes and nine "Freedom Riders" out to test segregation on intrastate transportation facilities. White residents of this city of 56,000 have shown little close-range interest in the incidents.

Thurs. 12-14-61

The warnings of continued arrests came from Police Chief Laurie Pritchett after 200 Negroes, including many teen-agers and children, were jailed Wednesday night as they marched in protest of earlier arrests.

Indications were that more demonstrations would be staged as the trial of the Freedom Riders group resumes in Recorder's Court.

Birmingham

The wholesale arrests brought from one Negro leader a charge that "a police state" exists within the city. The charge was made by M. S. Page, secretary of the pro-integration Albany Movement.

Page said the Negroes who had been arrested had done nothing but "walk the streets and pray."

Earlier 81 Negroes were herded into City Hall after refusing to halt a kneeling and singing demonstration on the sidewalk in front of the building. All but one was released.

Recorder Abner Israel imposed a five-day jail term on Slater King, a grocer, for contempt of court. King, the spokesman for the group, is a member of the Albany Movement's executive committee.

Police jailed 267 Negroes Tuesday for marching and singing in protest of the arrest of the Freedom Rider group. They were charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic and failure to obey officers. The same charges were lodged against the 11 arrested Sunday.

Those jailed Wednesday night were charged on three other counts—unlawful assembly, parading without a permit and unlawfully congregating on sidewalks.

Mass.

Nearly a dozen state troopers assisted 25 to 30 local officers in patrolling the streets downtown for an hour or more after the arrests.

12-14-61

The police chief blamed "outsiders backed by the NAACP" for the demonstrations.

Mayor Asa Kelley said that the peace would be preserved "at any cost."

Birmingham

Shortly afterward Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, said he felt the demonstrations would continue "until such time as consideration is given to the Negroes of Albany.

"The minute some consideration is given to the Negroes of Albany and these people are let out of jail, then the demonstrations will stop."

Albany Negroes have asked for desegregation of bus and train stations, the city library, parks, hospitals and buses, addition of Negro policemen, better jobs on city payrolls, jury representation and better job opportunities with private businesses in the city.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee announced in Atlanta it has wired Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy demanding



The Birmingham News
Associated Press wirephoto

ALBANY, GA., ARRESTS MORE THAN 200 NEGROES . . . After demonstration in front of City Hall

federal intervention against what it called "illegal mass arrests."

In racial developments elsewhere:

The South Carolina Supreme Court upheld the trespass convictions of 24 Negro high school students arrested in a sit-in demonstration at a Charleston restaurant last year.

A federal judge in Jackson, Miss., refused to order the University of Mississippi to admit James H. Meredith, 29, Negro. Judge Sidney Mize ruled that the evidence showed Meredith was not denied admission because of his race but failed to comply with admission regulations which applied equally to Negroes and white persons.

Also in Jackson, the Mississippi Civil Rights Advisory Committee heard charges of widespread police brutality against Negroes.

David Lee, a Negro publisher in Anderson, S. C., was allowed to intervene against the NAACP in its suit to desegregate South Carolina state parks.

Lee complains that the action was filed in behalf of all Negroes as a class. "I don't agree with the suit and I doubt that the majority of Negroes in South Carolina agree with it," he said.

DEC.

U.S. Pilgrimage Is Urged As Albany Negroes Call Halt

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

Mon. 12-18-61

ALBANY—A leader of the "Albany Movement" announced Sunday that there were no plans for further anti-segregation demonstrations in the "immediate" future, as a sharp rift in the Negro community's leadership came to light for the first time.

Marion S. Page, who said he had been appointed executive secretary of the Albany Movement, told a press conference that the movement's primary motive now is "for the relief of the people now incarcerated."

In a prepared statement Page disputed a report in Sunday's Atlanta Journal-Constitution which quoted the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker as saying that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, has assumed direction of the Albany movement.

Atlanta Ga 1

"This is a misrepresentation of fact," Page said. "We welcome any help from the outside . . . but as of now we need no help."

However, in Atlanta, the secretary-treasurer of the conference called a news conference Sunday afternoon and issued a call for a nationwide pilgrimage to Albany to support the movement there. He made no mention of any "rift" in leadership.

Dr. Ralph B. Abernathy, who is also pastor of the West Hunter Street Baptist Church in Atlanta, was one of the Negro leaders jailed in the Saturday demonstrations. He said the idea to call for the nationwide pilgrimage was developed by him, Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. W. G. Anderson of Albany as they sat in the jail at Americus, Ga.

Two other appeals were made by the three Negro leaders through Dr. Abernathy at the press conference. One called for President John F. Kennedy to issue a second "Emancipation Proclamation freeing all Negroes from their present state of second-class citizenship."

The other proposal asked for "all persons of good will and all colors across the nation . . . call and telegraph the President . . . Mayor Asa D. Kelley of Albany, Gov. Ernest Vandiver to release at once the hundreds of persons now in jail for simply seeking to exercise constitutional rights and stand up for freedom."

Page described the Albany movement as an organization "by and for local Negroes that represents our local leadership." Page said he has been selected as spokesman for the movement by a 6-man executive committee of the group.

Constitution

He criticized charges by the city commission that the Albany Movement had acted in bad faith. The commission broke off negotiations about the release of all Negroes and an end to demonstrations late Saturday afternoon.

However, Page said he believed negotiations would be resumed.

And members of the city commission were told to stay close to their telephones.

Mon. 12-18-61

Albany Mayor Asa D. Kelley Jr. said "my door is always open" for the resumption of talks with Negro leaders. The mayor said that there is "no doubt" that the demonstrataions have hurt business in this southwest Georgia city. "It certainly hasn't helped it any," he said.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said "things have been very quiet today."

It was the quietest day that Albany has experienced in seven days, since 11 "freedom riders" were arrested on Dec. 10. Their arrest brought daily, hymn-singing marches on city hall and resulted in mass arrests.

GRAY HITS OUTSIDERS

James Gray, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee and publisher of the Albany Herald, went on television Sunday night to attack the "outside elements" for interfering in local business and to call on a return to normalcy for the city. Gray told the television audience that the demonstration led by Dr. King caused negotiations to be broken off.

The first of the demonstrators are scheduled to go on trial in recorder's court at 9:30 a.m. Monday. No demonstrations are anticipated at that time.

A mass meeting of members of the Albany Movement has been called for 7:30 p.m. Monday at Shiloh Baptist Church to discuss "further action," a spokesman for the group said.

'NOT NATIONALIZED'

Sunday night the executive committee of the movement met in a closed door session at Shiloh Church, presumably to try to attempt to mend the rift in leadership and to plan strategy for next week's trials.

A member of the movement who did not want to be quoted by name, told The Constitution:

"Why can't these national organizations understand that this is a local movement? This is not a national thing. It is only for and by Albany Negroes. We do not want to make a national movement out of it."

DENIES RIFT

The movement member further asserted that there was no split in the leadership of the Albany Movement itself, "it is only the outsiders trying to get in."

The Rev. H. C. Boyd, pastor of the Shiloh Church, said he did not believe there was any real disagreement between the Albany Movement and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He termed the conflicting statements made by the Rev. Abernathy and Page as "just a breakdown in communications. I think we can work this out."

Approximately 400 persons arrested during the past week here remained in jail Sunday. There have been 737 arrests since the first demonstration.

Dougherty County Juvenile Judge Hudson Malone conferred with the city commission during the weekend and ordered the release of 71 juveniles held in connection with the demonstrations.

But Malone ordered 32 juveniles to remain in custody as "wards of the state." He said that those 32 were composed of second offenders.

YOUTHS SENT HOME

"We told them once not to get involved in this again and we sent them home. But I guess they didn't learn," Judge Malone said.

Parents of the freed juveniles, the youngest of whom was 11 years old, came to the Dougherty County courtroom to pick up their children.

The Albany National Guard remained on alert Sunday and about two dozen state patrolmen converted the city recorder's courtroom into a "day room" and whiled away Sunday afternoon drinking milk and watching a television set mounted on the judge's bench.

REV. KING COMMENTS

In jail in Americus, King told a United Press International reporter Sunday that he expects to spend Christmas behind bars. He said he did not intend to participate in the demonstrations that ended in his arrest Saturday.

"I had just intended to give an address," he said from his cell, "but seeing that negotiations were broken between Negro and white, I felt I had to join the pilgrimage."

King said he would plead not guilty to charges of illegal parading and probably would refuse to pay a fine if one were levied. King said he was treated well in jail but he resented being called "boy" by the jailers. "I have never been called Reverend or Doctor or Mister in this jail and as a human being I resent this."

King said he had been arrested four times in Alabama and twice in Georgia for his racial activities.

Several federal agents were reported in Albany Sunday and Negro attorney C. B. King said he had received many reports from jails in outlying areas about mistreatment of the demonstrator-prisoners.

In one instance, King said it had been reported to him that several Negroes were placed in a cell in one county and that a jailer hooked up an electric fan outside the cell and left it on all night during Saturday night's cold weather.

However, Charlie Jones, member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and a member of the strategy committee of the Albany Movement, said he rated the Dougherty jail "among the best I've ever been in."

6 PREVIOUS ARRESTS

Jones, who was released on $200 bond Saturday night, said he had been arrested in other places six times for participating in integration demonstrations.

Jones said he was well fed while in the local lock-up, but he said he didn't care for the grits. Besides grits, Jones said he also was fed fat back, stew, and "some mighty good fish and corn bread. They have a very good cook."

Albany's Chief Pritchett Keeps Cool in Hot Spot

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Albany's man with the hot seat and the cool head is 35-year-old Police Chief Laurie Pritchett.

To Pritchett, most observers give a lion's share of the credit for the fact that in a week of racial demonstrations there has not been a single reported instance of violence.

Pritchett, as the man directly responsible for jailing more than 700 demonstrators, of course is no hero to Albany's Negroes.

But the fact remains that they have been able to gather in mass meetings day after day at the Shiloh Baptist Church unmolested. They have marched, knelt on the sidewalk and sung without physical harm.

Pritchett looks like about the least likely candidate in Georgia to keep Albany's passions on ice. Chunky and tough-looking, he has carrot-red hair and pale skin that flares to match his hair under stress.

That stress showed only once during the week's difficulties, though: on the third demonstration of the day Wednesday, when the chief believed the Negroes had broken their word by coming back to City Hall en masse after being allowed to march once around the block an hour earlier without arrest.

But irritated or not, the chief acted as he had in other arrests, moving the Negroes quickly off the street and preventing crowds from gathering.

Pritchett of course is carrying out the orders of the mayor and city commission in making the arrests. He knows they can't go on forever, and that something must give to break the present impasse.

"I was born and raised in the South, and my roots go deep," the chief declared, "but I know times are changing."

Twice during the week, Pritchett moved swiftly to head off criticism of the treatment of Negro prisoners (and possible Justice department interpretation.)

Once, when a Negro reportedly was slapped by officers at the jail in Terrell County (where he had been transferred because of overcrowding in Albany), Pritchett brought the man back and dispatched some of his own men to watch his prisoners in Terrell, Lee and Baker counties.

The next day, when a county officer in Albany reportedly shoved another Negro against jail bars, slightly injuring the prisoner's head, Pritchett had the jailer fired on the spot.

"It wasn't serious," the chief told reporters later, "but it could have been. He's just not the kind of man I want around my jail."

The chief attended Auburn University for 2½ years and played tackle for the varsity football team.

He started his career in Griffin, his home town, as a beat patrolman in 1949. He worked his way up to chief of detectives. Later he was chief in Newnan. He came to take the top police post in Albany in June, 1959.

Pritchett is married and has three children. He stands six feet and one inch high, weighs in at 218 pounds.

No one seems to envy him his job.



Associated Press Wirephoto

ALBANY POLICE CHIEF PRESERVES ORDER

Chief Laurie Pritchett Praised for Work During Mass Meetings

Georgia Mayor Pleads With Negroes to Leave

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 13 (AP) — The mayor of Albany warned a group of kneeling, praying Negro demonstrators today that many white persons from other counties were coming to this south Georgia city intent on violence.

Mayor Asa Kelley made the statement to 80 Negroes who knelt in front of City Hall where nine Freedom Riders were being tried on disorderly conduct charges growing out of their efforts to desegregate a railroad station lunch counter Sunday night.

Kelley pleaded for the demonstrators to disperse, saying, "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The mayor and police officials earlier had said they feared continued demonstrations, such as a parade to City Hall Tuesday that brought the arrest of 267 Negroes, might lead to serious racial disorders.

The leader of today's demonstration, Slater King, told Police Chief Laurie Pritchett, "We will never disperse until you've freed every one of our people."

King was arrested on a contempt of court charge. City Court Judge Abner Israel held an immediate hearing and sentenced him to five days in the Dougherty County Jail.

A 20-year-old white man, Carl Cone, who had stood in front of the demonstrators singing "Dixie," also was arrested. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

The hearing for the nine Freedom Riders, which started yesterday, was discontinued while Israel talked to the new demonstrators. The court proceedings will be resumed Thursday afternoon.

Of the 267 arrested Tuesday, 156 were removed to jails in nearby towns or to the county work camp and county jail. Twenty others posted $200 cash bonds and were released. Ninety-one juveniles were turned over to their parents.



United Press International

Albany, Ga., police attempt to silence an unidentified man who began singing "Dixie" during a demonstration in front of City Hall.

ALBANY, GA., JAILS 267 NEGRO YOUTHS

Seizes Marchers Protesting Freedom Rider Trial

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 12 (UPI)—The police took about 400 young hymn-singing Negro students to jail today when they staged a protest march in this rigidly segregated southern Georgia city.

The Negroes were taken into custody as they marched around the town square outside the coutroom where eleven Freedom Riders were being tried for attempting to use the "white" waiting room in the railroad station on Sunday.

A police desk sergeant said 206 adults and sixty-one juveniles had been charged and about 100 more would be booked. All were being charged with disorderly conduct and blocking sidewalks.

The police said juveniles were being released in the custody of their parents and that about thirty persons had posted $200 bonds.

Newsmen counted slightly more than 400 Negroes as police marched them to an alley outside the town's jail. As they began trooping in for booking, some stragglers on the end scattered.

From Atlanta, Charles McDew, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, sent a telegram to United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy asking that he give "urgent attention" to the incident.

Witnesses said the first of the marchers had appeared shortly befort the Freedom Riders hearing opened at 10 A. M. They strolled slowly past the courthouse in pairs singing hymns as they walked.

Their number soon swelled into the hundreds.

Ordered to Dispose

Police cars with loudspeakers soon arrived and the Negroes were ordered to disperse.

Chief Laurie Pritchett took command, and when the demonstrators ignored his orders to move, he directed he men to step in and make arrests.

The marchers were told over the loudspeakers that they were under arrest. The officers ushered them from the main thoroughfare into a back alley leading to the rear of the jail.

Most of the Negro youths taken into custody are students at Albany State College, but some are of high school age, or younger.

The alley in which the demonstrators were corralled runs the full length of City Hall, a distance of sixty of seventy feet, and is fifteen feet wide. The youths were ined up there and taken one-by-one into the jail to bet booked. The process took nearly two hours and the police said the Negro students would be housed in all available facilities—the city and county jails and "other places."

Although intergationists have made gains in other areas of Georgia, they have been unable to make any changes in the segregation customs of this city of 55,000.

The hearing for the Freedom Riders was recessed at noon. It was reported that no progress had been made in a two-hour session devoted mainly to technicalities.

Negroes Filling Jails In Albany

Kneeling, Singing Mobs Are Warned To Put End To Demonstrations

By The Associated Press

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 13. — More than 200 Negroes were arrested Wednesday night as they marched and sang in downtown Albany, protesting the arrest of nearly 350 other Negroes.

Estimates of the number arrested ranged from 205 to 285. No official figure was available immediately.

Negro demonstrations started in this southwest Georgia city of 56,000 Tuesday during the trial of nine so-called "Freedom Riders" on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of their efforts to desegregate a railroad station lunch counter Sunday night.

The latest of the demonstrations came shortly after 6 p.m. following a brief silent march by an estimated 250 Negroes who were not arrested.

Police Warning

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett warned that any further demonstrations would result in more arrests as the total number jailed swelled to nearly 400. Chief Pritchett cited sections of the state code under which the latest demonstrators were arrested. Charges included unlawful assembly and parading without a permit.

The chief said the second demonstration was allowed under a permit issued by officials.

The third demonstration began after Negroes held a mass meeting at a church and then marched downtown where they were herded into an alleyway beside city hall. They were then taken into the building and booked.

Nearly a dozen uniformed state troopers with billy clubs poured out of the fire station adjacent to city hall after the latest demonstration.

Kneeling And Singing

Wednesday's demonstrations began with a kneeling-singing protest in front of the city hall during which 81 were arrested.

Eighty of those arrested earlier were released with a warning from City Recorder Abner Israel that "there is no need for demonstrations, mobs and crowds." Israel charged the only purpose of the two days of demonstrations was to influence his court in its handling of the rider cases.

Mayor Asa Kelley warned the kneeling demonstrators that many white persons from other nearby counties were coming to Albany intent on violence. He pleaded for the group to disperse, saying, "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The mayor and police officials earlier had said they feared that continued demonstrations, such as a parade to city hall Tuesday which brought the arrest of 267 Negroes, might lead to serious racial disorders.

ALBANY MAYOR ISSUES WARNING

Demonstrators Remain, Get Called to Court

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—The mayor of Albany warned a group of kneeling, praying Negro demonstrators Wednesday that many white persons from other counties were coming to this south Georgia city intent on violence.

Mayor Asa Kelley made the statement to 80 Negroes who knelt in front of City Hall where nine "Freedom Riders" were being tried on disorderly conduct charges growing out of their efforts to desegregate a railroad station lunch counter Sunday night.

Kelley pleaded for the demonstrators to disperse, saying "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The mayor and police officials earlier had said they feared continued demonstrations, such as a parade to City Hall Tuesday that brought the arrest of 267 Negroes, might lead to serious racial disorders.

LEADER ARRESTED

The leader of the demonstration, Slater King, told Police Chief Laurie Pritchett "We will never disperse until you've freed every one of our people."

King was arrested on a contempt of court charge. City Court Judge Abner Israel held an immediate hearing and sentenced him to five days in jail.

King told the court he would not accept bond and would serve the sentence "proudly."

A white man, Carl Cone, 20, who had stood in front of the demonstrators singing "Dixie," also was arrested. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

CALLED TO COURT

Demonstrators prayed and sang for more than an hour and disregarded police requests to disperse. Then they were summoned into Israel's courtroom. Adults in the crowd were taken in first and younger members were called in later.

The 80 were released and left the court room individually. There was no further demonstration immediately.

The hearing for the nine riders was discontinued while Israel talked to the new demonstrators. The court proceedings will be resumed Thursday afternoon.

Of the 267 arrested Tuesday, 156 were removed to jails in nearby towns or to the county work camp and county jail. Twenty others posted $200 cash bonds and were released. Ninety-one juveniles were turned over to their parents.

Albany Holds 300 Negroes Behind Bars

By DON MCKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—Trials are scheduled to begin Monday for more than 700 Negroes arrested during a week of racial conflict. More than 300 Negroes, including integration leader the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, remain in jail.

The latest arrests came Saturday as Negroes led by King and Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, staged their fifth marching demonstration downtown. Police funneled the marchers into an alley behind City Hall and jailed 266 on charges of parading without a permit, obstructing traffic and illegally congregating on the sidewalk.

Only a few of those jailed Saturday have been freed on bond.

The city was quiet Sunday, but state and local police remained on the alert and the Albany unit of the National Guard was on standby for the fourth day.

No demonstrations were expected, but there were reports that Negroes planned a half-day general strike Monday and a cancellation of all Christmas celebrations in support of their demands.

The Negroes already have begun a boycott of white merchants, but its effectiveness has not been measured.

Saturday's demonstration followed a breakdown in negotiations between white and Negro leaders over the Negroes' demands for desegregation of local transportation facilities and for the release of demonstrators jailed earlier.

267 Negroes Jailed Over Trial Protest

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 12 (UPI)—Police herded 267 young hymn-singing Negro students off to jail today when they staged a protest march timed to coincide with the opening of the trial of 11 "freedom riders" arrested here Dec. 10 when they attempted to use the white waiting room at the train terminal.

Several hundred persons—many of them Christmas shoppers—watched without comment near the courthouse while the marchers were hustled off to jail.

A virtual news blackout was thrown over the proceedings and nearly six hours elapsed before newsmen could learn the exact number taken into custody.

Toward evening, authorities disclosed that 206 adults and 61 juveniles had been arrested. Some were released on bond—but the exact number was not known.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett ordered the arrests when the demonstrators ignored his orders to "move on."

Meanwhile, when the hearing for the "freedom riders" recessed, it was reported that no progress had been made in a two-hour session devoted mainly to legal technicalities.

DEC.

ALBANY

Albany Balks at Truce Price, Negroes Vote to Push Protest

ALBANY — Albany's Negroes prepared Friday night to renew their anti-segregation protest marches after the city commission balked at one of their terms for a truce.

At a jam-packed, singing and applauding mass meeting addressed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Friday night, nearly 1,000 Negroes were told the protests will begin again Saturday morning.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, chairman of the "Albany Movement," told the cheering crowd: "Be here at 7 o'clock in the morning. Eat a good breakfast. Wear warm clothes and wear your walking shoes."

King received a prolonged ovation at two separate rallies, one held at Mount Zion Baptist Church and the other across the street at Shiloh Baptist.

Using the text of the "freedom song," entitled "We Shall Overcome," King urged the crowd "don't stop now. Keep moving. Don't get weary."

He called segregation "the Negro's burden and America's shame . . . the state of the world today does not afford us the luxury of an anemic democracy."

King urged the Negroes to abide by nonviolence. "We will wear them down with our capacity to suffer," he said.

The rally also heard from the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who headed the Montgomery Movement after King moved to Atlanta; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern director of the NAACP.

"There are only two languages the white politicians and the power structure understand," Mrs. Hurley declared. "One is the power of the almighty dollar bill. When those cash registers are not ringing, they understand what you're talking about.

"They also understand the ballot," she added. "After you have registered, if you make up your minds you want to be free, go back and vote."

While the rally was taking place, the city commission was debating in its third session of the day the terms of the Negroes' truce demands.

A majority of the commission reportedly was refusing to agree to allow 11 "freedom riders" arrested last Sunday to be released from jail without posting bond.

The commission was believed to have agreed to other conditions reported to it by a six-man biracial committee formed Thursday in an effort to bring an end to the week-long demonstrations here.

Those conditions included release without bail of some 235 Albany Negroes arrested during the week, desegregation of Albany's bus and train terminals and appointment of a biracial committee to make a long-term study of Negroes' other desegregation demands.

There were no demonstrations Friday, but one incident temporarily upset the uneasy truce in the city. It was reported that Slater King, one of the leaders of the "Albany Movement" who is serving a five-day contempt of court sentence for demonstrating in front of city hall during a court session, had been shoved into the bars of his jail cell and had suffered head injuries.

Albany Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said Slater King was not seriously hurt and recommended that the jailer involved be dismissed. He was.

Pritchett emphasized that the man was not an Albany police official. He said the incident was "not serious, but it could have been. He's not the kind of man I want around my jail."

When Martin Luther King and the other integration leaders arrived by car from Atlanta, they were given a police escort from the city line to insure their safety.

Pritchett thus far has been able to prevent any incident of violence.

Mayor Asa D. Kelley earlier Friday said Burke Marshall, head of the U.S. Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, had telephoned an offer of legal advice and negotiations. The mayor said he told Marshall the city could handle negotiations on its own.

The 11 freedom riders had become an issue because many local whites consider them the source of Albany's week of racial demonstration. The local Albany Herald editorially called the freedom riders troublemakers, and Mayor Kelley has said that race relations in Albany were good until the appearance of the 11 last Sunday.

After being charged on the city offenses, the 11 were bound over to the county misdemeanor court on additional state charges Thursday, with bonds set at $750-$1,000.

Ten of the defendants, seven Negroes and three whites, remained in the county jail Friday rather than post bond. The eleventh, a white man, was granted permission by the recorder's court on Wednesday to fly to New York for a speaking engagement.

Meanwhile, nearly two dozen state patrolmen were standing by at city hall in case they were needed, and the local National Guard, whose call up was authorized Thursday by Gov. Vandiver, also remained on standby alert.

DEC.
ALBANY - 265 NEGROES JAILED
ADULTS JOIN RACIAL PROTEST

265 Negroes Jailed in Albany As Adults Join Racial Protest

The Atlanta Constitution p.1 Wed. 12-13-61

ALBANY—The racial problems of this southwest Georgia center broadened Tuesday as the adult Negro community participated for the first time in an anti-segregation demonstration and more than 265 Negroes were arrested.

There was no violence, but city police and Mayor Asa Kelley expressed fear that continued demonstrations might bring on counter-demonstrations which would lead to serious trouble.

The Negro community, meanwhile, was meeting to decide whether to continue its anti-segregation protest Wednesday.

Immediate cause of Tuesday's protest was the trial of 11 Negro

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

and white members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), who were arrested Sunday while trying to integrate the Albany Union Railway Terminal.

But underlying the expanding protest movement are demands of the Albany Movement, a cross-section of Negro organizations, that the city remove racial barriers in a broad range of public facilities.

Tuesday's protest demonstration for the first time brought the resident adult Negro community into open conflict with city authority.

Several of those arrested were prominent Negro members of the community, including Mrs. W. G. Anderson, wife of the chairman of the Albany Movement.

Tuesday's disturbance began a little after 10 a.m. when several hundred gathered at the City Hall as the trial of the 11 SNCC members began.

They marched three abreast around the City Hall block twice. And as they began their third circuit they were told by police that they were under arrest.

Each was charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic and failure to obey an officer. The demonstrators were herded into an alley beside City Hall in the midst of a driving rainstorm while their names were taken.

Booking them required almost three hours.

The Atlanta

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said some 1,500 spectators had gathered by the time he ordered the arrests. Nearly two-thirds of the spectators were Negro, he added. Constitution

TO BAR VIOLENCE

"Our policy will be to see that the peace and quiet of the city are maintained," Pritchett declared. "We're here to see that we have no violence and no riot. The arrests would be made whether they're white or black," the chief said. No whites were arrested Tuesday, he added.

"Our force so far has handled the situation. We feel that we can handle it in the days to come," Pritchett said.

Mayor Kelley said he was afraid if demonstrations continue, they might be an invitation to many whites and Negroes in the southwest Georgia areas who, he said, were anxious to engage in violence. Wed. 12-13-61

OUTSIDE VISITORS

"We had people today from all the counties around," the mayor said. "About half the white people in the crowd were from outside Dougherty County," he added.

"While we recognize that these Negroes have certain rights guaranteed by the Supreme Court, our principal duty is to maintain the peace, dignity and tranquility of all our citizens," Kelley declared.

He said that at one time the city government might have considered some of the Albany Movement's demands, such as adding Negroes to the police force. But he said that a majority of the city commission now considered it "vain and useless" even to discuss the demands.

ON SECURITY BONDS

Those demands included desegregation of the bus and train stations, library, parks, hospitals and city buses. The Negroes also sought better jobs on the city payroll, jury representation and job opportunities in privately owned facilities catering to the Negro trade.

The mayor said that although the city could have insisted that each of the adult Negroes arrested Tuesday post $200 cash bonds he had allowed release on security bonds, signed by prominent Negroes with the understanding that the defendants would participate in no more demonstrations.

But Kelley said he was not sure whether that arrangement would work.

MOSTLY ALBANY NEGROES

Chief Pritchett said that all but 10 of 95 juveniles arrested Tuesday were released by 9 p.m. into the custody of their parents. The other 10, he said, were being taken in patrol cars to their parents' homes.

The approximately 206 adult booked Tuesday were mostly Albany residents and apparently included few, if any, students at Albany State College. Students from the college participated in a march on City Hall last Nov. 30.

Police said there was a steady stream of adult defendants posting bonds Tuesday night but were unable to report exactly how many remained in jail.

Pritchett said some of the Negroes had specifically announced the intention to remain in jail rather than post bond.

The city jail, the county jail and the county work farm all were utilized to handle the unusual number of arrests.

The chief acknowledged that there were not enough bunks for all those in jail but added that there were enough toilet facilities for all and probably enough mattresses.

Hearing Is Delayed For Albany Riders

The Atlanta Constitution p.21 Tues. 12-12-61

ALBANY (UPI)—The scheduled hearing for 11 persons arrested here Sunday in integration attempts at a railroad terminal has been postponed until Tuesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

Albany officials postponed the hearing, originally set for Monday morning, until Tuesday at 10 a.m.

The group, which included four whites and seven Negroes, was arrested when they refused police orders to leave a street outside the Union Railway Terminal.

CHARGES LISTED

They were jailed on charges of breach of the peace, obstructing traffic and failure to obey an officer, and chose to remain in jail until the hearing.

A spokesman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said the group made the trip to test the effect of an Interstate Commerce Commission order to desegregate travel facilities.

Albany police chief Laurie Pritchett said a crowd of 150 persons gathered in the waiting room when the demonstrators arrived, and another gathered outside.

STOOD IN STREET

Pritchett said the group moved outside on the street when told to leave the traditionally segregated waiting room. He said they moved outside and stood in the street, obstructing traffic, and refused orders to "move on."

The head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Albany, Dr. W. G. Anderson, has warned that Albany is the "No. 1" integration target in the state.

IN ALBANY, GA.

Police Hold 9 'Riders' After Terminal Mix Try

The Montgomery Advertiser p.1 Mon. 12-11-61

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Police arrested 11 persons Sunday on a street outside the Central of Georgia Railroad terminal a few minutes after an integrated group of "Freedom Riders" arrived from Atlanta to test segregation.

Police Chief Laurie Pirtchett said nine Freedom Riders—five Negroes and four white persons—and two Albany Negroes were charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the flow of traffic, failure to obey officers and disturbing the peace.

Montgomery Ala.

Bond was set at $200 each pending appearance in city recorder's court Monday. But a spokesman said they would remain in jail until the hearing.

Pitchett said between 15 and 20 officers and a crowd of 150 to 200 persons were on hand when the riders arrived by train. They went into a waiting room which had been for white persons before "White" and "Colored" signs were recently removed from the railroad stations by federal order.

The riders left the waiting room when asked to do so, Pirtchett said, but then blocked the street and obstructed traffic outside.

"The situation was tense and there could have been general disorder at any time," the police chief said. "When people are trying to incite something you have problems. However, officers had the situation completely under control and the crowd dispersed quietly after the arrests were made. There were no incidents."

The police chief identified the white persons arrested as John Robert Zellner, 39, Atlanta; Joan Browning, 19, Atlanta; Per Laursen, 25, New York; and Tom Emmett Haydn, 22, Royal Oak, Mich.

He listed the Negroes arrested as:

James Forman, 33; Bernard Lee; Norma Freeland Collins, 41; Charles Jones, and Leonora Tait, 39, all of Atlanta; and Bertha Gober, 20, and Willie Mae Jones, 21, both of Albany.

A spokesman for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, sponsor of the Freedom Ride, said in Atlanta the nine riders traveled integrated in a railroad coach from Atlanta to Albany. He identified Forman as executive director of the organization, Lee as a member of the Conference, and Laursen as a journalist who originally came from Copenhagen, Denmark.

Five Atlantans Arrested In Albany Station

Atlanta World
Aug 12-14-61

ALBANY, Ga. — Five Atlantans were among 11 persons arrested Sunday at the Albany, Ga. Union Railway Terminal when they attempted to test the recent Interstate Commerce ruling against segregation on intra-state facilities.

The anti-segregation demonstrators were booked on charges of disorderly conduct, obstructing the flow of traffic and failure to obey an officer. Bond was set at $200 each.

Atlanta Daily World

It was reported that nine members of the group entrained from Atlanta and sat in a "white car" on a Central of Georgia passenger train and the conductor asked the Negroes to move. They did not move an dnothing else was said about their refusal to do so, it was reported.

Those arrested were identified as Lenora Taitt, 21, of Atlanta; Bernard S. Lee, 27, of Atlanta; Norma Freeland Collins, 19, of Atlanta; John Robert Zellner, 21, of Atlanta; Joan Browning, 19, of Atlanta; both white; Willie Mae Jones, 21, of Albany; Joseph Charles Jones, 23, of Charlotte, N. C.; James Forman, 32, of Chicago, Ill.; P. Larson, 25, of New York City; Bertha Gober, 20, of Albany; Tom Emmett Hayden, 22, of Royal Oak, Mich., white.

Albany Police Chief Laurie Prichett stated that "I told the demonstrators to move away from the terminal three times," Chief Prichett said, "then we called the paddy wagon and I gave the order to arrest them."

"We will not stand for these trouble-makers coming into our city for the sole purpose of disturbing the peace and quiet of the city of Albany," Prichett warned in statement following the arrests.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, said Sunday "Albany is our No. 1 target in the State of Georgia and we are out to break the backs of the white wool hats if necessary."

Albany officials postponed the hearing, originally set for Monday morning, until today at 10 a. m.

Truce Agreed To In Albany Negotiations

Atlanta Daily World p.1
Two. 12-19-61
Atlanta, Ga.

By JAMES GILLESPY

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI) — Officials of this south Georgia city agree Monday to release 427 jailed Negro demonstrators in time for Christmas. The Negroes agreed to a 60-day halt in their anti-segregation demonstrations.

In a settlement worked out by bi-racial committee, city officials reed to release the demonstra- on their own signature.

In city court Judge Israel said trials of the freedom march- would be suspended until mov- for trial by local police officials. There was a hint at least that cases might never be brought to trial if the Negroes discontinue their protests.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said he had no plans for pushing for trial. "So long as everything runs smoothly, we will wait and see," he said.

APPARENTLY ENDS PROTESTS

The agreement apparently ended the week-long protests which had caused extra highway patrolmen to be brought into this industrial city of 45,000 and the local National Guard unit to be alerted.

Announcement of the agreement was made in city court when Negro attorneys for the marchers asked and Judge Israel granted a request that the prisoners be released on their own signatures.

Others who did not own property could either pay $200 bail or be signed for by property owners.

City officials said it would probably be Tuesday before all the prisoners would be released.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said the Negroes problems in this staunchly segregated city were far from solved, "but the community is moving on the right road."

He said he was accepting release from jail because he "did not want to stand in the way of meaningful negotiation." King had been jailed along with Dr. W. G. Anderson leader of the Albany Movement. Dr. King also paid grudging tribute to local police officials for handling a "potentially explosive situation in an effective way."

City officials refused to comment on the developments other than to say that other Negro demands had not been met.

Negroes had vowed to keep the demonstrations going until the city agreed to desegregate bus and train terminals here and set up a permanent bi-racial committee to help with future racial problems.

Truce OK'd In Albany Race Riots

Montgomery Advertiser
pl Thu. 12-15-61
Montgomery, Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Negro and white leaders held a negotiating session Thursday night at which agreement was reached for a truce in segregation demonstrations pending outcome of further talks, Mayor Asa Kelley said.

The meeting was the first break in a stalemate that resulted in the Albany unit of the National Guard being placed on a standby alert in the wake of mass arrests of Negro demonstrators.

The mayor said the biracial committee planned to resume deliberations Friday.

PERFECT HEALTH

Kelley said the meeting between three Negroes and three white persons was delayed for a short time when Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, charged a jailed Negro, Charles Sherrod, was beaten in the Terrell County jail at Dawson.

"We checked out that report," Kelley said, "and found that Sherrod was in perfect health."

"To demonstrate our good faith and that we wanted to negotiate in good faith," he said, "Sherrod was brought to the Albany jail where he was available for inspection. He definitely had not been beaten or mistreated."

CUT ON LIP

The mayor said the committee agreed, "There will be no further demonstrations or activity until results of further negotiations are made known."

A Negro leader, M. S. Page, a director of the Albany Movement, told an overflow crowd at the Shiloh Baptist church Thursday night that Sherrod said he had been struck twice in the face by Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews and one of his deputies.

Page said Sherrod displayed a cut on his lip which he said was a result of one of the blows.

Earlier, Gov. Ernest Vandiver authorized the mayor to mobilize the Albany unit of the National Guard. The mayor put the guardsmen on a standby alert "ready for action in event of violence."

No physical conflicts have been reported but the mayor expressed fear at a news conference that there are "people coming in from outside the county intent on doing violence."

Albany Holds 300 Negroes Behind Bars

Montgomery Advertiser
pl Mon-12-18-61
Montgomery, Ala.

BY DON McKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—Trials are scheduled to begin Monday for more than 700 Negroes arrested during a week of racial conflict. More than 300 Negroes, including integration leader the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, remain in jail.

The latest arrests came Saturday as Negroes led by King and Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, staged their fifth marching demonstration downtown. Police funneled the marchers into an alley behind City Hall and jailed 266 on charges of parading without a permit, obstructing traffic and illegally congregating on the sidewalk.

Only a few of those jailed Saturday have been freed on bond.

The city was quiet Sunday, but state and local police remained on the alert and the Albany unit of the National Guard was on standby for the fourth day.

No demonstrations were expected, but there were reports that Negroes planned a half-day general strike Monday and a cancellation of all Christmas celebrations in support of their demands.

The Negroes already have begun a boycott of white merchants, but its effectiveness has not been measured.

Saturday's demonstration followed a breakdown in negotiations between white and Negro leaders over the Negroes' demands for desegregation of local transportation facilities and for the release of demonstrators jailed earlier.

Arrested Negroes Issue Call For Aid

Commercial Appeal
p. 11 Nov-12-1861

Leaders Predict Continued Albany Demonstrations

Memphis Tenn.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 11.—(UPI)—Negro leaders Sunday predicted continued demonstrations until segregation barriers of this South Georgia city are broken and called on the Federal Government for help.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of 266 Negroes jailed during a protest demonstration Saturday, posted bond and flew to Atlanta to "mobilize the nation" on behalf of the integrationist "Albany Movement."

Rev. Abernathy issued on behalf of himself, Atlanta Negro leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Rev. W. G. Anderson, Albany Negro leader, a plea for President eKnnedy to issue a "second Emancipation Proclamation wiping out all state and local segregation laws. He noted that Rev. King had made such an appeal before but "the President has not seen fit to issue it."

Rev. Abernathy also called on Negroes and interested citizens, "including college students on Christmas vacations," to make Christmas pilgrimages to Albany in support of the integration efforts.

Rev. Abernathy said he would return to Albany where he predicted continued demonstrations against all forms of segregation. The demonstrations, which began last Tuesday, have brought about the arrest of at least 730 Negroes.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 17.—(AP)—Seventy-one Negroes in jail here for anti-segregation demonstrations refused regular meals Sunday.

But, said Warden Thomas T. Edwards of the East Baton Rouge Parish Jail, at least some of them were eating candies from the jail commissary and fresh fruit brought in from outside.

Warden Edwards said they turned down the jail's Sunday fare, which usually includes fried chicken, two vegetables and potato salad.

GEORGIA

ARD CALLED OUT IN RACIAL UNREST

Georgia Parley Opens After Mass Arrests of Negroes

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 14—National Guardsmen were called out today as negotiators sought to resolve a crisis over mass arrests of Negro demonstrators here.

The 150 Guardsmen called began reporting to their armony shortly after the fifth demonstration of the week had brought the desegregation of the Trailways Bus Terminal.

Chances appeared good early tonight that a panel of white and Negro leaders would reach an agreement and thus remove the threat of further protests and possible violence.

The terms under discussion provided that white officials and leaders would do the following:

¶Felease without bail more than 350 Negroes who are being held in jails here and in adjoining counties.

¶End all efforts by the police to enforce segregation at the Trailways and Central of Georgia Railroad terminals.

¶Enter into talks over proposals to lower racial barriers in other public and private facilities.

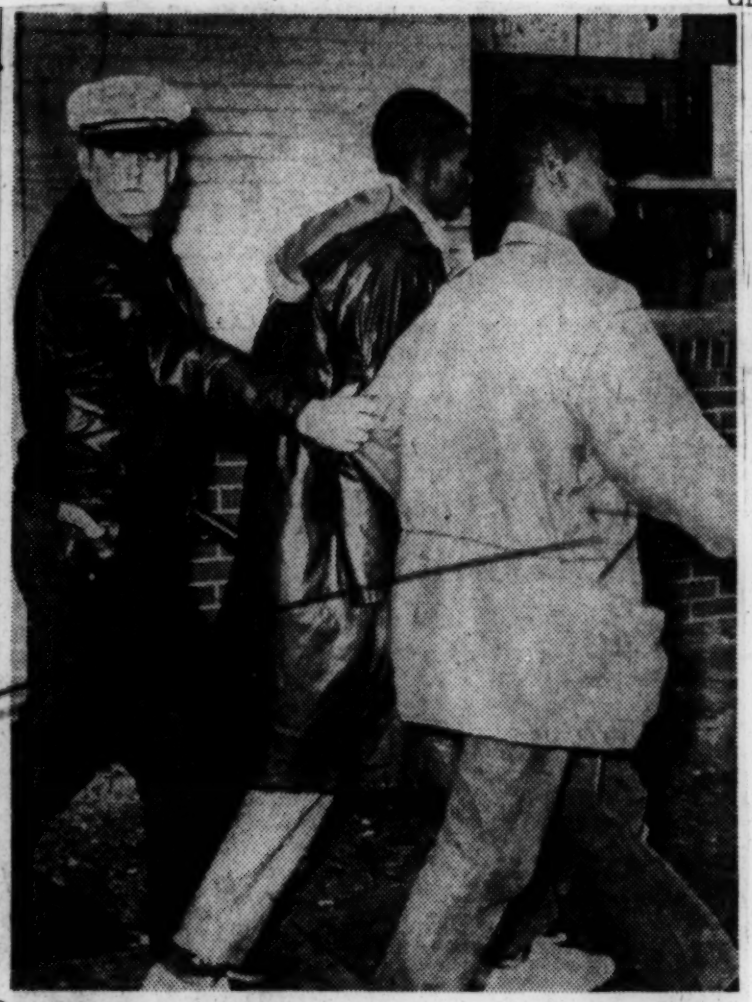
Would End Demonstrations

The Negroes, in return, would agree to refrain from staging mass demonstrations.

The efforts of the white negotiators have the tacit support of Mayor Asa D. Kelley and the six other members of the City Commision. These panel members are the Rev. Frederick Wilson, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Horace Caldwell, a hotel operator, and Joseph F. Rosenberg, a department store executive.

A Negro coalition called the Albany Movement named the other three panel members. They are the Rev. H. C. Boyd, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church; Bennie F. Cochran, a photographer, and Solomon Walker, an insurance agent.

Hundreds of Negroes jammed into the Shiloh Baptist Church to await the outcome of the talks. Participants in a singing, praying mass rally there pledged themselves ready to go to jail of necessary to win the concessions listed above.



Associated Press Wirephoto

SIT-INS ARRESTED IN ALBANY, GA.: Two young men being taken to jail yesterday by a policeman after being arrested for sitting at lunch counter in bus station.

The Justice Department was watching developments here closely. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy conferred by telephone with Go. S. Ernest Vandiver an dMayor Asa D. Kelly. He had been assured that Federal and was not needed to preserve law and order, the Mayor told newsmen.

Confers With Official

W. G. Anderson, an osteopath who is chairman of the Albany Movements executive committee, said he ha dtalked by telephone with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. Mr. Marshall is chief of the department's civil rights division.

There were no apparent indications of impending trouble in the downtown section of this Southwest Georgia city of 55,000 persons. Only a handful of Christmas shoppers made the rounds of the stores, but a chilling rain seemed to have been as much a factor as the racial controversy in keeping people at home.

Nevertheless, Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, a former tackle on the Auburn football team, expressed concern over the situation. He asserted that his seventy-men police force would enforce the law and preserve order without regard to race.

The current controversy grew out o fthe arrest here Sunday of seven Negro and four white Freedom Riders. They were picked up outside the Central of Georgia terminal after using the previously white waiting room without interference.

About 400 Negroes marched in front of the City Hall Tuesday to protest when the trials of the eleven on various city charges began. The police arrested 171 adults and ninety-six juveniles among the demonstrators. Some 200 Negroes were seized yesterday during three further demonstrations over the Tuesday arrests.

Bonds Posted

The juveniles among those arrested were later released in the custody of their parents. A few of the adults posted security bonds of $400, or $200 cash, and were freed.

City Recorder (judge) Abner M. Israel halted the Freedom Rider trials this afternoon and bound ten of them over to the county court on a new state charge of unlawful assembly. The eleventh, Thomas Hayden, a white youth from Atlanta, had obtained the recorder's permission Tuesday to leave town and reportedly was in New York.

Four of the other Freedom Riders posted bonds ranging from $750 to $1,000 on the new charges and were released, while six chose to remain in jail.

Governor Vandiver ordered the National Guardsmen to duty after conferring with Mayor Kelly in adjacent Baker County. The men called up are members of two companies of the 121st Infantry, which is stationed here.

Major Paul E. Joiner, who was in temporary command tonight, said the guardsmen would go into action only if the city police found themselves unable to control an emergency. They will not have powers of arrest.

Governor Vandiver approved a State Highway Patrol order yesterday dispatching a small detachment of troopers here and alerting others in the area.

Mayor Kelley emphasized that Guarsmen were to be used at his discretion. He said he had requested them "to maintain the peace and tranquility of the city and to protect the lives and limbs of all of our citizens, white and Negro."

Mr. Kelley said that in his conversation with Mr. Kennedy he had asked the Attorney General to investigate seven "paid agitators" who he said had been responsible for the controversy here. He told newsmen that these persons, all members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had "criminal records."

A report that he then read dealt chiefly with arrests growing out of anti-segregation demonstrations here and in other Southern states.

The demonstration that led to the desegregation of the Trailways terminal began this morning with a rally of some fifty Negroes in the Shiloh Baptist hurch.

ALBANY

"Children, I woke up this morning with freedom on my mind," declared their leader, Mrs. Anderson. She is the wife of the Albany Movement's leader.

She and twenty other Negroes, mostly of high school age, then marched three blocks to the Trailways Terminal, where all bought tickets to Tallahassee, Fla., at a counter in the previously white waiting room.

Ten of them then entered the lunch room and were served coffee at the counter by a Negro waitress. A white waitress rushed out the door in distress, declaring:

"I'm getting out of this mess."

Albany, Negroes Seal Peace; Prisoners to Go Free on Bail

ALBANY—After seven hours of closed-door negotiations, leaders of the anti-segregation Albany Movement agreed Monday to cease all protest demonstrations and to present all grievances of the Negro community through "normal channels."

Vandiver blames "outside agitators." Story on Page 7. Supreme Court refuses to bar Jackson, Miss., from prosecuting freedom riders. Story on Page 10.

In return, Recorder's Court Judge Abner Israel allowed all local Negroes held in jail to sign their own bonds "provided they are employed and have no tax obligations."

The judge said the charges against them could be brought to trial "at the discretion" of Albany Police Chief Lewis Pritchett. Pritchett told reporters he had "no idea" when he might call the trials.

The judge also ruled that the local Negroes could sign recognizance bonds for other "outside" Negroes held on charges of local violations in connection with the demonstrations.

One of the first non-local Negroes to be released on such a bond was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

His bond was signed by Dr. W. G. Anderson, a member of the Albany Movement's executive council, who was jailed Saturday.

Less than an hour after the agreement was announced, Albany Mayor Asa Kelley said he received a telephone call from U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy who congratulated him for a good job "under difficult conditions."

King, accompanied by Anderson, addressed a packed meeting at Shiloh Baptist Church shortly after his release on bond. Then King caught a plane for Atlanta.

King told the cheering throng "it wasn't necessary" for him to remain in jail as he had previously promised. He said one of his goals had been achieved—"the bus terminal and train station in Albany, Ga., are thoroughly integrated."

Earlier, Chief Pritchett told newsmen that the transportation facilities have not been segregated since an Interstate Commerce Commission order forbidding it.

"Our force is pledged to enforce all laws city, state and federal. And, of course, federal laws take predecence," the chief said.

Before he left town, King denied there was any rift in the leadership of the Albany Movement and Anderson said that now that he has been released from jail, he will reassume his responsibilities as head of the Albany Movement.

He told all Negroes who "lost a job as a result of going to jail" to convene at noon Tuesday at Shiloh Church and "we will provide for you." He said the same applied to those who needed medical attention as a result of being jailed in the demonstrations.

King admitted to reporters that the demonstration in which he participated was a "potentially explosive situation." He praised the work of Chief Pritchett in handling the situation and thanked the chief for the courtesy extended to him.

King said he was not treated so courteously in the Sumter County jail at nearby Americus, where he was taken "for his own protection" following his arrest.

Sheriff Fred Chappelle of Sumter County spoke rudely to King and addressed him as "boy," the integration leader said.

Apparently the release of the Negroes ends the racial strife which has prevailed in this city for the past eight days and has resulted in the arrest of 737 persons.



"ATLANTA PROBLEM"
Ald. John A. White

NORMAL CHANNELS

Albany City Manager Steve Roos said he understood that the Negroes have been told that they can present their grievances through "normal channels" to the seven-man City Commission.

Previously a majority of the commission had refused to hear Negroes' demands on grounds that there was "no area for agreement."

And even in Monday's negotiations, the city commission refused to confront the Negro committee face-to-face. Instead, the three-man committee—Marion S. Page, member of the Albany Movement executive committee; Albany attorney C. B. King, and Atlanta attorney Donald Hollowell—met in the mayor's office. The mayor vacated his office and spent the day about 15 feet away with the other six commissioners in the city commission room.

BACK AND FORTH

Chief Pritchett and Albany City Attorney Grady Rawls spent a large part of the day going back and forth between the two rooms presenting proposals and counter-proposals.

The final agreement apparently has this effect:

1. Indefinite suspension of protest activities.

2. Release of some 427 persons within the next two days.

3. The removal of "outside Negro elements" from the Albany scene."

4. The promise of a hearing of Negro grievances at future city commission meetings.

LEFT UP IN AIR

However, the agreement leaves up in the air the fate of 32 juvenile offenders who were arrested twice during the demonstration, and of six "freedom riders" from outside Albany who are held on state charges.

Two Albany Negroes arrested with the "freedom riders" outside Terminal Station will be released on signature bonds. Three others from outside Albany have been previously released and six, including two whites, remained in jail in lieu of cash bonds of $750 and $1,000. Judge Israel later reduced these bonds to $200 and $400 as an inducement for their leaving.

Page also addressed the Negro rally at Shiloh Monday night and said that Negro leaders had chosen him to meet with the incoming Albany city commission when it is sworn in Jan. 11. He said Monday marked "the beginning of a new type of racial relationships" in Albany.

Page said, "This may not be exactly all that we wanted, but it is a beginning."

He emphasized that the Albany Movement had never ordered a boycott of local white merchants, but he said he had urged Negroes "to save their money this Christmas and have homemade dolls and repainted bicycles." He said he was no longer holding Negroes "strictly" to that advice but he said, "You should buy where your patronage is appreciated."

The city feted the national and international press corps at a steak supper at Radium Springs Monday night "in appreciation for the accurate coverage of Albany's difficulties."

38a 1961

GEORGIA

DEC.

ALBANY

Hundreds of Negro Hymn-Singers Seized in Freedom March

P. 18 New York Herald-Tribune & Sun

Dec. 12 12 61

United Press International

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 12.—Hymn singing Negro youths marched around the courthouse today in protest against the trial of 11 Freedom Riders inside the building and police arrested several hundred.

An early report said 400 were arrested. Later reports ranged from 250 to 500, the latter figure from the anti-segregationist Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Police, busy booking the students who appeared to range from upper grade school pupils to college students, declined to give an estimate.

Tension was felt in this south Georgia city of 47,000 even before the arrest. Police surrounded the courthouse where the Freedom Riders went on trial and the court room was closed to all but witnesses, the defendants and court officials.

The defendants, four whites and seven Negroes, were represented by two Negro attorneys, C. B. King of Albany and Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta. They were arrested Dec. 3 on charges of breach of the peace, obstructing traffic and failing to obey a police officer when they refused to leave a street outside Union Railway Terminal.

About the time the hearing began this morning, several hundred youths, many students from all-Negro Albany State College, began marching in pairs around the courthouse singing hymns.

Police ordered them to disperse. When they failed to do so two detectives with loudspeakers informed them they were all under arrest and police began herding them through the rear door of the nearby city jail.

200 More Marchers Arrested In Albany

P. 10 The Courier-Journal

From Wire Dispatches

Albany, Ga., Dec. 13.—Two hundred shouting, singing Negroes were arrested Wednesday night as they staged their fourth march on the Albany City Hall in two days. A tight lid was clamped on gatherings in the downtown area as State troopers patrolled the streets.

The demonstrators marched out of a meeting at a Negro Baptist church and headed downtown, protesting the arrest of nearly 350 Negroes and four white persons since Sunday.

Phila. 12-14-61

'We Want Freedom'

As they reached City Hall a loudspeaker blared, "You are all under arrest." Police flanked the two columns of marchers, herding them into an alley adjacent to City Hall.

Estimates of the number arrested ranged from 205 to 285. Police said they did not expect to finish booking them for several hours.

The Negroes chanted, "We want freedom," and sang Christmas carols as they waited in the alley. The first 44 booked, many of them high-school and college students, were loaded into a bus and sent to the National Guard Armory for housing. The City Jail, the County Jail, a County work farm, and jails in three neighboring counties are filled with those arrested earlier.

Nearly a dozen uniformed State troopers with billy clubs poured out of the fire station next to City Hall shortly after the latest arrests. Troopers patrolled the sidewalks in pairs and stopped any small gatherings or loitering. No Negroes were allowed to gather on downtown streets in this southwest-Georgia city of 55,000, even in small groups.

In Atlanta, headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said it had wired Attorney General Kennedy, asking for federal intervention to stop what the committee called illegal mass arrests.

Trial Starts Demonstrations

The demonstrations started Tuesday during the trial of nine "freedom riders" and two Albany Negroes on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of their efforts to desegregate intrastate transportation facilities Sunday.

The latest demonstration came shortly after 6 p.m., less than an hour after a brief silent march by an estimated 250 Negroes who were not arrested.

Police chief Laurie Pritchett warned that any further demonstrations would result in more arrests. He said the latest group was charged with unlawful assembly, parading without a permit, and unlawfully congregating on the sidewalk.

The silent march was allowed under a permit issued by officials, he said.

Mayor Pleads For Dispersal

Wednesday's demonstrations began with a kneeling-singing protest in front of City Hall during which 81 were arrested.

Mayor Asa Kelley warned the kneeling demonstrators that many white persons from other nearby counties were coming to Albany intent on violence. He pleaded with the group to disperse, saying, "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The leader of Wednesday's first demonstration, Slater King, told Pritchett, "We will never disperse until you've freed every one of our people." He was arrested.

Recorders Court Judge Abner Israel's held King in contempt of court. He sentenced King to a five-day term.

200 Negroes Jailed in Albany After Protesting Other Arrests

P. 38 The Florida Times-Union

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 13 (AP)—Two hundred Negroes were arrested tonight as they marched and sang in downtown Albany, protesting the arrest of nearly 350 other Negroes.

Phila. 12-14-61

Estimates of the number arrested ranged from 205 to 285. No official figure was available immediately.

Negro demonstrations started in this Southwest Georgia city of 56,000 yesterday during the trial of nine "freedom riders" on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of their efforts to desegregate a railroad station lunch counter Sunday night.

The latest of the demonstrations came shortly after 6 p.m. following a brief silent march by an estimated 250 Negroes who were not arrested.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett warned that any further demonstrations would result in more arrests as the total number jailed swelled to nearly 400. Pritchett cited sections of the state code under which the latest demonstrators were arrested. Charges included unlawful assembly and parading without a permit.

The chief said the second demonstration was allowed under a permit issued by officials.

Today's demonstrations b[egan] with a kneeling-singing pro[test] front of the city hall during w[hich] 81 were arrested.

Eighty of those arrested earlier were released with a warning from City Recorder Abner Israel that "there is no need for demonstrations, mobs and crowds." Israel charged that the only purpose of the two days of demonstrations was to influence his court in its handling of the freedom rider cases.

Mayor Asa Kelley warned the kneeling demonstrators that many white persons from nearby counties were coming to Albany intent on violence. He pleaded for the group to disperse, saying, "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The mayor and police officials earlier had said they feared that continued demonstrations, such as a parade to city hall yesterday which brought the arrest of 267 Negroes, might lead to serious racial disorders.

A decision in the first freedom rider case was withheld until completion of all the trials. Per Laursen, 25, of New York, was the first of the original 11 to be tried.

The 11 arrested Sunday and the 267 jailed yesterday face the same charges: disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic and failing to obey police orders to disperse.

Crack Seen In Albany Walls Of Segregation

By ROBERT GORDON

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI) — This south Georgia industrial city returned to the normal hustle and bustle of the week before Christmas Tuesday under a 60-day truce that ended anti-segregation demonstrations and freed hundreds of jailed Negroes.

But there was a small crack in the high wall of segregation which this city had maintained so rigidly since the Reconstruction years with an agreement to desegregate waiting room facilities in bus and train stations.

The possibility that the crack might spread loomed ahead as Negro leaders and City officials set a Jan. 11 meeting date for resumption of negotiations on further demands by the 25,000 Negroes living in this city of 57,000.

Out of a total of 427 Negroes still in jail Monday as an aftermath to five days of mass demonstrations, only 35 were still in jail Tuesday. Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said these were all from out of town and waiting for local integration leaders to sign for them before they can be freed.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

There was no noticeable evidence here Tuesday of the racial unrest that swept the city last week. White and Negro shoppers proceeded with their Christmas shopping as though nothing had happened.

A proposal for a massive Negro boycott of downtown merchants had been called off although leaders urged Negroes "to buy where your trade is appreciated."

Marion S. Page, secretary of the "Albany Movement," told a large group of Negroes Monday night it had been agreed there would be no demonstrations within the 60 day truce period, that there would be no boycott, and that they would wait almost a month before resuming negotiations with city officials.

The daily mass meetings also came to an end. The next meeting of the "Albany Movement" was set for next Sunday. Page announced that all Negroes who have lost their jobs or who have suffered in any way because of their participation in the demonstrations "will be taken care of."

COMMISSION MEETING

Page said he would go with Pritchett to a Jan. 11 meeting of the City Commission. He said at that time "all matters of conflict in the city" will be discussed. He announced that city police "will comply completely" with the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling which requires "unrestricted use of railway and bus terminals."

Mayor Asa Kelley, at the same time, claimed that Albany had "never really attemped to enforce segregation in the terminal since the ICC ruling." However, when 10 Negroes sought service at a bus terminal lunch counter here last Thursday they were arrested, although later released.

Kelley said a bi - racial committee set up to iron out Albany's racial problems will not meet until the end of the 60 - day truce period.

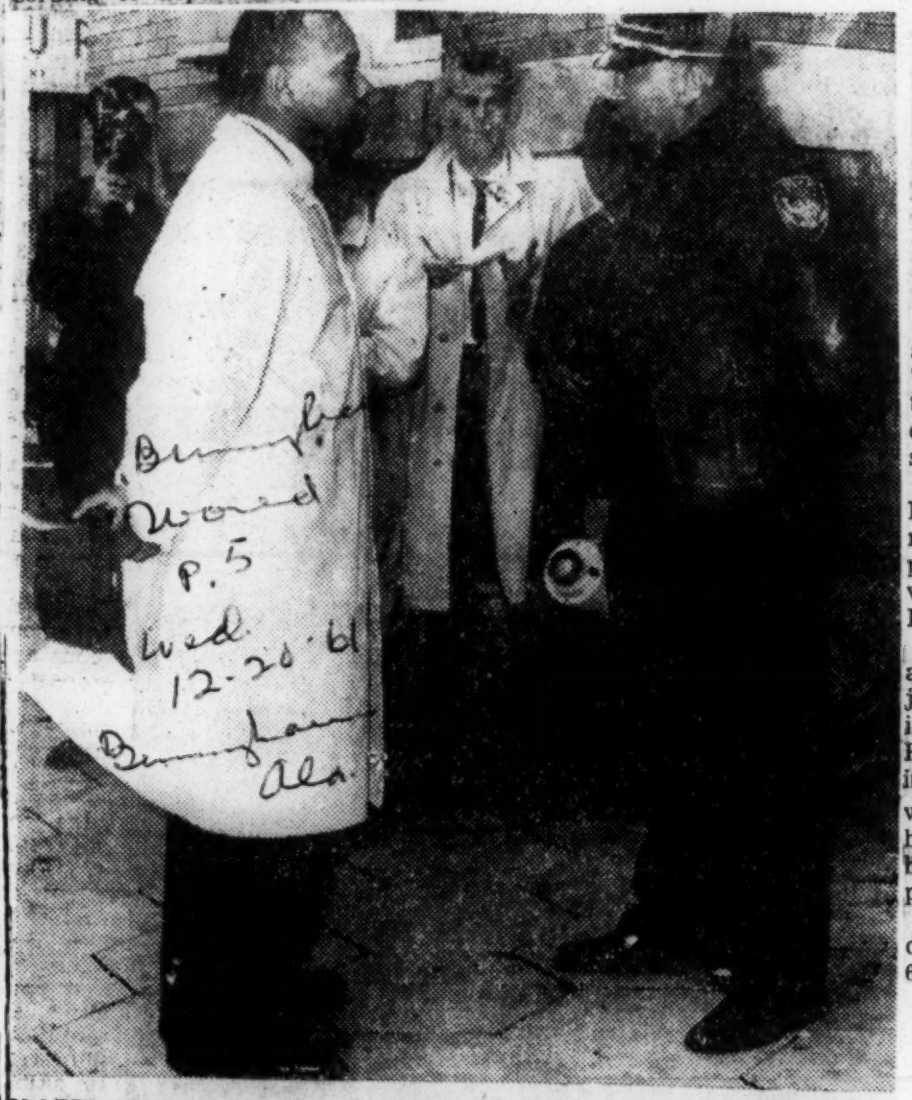
Attorney General Talks With Negro, White Leaders In Albany

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy has been keeping in close touch with the racial situation at Albany, Ga. Aides said he was much encouraged by Monday's reported agreement between white and Negro leaders on a plan designed to resolve differences in the South Georgia city.

Kennedy talked by phone both Monday and Tuesday with Negro and white leaders to encourage peaceful settlement of the strife that has resulted in hundreds of arrests.

But the Justice Department plans no court action in the situation unless federal laws are violated. For example, it could intervene — as it has elsewhere in the South — to end segregatio nat rail or bus terminals.

Kennedy believes that lasting progress toward lowering of racial barriers can only be made through negotiations at the local level, according to department officials.



SLATER KING TALKS WITH ALBANY POLICE CHIEF PRITCHETT — One of the Albany Movement Leaders, Slater King is shown talking with Albany's Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett. Mr. King spoke as leader of the group who was kneeling and praying in front of the city hall on Wednesday morning. The group was protesting the arrest and jailing of more than 250 of their friends on charges of disturbing the peace. Mr. King was arrested and given a fine of five days in jail which he said he would proudly serve in an effort to help Negroes get equal opportunities in Albany.

Former Auburn U. Tackle Averts Violence In Albany

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 17 (AP)—When racial violence threatened this deep south city last week, a former Auburn University tackle took command like a veteran field general and preserved order.

He is Police Chief Laurie Pritchett, at 35 down to a hefty 218 pounds and still tough enough to make the varsity.

As Negroes staged demonstrations and tension began to build, Pritchett shouldered the responsibility of maintaining order and enforcing the law.

He acted quickly and decisively. Using a relatively small force of about 120 men, he succeeded where in similar situations even Federal troops couldn't avert violence.

An example of his discipline came Saturday when 266 marching Negroes were arrested. Despite loud singing and other noise by the demonstrators, the police officers not only kept silent, they didn't even frown.

Pritchett, 6-foot-1 and well built, didn't send his officers out to handle a tense explosive situation. He led them.

"I told them they wouldn't be sent—that they'd be led," he said. "And at every briefing I told them, 'If I see any violation of orders, you'll be removed and suspended on the spot'."

The ruddy faced, blonde haired Pritchett modestly credits his men and the citizenry itself with preserving the peace. They likewise can't say enough about Pritchett.

Born in Griffin, Ga., Pritchett attended Auburn, leaving in his junior year in 1947 after breaking his leg in Spring practice. He accepted the chief's job here in June, 1959. Previously, he was chief in Newnan, Ga., and began his police career in his home town of Griffin as a beat patrolman in 1949.

The Pritchetts have three children, Laurie Jr., 8, Daniel Walter, 6, and Teresa, 13 months.

Negroes Freed in Albany, Ga., Truce

By James Gilleany

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 18 (UPI) Officials of this South Georgia city agreed today to release 527 jailed Negro demonstrators in time for Christmas. The Negroes agreed to a 60-day halt in their anti-segregation demonstrations.

In an agreement worked out by a biracial committee, city officials agreed to release the demonstrators on their own signatures.

In city court Judge Abner Israel said the trials of the Freedom Marchers would be suspended until moved for trial by local police officials.

There was a hint at least that the cases might never be brought to trial if the Negroes discontinued their protests.

The agreement apparently ended the week-long protests which caused extra highway patrolmen to be brought into this industrial city of 45,000 and the local National Guard unit to be alerted.

Announcement of the agreement was made in city court when Negro attorneys for the marchers moved and Judge Israel granted that the prisonrs be released on their own signatures. Others who did not own property could either pay $200 bail or be signed fo rby property owners.

City officials said it would probably be Tuesday before all the prisoners could be released.

Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. said the Negroes' problems in this staunchly segregated South Georgia city were far from solved, "but the community is moving on the right road."

The Atlanta integration leader also said local police officials handled a "potentially explosive situation in an effective way."

City officials refused to comment on the developments other than to say that other Negro demands had not been met.

The Negroes had vowed to keep the demonstrations going until the city agreed to desegregate bus and train terminals here and set up a permanent biracial committee to help with future racial problems.

Officials, Negroes call truce; marches halted trials delayed

By DON MCKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—A biracial agreement has led to an easing of racial tension in this south Georgia city, out a Negro leader says desegregation efforts will continue.

Talks between city officials and Negro leaders Monday resulted in definite postponement of trials for more than 700 Negroes arrested last week in a series of marching demonstrations.

Under the agreement Negro leaders said they would stop the mass demonstrations. But M. S. Page, acting chairman of the Albany movement, said negotiations are to reopen next month on a broad desegregation program.

Page said his group conceded only on the demonstrations and that an economic boycott, already being felt by white merchants was not discussed.

After the agreement was reached, many of the nearly 400 Negroes still in jail began posting cash bonds or, in the cases of property owners or taxpayers gaining release on their own signatures.

One of the points of the agreement was police compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission's order banning segregation in train and bus terminals. Last week's demonstrations started after a group of 11 Negroes and white persons were arrested following their attempt to desegregate the railway terminal.

Bonds for the "Freedom Riders," originally ranging from $750 to $1,000, were cut to $200 for three Albany Negroes and $400 for the others.

City officials agreed to meet with Negro leaders on segregation issues after incoming city commissioners take office in January. Page said Police Chief Laurie Pritchett would recommend that the commission give consideration to the Negroes' proposals.

Among those first released was the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King left on a plane to Atlanta after telling reporters: "I would not want to stand in the way of meaningful negotiations."

The integration leader, who had pledged to remain in jail indefinitely, said he decided to post bond on the basis of talks with his attorneys.

DEC.
ALBANY- REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

38a 1961 GEORGIA

Albdny, Ga., Draws Peace Plan; New Orleans Stops Negro March

Dr. King Is Freed

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 18—White and Negro leaders agreed today on a plan to resolve the racial controversy here.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, was released from jail after a $400 security bond had been posted for him. Most of 300 other Negroes jailed fo mass protests were expected to be set free by tomorrow.

The agreement came after more than six hours of negotiation between city officials and leaders of the Albany Movement, a Negro coalition that held five mass demonstrations here last week.

The proposals were to be presented for approval at a mass rally in the Shiloh Baptist Church. Neither side would disclose details, but it reportedly included the following:

—A pledge to end police enforcement of segregation at rail and bus terminals.

—An agreement by city officials to allow jailed local Negroes who have property or can furnish evidence of employment to sign their own security bonds.

—An informal arrangement under which bonds ranging from $750 to $1,000 for ten jailed Freedom Riders would be reduced.

—Biracial negotiations, to begin early next year, on some Negro demands for equal treatment.

Under a further provision, charges of parading without a permit, congregating on a sidewalk and obstructing traffic would be held in abeyance at the discretion of Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett.

For its part the Albany Movement would end further demonstrations. It was indicated that failure to do so would revive the charges against the Negroes.

"It's nothing to shout to the rafters about," a Negro leader commented.

His remark reflected the feeling among Negroes that the demonstrations and negotiations had brought little progress toward lowering of racial barriers in this southwest Georgia city.

Whites voiced a similar attitude. Chief Pritchett said the Negroes had been promised nothing that would mark a departure from the city's established policies.

"They were told that there would be no further demonstrations," he said.

The remarks of some leaders seemed intended to convey the impression to white residents that no concessions had been made. While this was not wholly true, it appeared that the concessions were minor.

There was considerable doubt among observers, based on private comments by white leaders that a renewal of negotiations would bring major gains for Negroes unless accompanied by pressure.

The gain regarding bus and train terminals was more apparent than real. A few Negroes had used previously white facilities in the terminals without interference before the demonstrations.

Further, more than twenty Negroes sat undisturbed more than two hours last Thursday in the once-segregated Trailways station.

Dr. King reversed his previous refusal to obtain released by posting bond. He indicated he was less than satisfied.

However, he said, as a result of talks with W. G. Anderson, chairman of the Albany Movement, it seemed the practical course to take.

"I would not want to stand in the way of meaningful negotiations," he said.

Mr. Anderson, who was arrested with Dr. King Saturday while the two led a march on the city hall, signed both their bonds.

Leaders of organizations in the Negro protest movement met today in a show of unity. A split in their ranks had become apparent yesterday.

At the meeting were officers of the National Asscociation for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King heads, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

"If there was an indication of division, it grew out of a breakdown of communications," Dr. King declared after his release. "The unify is far greater than our inevitable points of disagreement."

A. Leon Higginbotham Jr. of Philadelphia, chief defense counsel, said he would go to the Maryland Court of Appeals, the case involves constitutional questions that are expected to be taken to the United States Supreme Court unless the issue is decided beforehand.



The New York Times

RELEASED: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., integration leader, who was freed from Albany, Ga., jail after posting of $400 bond.

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9 Sentenced in Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 18 (AP)—Nine students charged with trespassing at a segregated Annapolis restaurant Nov. 11 were convicted today.

Each was fined $50 and costs by Judge Benjamin Michaelson, who released them on bond pending the outcome of an appeal. The five whites and four Negroes are members of Philadelphia Fellowship House, an interracial organization.

They were arrested at Barnes' drive-in restaurant in a demonstration that started a series of week-end sit-ins at segregated restaurants in Maryland.

Thirteen students arrested here the following week-end will go on trial tomorrow in Anne Arundel County Court.

DEC.
ALBANY- NEGRO PROTEST GROUP DIVIDES

Negro Groups Split On Georgia Protest

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 17 — The racial situation in this city developed today into a leadership conflict between two regional organizations in the Negro protest movement.

An open break occurred between the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

It involved the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the conference, who went to jail here yesterday, and several of his former supporters in the student organization.

The development has important implications for the future of the civil rights movement throughout the South. It reflects the growing competition for financial support and power among four groups—these two and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality.

The split became known as Negroes moved tentatively to reopen negotiations with city officials for the release of prisoners seized during demonstrations last week.

These leaders of the Albany movement said no further mass protests would be held immediately over the issue of freeing a handful of whites and about 165 Negroes, including Dr. King. In a statement to a news conference, they called for a "face-to-face" discussion with the City Commission. The movement is a coalition of local Negro organizations.

'Door Open, Mayor Says'

Mayor Asa D. Kelley said he had not been approached by the movement's representatives, but added "my door is always open." He conceded that local business was hurt by the five days of demonstrations last week.

The first protest came Tuesday over the arrest of seven Negro and four white Freedom Riders on Sunday. The other grew out of resentment over the mass arrests.



Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy

Dr. King, 264 other Negroes and a white youth were arrested yesterday as they marched on the city hall for a prayer demonstration. All were jailed.

No Tension in City

There was no tension in this southwestern Georgia city of 56,000, and nothing to indicate that violence would erupt.

"It's been the quietest day I've had this week," Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett said.

Meanwhile, sixty-nine youths, aged 16 and under, were turned over to heir parents today by Juvenile Court Judge Hudson Malone. Thirty-two picked up yesterday and in previous demonstrations remained in custody as second offenders.

The adults in eight jails here and in surrounding counties are charged with parading without a permit, congregating on sidewalks and obstructing traffic. They can obtain their freedom, as the majority of those arrested have, by posting $200 bonds.

Dr. King and W. G. Anderson, an osteopath and chairman of the Albany Movement, chose to remain in prison. They are being held for safekeeping at the Sumter County jail in near-by Americus.

The news conference at the Shiloh Baptist Churhc was set up by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This organization whs formed last year by students involved in the sit-in demonstrations against lunch-counter segregation.

Marion S. Page, secretary of the Albany Movement, issued a statement for his group.

He denied that its leadership had been assumed by the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Atlanta executive director of the Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Walker proposed several courses of action last night from the pulpit of his church at a mass rally that followed the arrest of Dr. King and the others. His remarks implied that he was assuming de facto leadership, although he denied this today.

Said his conference was throwing its "total resources," into the Albany struggle, and its board would hold a special meeting here tomorrow.

The Rev. James M. Lawson of Nashville, Tenn., one of Dr. King's more militant disciples, was reported to be among those coming here for the meeting.

Another King lieutenant, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, reportedly told a news conference in Atlanta today that the S. C. L. C. had taken over direction of strategy here. He called on Negroes throughout the nation to participate.

Mr. Abernathy was jailed with Dr. King and Mr. Anderson yesterday, but posted bond and was released. He was quoted as having said that the three had conferred while in prison and agreed that the S. C. L. C. should take over here.

However, it was apparent at the Albany Movement's news conference and in private remarks by members of the student group that the Student Movement Committee, not the Christian Leadership Conference, was in command.

Mr. Page told newsmen that as a result of Mr. Anderson's arrest he had moved up from secretary of the Albany Movement to acting chairman. He called attention to the following paragraph in todaay's edition of The Atlanta Journal and Constitution:

"With Dr. Anderson in jail, Wyatt T. Walker, executive director of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, took over the leadership of the Albany Movement."

Mr. Page asserted that this was "an unfortunate misrepresentation of facts." He said "Mr. Walker or no one else is assuming leadership of Albany."

Asked whether them movement in the future? he was asked.

"We do not know at this moment," Mr. Page said.

Later, he stressed this point: "Policy has never been dictated to us. We want to be an autonomous body."

The Albany Movement was formed Nov. 17 after Mr. Jones and other members of the student committee had visited here and opened a voter registration campaign.

Slater King, no relation to Dr. King, a member of the movement's executive board, conceded last week that a purpose of the organization was to eliminate friction between local members of the N. A. A. C. P. and the student organization's representatives.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary for the N. A. A. C. P., and Vernon E. Jordan Jr., its state secretary, have taken no part in planning and carrying out the demonstrations here.

Meanwhile, white leaders her showed little understanding of the city's conflict and its implications.

They expressed pride over the way the police had handled a potentially explosive situation. One said:

"We've shown the world how to deal with this matter."

None showed any realization that the city might have to make concessions on the more basic Negro demands in the dispute. These are not confined to observance of a desegregation policy in previously white waiting rooms of bus and rail terminals.

As set forth last February by Negro leaders in a letter to city officials, they include better treatment of Negroes by the police, better jobs, desegregation of parks, libraries, hospitals and city buses, and jury representation.

Albany Shaping Racial Settlement

Atlanta Constitution p. 1
Fri. 12-15-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN
Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—A biracial negotiating committee appeared to be moving toward a settlement of Albany's week-long anti-segregation demonstration late Thursday.

The committee, formed only hours after Gov. Ernest Vandiver ordered the local National Guard unit on standby alert at the request of Albany Mayor Asa D. Kelley, went to work immediately.

By late evening, it was reported to have reached agreement on part of the issues demanded by the Negroes.

M. S. Page, executive secretary of the anti-segregation Albany Movement, called on a Negro mass meeting to place a moratorium on demonstrations "as long as the other side keeps the faith."

Page indicated the committee had not yet agreed on what he called "the one necessary condition" for a moratorium—release of some 235 Negroes jailed during the week's demonstrations. Police arrested 471, but the others were either released as juveniles or made bond.

The negotiations were temporarily disrupted by a report that Charles Sherrod of Atlanta, one of the arrested demonstrators, had been "brutally beaten" in the Terrell County jail, where he was sent because of the crowded condition in the Albany jail.

Sherrod was returned to Albany, and in the presence of FBI agents and Negro ministers said he had not been beaten at all but had been slapped by two different Terrell County officers.

Albany police chief Laurie Pritchett said he saw only a small bruise on Sherrod's lip which the chief said "could have been inflicted in many ways."

Pritchett added that Sherrod was being kept in the Albany jail as a "precaution" and that Albany police observers were being sent to keep watch on prisoners farmed out in jails in Terrell, Baker and Lee counties.

Meanwhile, the National Guard contingent, some 150 strong, stood by at the local armory.

Mayor Kelley conferred personally with Vandiver in Baker County, where the governor was hunting before the National Guard standby was ordered.

Kelley said the Guard was only for use in case of an emergency and would be used only to maintain the peace and not make arrests.

The mayor also conferred Thursday by telephone with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy. He said he assured Kennedy that Albany was able to maintain order without federal assistance.

Several factors appear to be behind the appointment of the miracial truce committee:

1. The apparent determination of Negroes to continue their demonstration despite jailing.

2. Pressure of local businessmen who fear both boycotts by Negroes and possible harm to their drive for new industry as a result of the disturbance.

MINISTERS ACTIVE

3. Efforts of local white ministers. Members of the ministerial associations met Thursday morning an durged negotiations. Mrs. Frances Pauley, an officer of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, was in Albany Thursday in an effort to rally ministerial efforts.

4. The influence of the U.S. attorney general. Kennedy reportedly urged the mayor to make immediate efforts for a compromise.

As word of the negotiating effort spread, there were immediate evidences of lessening tension in Albany.

Ten Albany Negroes who sought to integrate the Trailway bus terminal restaurant were released shortly after being taken to police headquarters and not booked. And a sit-in demonstration being planned for early afternoon also was called off.

Other action indicating a lessening of tensions were (1) the release of 118 juveniles who had been placed in custody after a protest march Wednesday night and put in a detention home at Camilla and (2) the binding over of 11 members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee to the county misdemeanor court on two counts of unlawful assembly. (City charges against the 11 were continued for an indefinite period.)

The City Commission, which had balked at any dealings with the Negroes, finally agreed at an emergency session to the six-man committee. And Negroes meeting at the Shiloh Baptist Church also agreed to hold off further demonstrations pending the committee's recommendations.

Negroes were expected to insist on immediate desegregation of bus and train terminal facilities and appointment of a biracial committee to study other demands made by the "Albany Movement," the Negro protest group.

White representatives on the committee are Joe Rosenberg, local department store owner; Horace Caldwell, named to represent the City Commission, and the Rev. Fred Wilson, named as the representative of Albany white ministers.

Negroes selected were the Rev. H. C. Boyd, photographer Benny Frank Cochran and insurance broker Solomon Walker.

KING TO VISIT

Meanwhile, it was announced in Atlanta that Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. and two associates, Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker and Rev. Ralph Abernathy, would come to Albany Friday. They had no immediate plans other than to survey the situation here.

Truce OK'd In Albany Race Riots

Montgomery Advertiser p. 1
Fri. 12-15-61

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Negro and white leaders held a negotiating session Thursday night at which agreement was reached for a truce in segregation demonstrations pending outcome of further talks, Mayor Asa Kelley said.

The meeting was the first break in a stalemate that resulted in the Albany unit of the National Guard being placed on a standby alert in the wake of mass arrests of Negro demonstrators.

The mayor said the biracial committee planned to resume deliberations Friday.

PERFECT HEALTH

Montgomery Ala.

Kelley said the meeting between three Negroes and three white persons was delayed for a short time when Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, charged a jailed Negro, Charles Sherrod, was beaten in the Terrell County jail at Dawson.

"We checked out that report," Kelley said, "and found that Sherrod was in perfect health."

"To demonstrate our good faith and that we wanted to negotiate in good faith," he said, "Sherrod was brought to the Albany jail where he was available for inspection. He definitely had not been beaten or mistreated."

CUT ON LIP

The mayor said the committee agreed, "There will be no further demonstrations or activity until results of further negotiations are made known."

A Negro leader, M. S. Page, a director of the Albany Movement, told an overflow crowd at the Shiloh Baptist church Thursday night that Sherrod said he had been struck twice in the face, by Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews and one of his deputies.

Page said Sherrod displayed a cut on his lip which he said was a result of one of the blows.

Earlier, Gov. Ernest Vandiver authorized the mayor to mobilize the Albany unit of the National Guard. The mayor put the guardsmen on a standby alert "ready for action in event of violence."

No physical conflicts have been reported but the mayor expressed fear at a news conference that there are "people coming in from outside the county intent on doing violence."

OVER 200 SEIZED

Montgomery Advertiser

Albany Puts Police Curb On Protests

B 1 Thurs 12-14-61

Montgomery, Ala

BY DON McKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — More than 200 Negroes were arrested Wednesday night as they marched and sang in downtown Albany, protesting the arrest of nearly 350 other Negroes.

Estimates of the number arrested ranged from 205 to 285. No official figure was available immediately.

Negro demonstrations started in this southwest Georgia city of 56,000 Tuesday during the trial of nine "Freedom Riders" on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of their efforts to desegregate a railroad station lunch counter Sunday night.

The latest of the demonstrations came shortly after 6 p.m. following a brief silent march by an estimated 250 Negroes who were not arrested.

MORE ARRESTS

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett warned that any further demonstrations would result in more arrests as the total number jailed swelled to nearly 400. Pritchett cited sections of the state code under which the latest demonstrators were arrested. Charges included unlawful assembly and parading without a permit.

The chief said the second demonstration was allowed under a permit issued by officials.

The third demonstration began after Negroes held a mass meeting at a church and then marched downtown where they were herded into an alleyway beside City Hall. They were then taken into the building and booked.

Nearly a dozen uniformed state troopers with billy clubs poured out of the fire station adjacent to City Hall after the latest demonstration.

80 RELEASED

Wednesday's demonstrations began with a kneeling-singing protest in front of the City Hall during which 81 were arrested.

Eighty of those arrested earlier were released with a warning from City Recorder Abner Israel that "There is no need for demonstrations, mobs and crowds." Israel charged that the only purpose of the two days of demonstrations was to influence his court in its handling of the "Freedom Rider" cases.

Mayor Asa Kelley warned the kneeling demonstrators that many white persons from other nearby counties were coming to Albany intent on violence. He pleaded for the group to disperse, saying, "I am doing this to protect your lives."

The mayor and police officials earlier had said they feared that continued demonstrations, such as a parade to City Hall Tuesday which brought the arrest of 267 Negroes, might lead to serious racial disorders.

The president of the Albany Movement, a local organization which has mobilized Negroes of the community, said the protests would continue until the earlier demonstrators were released from jail. "The minute some consideration is given," said the president, Dr. W. G. Anderson, "then the demonstrations will stop."

A decision in the first "Freedom Rider" case was withheld until completion of all the trials. Per Laursen, 25, of New York, was the first of the original 11 to be tried.

400 Students Arrested In Albany Issue

Atlanta Wed 12-13-61

ALBANY, Ga.—(UPI) — Police arrested about 400 Negro students here Tuesday and herded them through a back alley into the rear of the city jail after they refused to stop their marching and hymn-singing around the city courthouse.

The Negroes, most of them students at Albany State College but some in their early teens, were protesting the previous arrest and Tuesday's trial of 11 so-called "freedom riders" who tried to integrate a train terminal here December 6.

Atlanta Ga

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett ordered the demonstrators to move along and when they failed to comply ordered his men to arrest them on charges of breach of the peace and parading without a license.

A pair of plainclothed detectives advised the students by loudspeakers that they were under arrest and the police moved in. About 30 of the youths who were under 17 years of age were taken to juvenile facilities. The rest were packed into an alley and taken one by one into the rear of the jail to be booked.

VARYING REPORTS

There were widely varied reports on the actual number arrested. Best unofficial estimates set the figure at 400 but one source insisted that there were no more than 250.

The student non-violent coordinating committee, which had some members included among those arrested, insisted that the final count would run above 500.

One witness said he counted more than 300 students still in the alley after the 30 younger ones had been taken away and some of the Negroes had already been taken inside.

Police refused to give an official count. Officers insisted that Pritchett was the only one who could give out that information and repeated efforts to reach the chief failed. His secretary insisted he was "not available."

The students arrived on the scene a few minutes before the hearing for the 11 "freedom riders," seven Negroes and four whites. The doors to the small courtroom were closed before the hearing began and police cleared the hallway and stairs in front of the court room.

Police Arrest 267 Negroes After Hymn-Singing March

Commercial Appeal B 25

Wed 12-13-61

By United Press International

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 12.—Police herded 267 young hymn-singing Negro students off to jail Tuesday when they staged a protest march in this South Georgia city that hasn't budged an inch from its strict segregation stand.

The march was timed to coincide with the opening of the court trial for 11 so-called "freedom riders," arrested here Sunday when they attempted to use the white waiting room at the train terminal.

Memphis Press

Several hundred persons, many of them Christmas shoppers, watched without comment as the marchers were taken to jail.

A virtual news blackout was thrown over the proceedings, and nearly six hours elapsed before newsmen could learn the number taken into custody.

Some Released

Authorities later disclosed that 206 adults and 61 juveniles had been arrested. Some were later released on bond, but the number was not known.

Reporters seeking information about the arrests were told earlier in the afternoon that the only person who could disclose how many protesters were in custody was Police Chief Laurie Pritchett. He was reported testifying in court at the time and authorities said he could not be reached.

Witnesses said the first of the marchers arrived shortly before the hearing opened at 10 a.m. They strolled slowly past the courthouse in pairs, singing hymns as they walked.

Number Grows

The number soon swelled into the hundreds, variously estimated between 250 and 500.

Police cars with loudspeakers rushed to the scene and told the Negroes to disperse.

Chief Pritchett took personal command of the situation, and, when the demonstrators ignored his orders to "move on," he directed his men to step in and make arrests.

The marchers were told over the loudspeakers that they were under arrest, and officers ushered them from the main thoroughfare into a back alley leading to the rear of city jail.

Violence feared as mixers march

The Birmingham News

By The Associated Press

A threat of renewed racial demonstrations hung over Albany, Ga., today in the wake of a wide range of public facilities in the city.

Wed, 12-13-61

More than 260 Negroes were arrested Tuesday when police intervened in their parade around city hall where nine "freedom riders" and two Albany Negroes were on trial.

Birmingham

MARCHING THREE abreast and chanting "we want freedom, we are not afraid," the demonstrators were detoured into the jail yard behind city hall. Many were high school and college students. All were charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic and failing to obey police orders to disperse. Bonds were set at $200 but many said they would remain in jail. The juveniles were released to their parents.

Members of Albany's Negro community voted to continue their demonstrations but city officials warned that demonstrators would run the risk of additional arrests.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said about 1,500 spectators—nearly 1,000 of them Negroes—had gathered by the time he ordered the marchers arrested.

"Our policy will be to see that the peace and quiet of the city are maintained," Pritchett said. "We're here to see that we have no violence and no riot. The arrests would be made whether they're white or black."

The Birmingham News

MAYOR ASA KELLEY said he was afraid that if demonstrations continue they would provide an invitation to white persons and Negroes from throughout Southwest Georgia to come to Albany and engage in violence.

Albany, with a population of 56,000, is the largest city in Southwest Georgia.

12-13-61

The 11 on trial are facing the same charges as those lodged against the demonstrators. Arrested Sunday outside the Albany railroad [illegible], the group includ-

ed five Negro and four white freedom riders who had traveled from Atlanta to Albany by train to test integration in intrastate transportation facilities.

They are being tried separately and arguments in the first case had taken up more than seven hours when court recessed Tuesday.

In New Orleans, a pro-integration group called for action from President Kennedy in the wake of the arrests. The Southern Conference Educations Fund, Inc., in a telegram to the President, termed the action "revolting and barbarous."

"ALL OF THIS indicates a reign of terror and a breakdown of law enforcement," the conference said.

Meanwhile, a controversy over labor union civil rights policies broke out anew at the AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. George Meany, federation president, and A. Philip Randolph, Negro president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, accused each other of breaking an agreement to try to keep debate over the issue from getting out of hand.

Randolph repeated charges that the federation is dragging its feet in accepting integration and job equality for Negroes.

Meany says the AFL-CIO, while deficient in efforts to end racial bias in unions, is making steady progress toward that end.

The convention adopted a civil rights resolution pledging an intensified drive to "fully secure equal rights for Americans in every field of life."

The Congress of Racial Equality stepped up its sit-in demonstrations at Baton Rouge, La., hitting segregated lunch counters at several variety stores.

As soon as the original sit-in youths, many of them students at Southern University, became tired, second teams were sent to replace them.

DEC.
ALBANY.

Albany Rejects Demands

Atlanta wed 61

King, Marchers

Jan 12-17-61

To Courthouse

Atlanta, Ga

Steps, Jailed

By JAMES GILLESPY

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI) — About 230 hymn-singing Negro demonstrators led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., marched on the courthouse Saturday night to back up integration demands. They were immediately arrested.

The demonstrators — including one white student of college age — started their march from the Shiloh Baptist Church and paraded the four blocks to the courthouse singing, "We are not afraid."

Earlier in the day city officials had rejected a list of demands that Negroes had set as the price for halting mass anti-segregation protests in this industrial city of 56,000.

The 230 arrests Saturday would bring to about 700 the number of persons taken into custody since the mass demonstrations began late Tuesday.

The Negroes had been standing by at the church Saturday singing hymns, praying and discussing while their leaders negotiated with white city officials.

LEAVE CHURCH

As they left the church, one of their leaders said it was the group's intention to kneel in prayer on the courthouse steps until "God comes to show the way."

The group then set off down the street, singing as they went.

Police, who had been on the alert for days, quickly stepped in and blocked off the area to traffic.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett stopped the group at an intersection about two blocks from city hall and asked King if he had a permit.

Back 12-17-61

When King answered in the negative, Pritchett said "You are under arrest for illegal parading."

The group was allowed to continue marching to the courthouse, then police herded the demonstrators into an adjoining alley that leads to a side door of the jail.

When the last of the demonstrators moved into the alley a police car moved in behind and sealed the group off.

Police, using a loud speaker system, ordered all whites to clear the sidewalks. All responded, but some stood silently for a few minutes before deciding whether to move.

King immediately began preaching to the demonstrators in the alley.

"They have no respect for humans. They have no respect for justice. They have no respect for man," he chanted.

Another Negro minister then took up leading the Negroes in a prayer-chant.

Police, meanwhile, pushed whites back from the alley and within 15 minutes or so, all had been cleared from the area.

Police then started hustling the Negroes inside the police station.

Earlier in the day city officials refused to meet conditions Negro leaders laid down for restoring racial peace to the city.

City officials refused Saturday to meet conditions Negro leaders laid down for restoring racial peace in this South Georgia industrial town.

Mayor Asa Kelley charged Negro negotiators with bargaining in "bad faith" and said the city refused "to act under duress or threats."

The Negroes had threatened a resumption of demonstrations unless their demands were met, but they held off any immediate protest and instead sent a four-man delegation to city hall to see if it could find new grounds for further talks.

The four-man delegation met for about two hours with officials and finally left city hall, refusing to comment.

About 3:20 p.m. EST, Mayor Kelley adjourned the city commission meeting and told newsmen:

"Until the Negroes come through with a demonstration of good faith we will not resume negotiations here."

Downtown Albany was jammed Saturday with Christmas shoppers, many of them from rural areas where segregation sentiment is even stronger than in this city of 56,000.

Mayor Kelley conceded the rejection of Negro proposals might bring on new demonstrations, but added, "we hope not."

As a precaution about 20 police officers were stationed around the courthouse, which has been the chief target of the demonstrations.

MOVED TO UNDISCLOSED JAIL

King, symbol of Negro integration efforts in the South, and two other leaders were moved from city all to an undisclosed jail by policemen armed with sub-machine guns.

Police chief Laurie Pritchett said King, Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Atlanta, and local integration leader Dr. W. G. Anderson were being transferred "for their own protection. I will not reveal where they are except to relatives or authorities."

King was last jailed in Atlanta for taking part in sit-ins and in Decatur, Ga., on grounds the sit-in activities violated a probated sentence on a traffic charge.

NON-VIOLENCE HAILED

Albany Peaceful; Marchers Freed

p. 16 The Atlanta Constitution
Wed. 12-20-61 Atlanta, Ga.

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State Editor

ALBANY—The city of Albany, besieged with anti-segregation demonstrations and bi-racial negotiations, returned to normal Tuesday afternoon as the last of several hundred demonstrators were released from jail on bond.

"We have met non-violence with non-violence and we are happy with the results," said Police Chief Laurie Pritchett, who worked with the City Commission and some Negro leaders for an agreement that ended the Negro protests and brought the release of the demonstrators.

The demonstrators were released on $200 cash bonds or $400 property bonds.

Chief Pritchett said he had collected about $100,000 worth of bonds Tuesday.

The chief said he did not plan to call the more than 700 cases to trial for "at least the next 60 days, unless we have further demonstrations. Then the trials will commence immediately. That is the agreement we have."

Chief Pritchett said "absolutely no concessions" were made to the Negroes in reaching the agreement to end the protests.

However, Negro leaders, including Marion S. Page, executive secretary of the Albany Movement, contended that the city conceded one important point to the Negroes:

"The demonstrations forced forced them to negotiate," Page said. "We've just begun to fight. We now have hopes of an amicable settlement through the means of give and take."

Chief Pritchett said he had arranged with Page to "meet him at the door of City Hall and take him upstairs on Jan. 11 when the incoming City Commission convenes. After that, it's up to Page and the commissioners."

Almost immediately, Albany merchants reported that business was picking up, although some admitted that there still were not many Negro shoppers downtown Tuesday.

As the "rights protests" ended, a power struggle appeared to be shaping up within the Albany Movement organization between Page and W. G. Anderson, an Albany osteopath, who says he is chairman of the movement.

Anderson was jailed with Dr. Martin Luther King in connection with the demonstrations Saturday.

Priechett said the split in Negro leadership was "certainly a contributing factor" to the speedy settlement of the problem.

Pritchett said he has Page's pledge that there will be no organized boycott against merchants.

However, Anderson issued a statement Tuesday afternoon in which he said:

"We will encourage the Negroes to extend their patronage to those businesses which demonstrate their willingness to afford the Negro a status of dignity and will make available to them use of all facilities on an equal basis."

Page said the Albany Movement will use the time before the trials to formulate strategy, reorganize and expand.

Page said there was no friction among the several national integration groups which participated in the local movement.

Albany Quiet As Negotiators Meet

Atlanta World 8/
Sat 12-16-61

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI)—Anti-segregation demonstrators marked time Friday while their leaders tried to work out a formula with the city for restoring racial peace in this south Georgia industrial town.

A bi-racial committee made up of three whites and three Negroes concluded talks shortly after noon and leaders of both sides met to study the report forged in the bi-racial meeting.

Atlanta Ga

Negroes threatened to resume mass demonstrations unless officials meet their demands that a start be made toward lowering racial barriers.

At least 466 demonstrators were arrested Tuesday and Wednesday when they staged repeated marches on the county courthouse.

Friday scores of Negroes milled around the Shiloh Baptist Church awaiting word on the final outcome of negatiations. The church, where Dr. Martin Luther King was to speak later in the day.

Late in the afternoon officials began assembling forces to guard against any new outbreak.

A contingent of 33 Georgia state troopers armed with long billy clubs arrived at the courthouse about 4 p. m. and marched inside. Lt. J. R. Lee said he and his men had orders to "standby in case anything happens here."

About the same time a Justice Department official in Washington called Mayor Asa Kelly and offered federal assistance in mediating the racial crisis.

The mayor, who was called from a council meeting to answer the phone, said he told the official — who identified himself as Burke Marshall — that "at this point the city council is discussing the Negroes' demands and feels the problems will be worked out."

Three demands were made on the city Thursday and leaders said they would call off the demonstrations if they were met. They asked that

64
Sat 12-16-61

1. All of those arrested in connection with the demonstrations be released;
2. Bus and train facilities be desegregated in accordance with law;
3. Negotiations be instituted between Negro and white leaders with aim of ending segregation.

City officials took the stand that they were not attempting to enforce segregation of travel facilities, and thus had no quarrel with that point, and they named three whites to meet with the Negroes — but specified the "white" committee had no power to "obligate" the city.



Atlanta Ga

LEADERS IN ALBANY MOVEMENT — Dr. B. W. Anderson, who opened proposals with Albany to relieve tensions and discrimination, is shown with his wife during the demonstrations. Dr. Anderson, chairman of the movement, secured the agreement for negotiations and release of 170 demonstrators Thursday night. Mrs. Anderson was arrested and remained in jail Monday following demonstrations.

ATLANTA AUG 1961
LONNIE KING, ACID THROWN IN FACE WHILE PICKETING THE MANN BROTHERS SUPERMARKET ON GORDON ROAD

Sunglasses save eyes of leader

Riders ask protection of marshals for Miss. return

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Lonnie King, militant leader of the student protest movement, narrowly escaped blindness last week when a white Georgian threw an acid solution in his face.

Saturday, a few days after his narrow escape, Mr. King told the AFRO: "I'm on my way back to the picket line now."

Describing the incident, he said: "Four of us, members of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, were picketing the Mann Brothers Supermarket on Gordon Rd. We were protesting against the store's refusal to hire colored clerks although most of its patronage comes from the colored community.

"As I paced the store-front with my sign, a white man suddenly darted from the crowd of hecklers surrounding us and dashed acid in my face. Immediately, I felt an intense burning sensation.

"Only the fact that I was wearing sunglasses kept the acid from my eyes. Doctors later told me I would have been blinded immediately if the eyes had been reached.

* * *

"I RAN ACROSS the street to a filling station and asked if I could use some water to wash the stuff from my face — it was burning all the time.

"The filling station attendant refused to let me do so. I ran down the street to another station where I was allowed to wash my face and call police.

"Waiting for the police to arrive, I returned to the picket line and resumed my tour. My face was burning all the time.

"When police arrived, they made no arrest. I asked to be taken to the hospital.

* * *

"THE POLICEMAN told me 'this is a patrol car, not an ambulance. Take the bus.'

"Later, when the sergeant came, he ordered the officer to take me to the hospital. The officer drove as slowly as he could and took over 20 minutes to make the trip. His partner asked if they should put on the emergency dome-light. He replied, 'No, take your time.'

"At the hospital, they washed my face with some antidote for about an hour. A doctor there and my private doctor later told me it was acid and that I would have lost my sight if it hand't been for the glasses. A few days later, the (Georgia) State Crime Laboratory said the solution was not acid — but didn't say what it was."

MR. KING will be graduated this month from Morehouse College and will enter the Howard University law school this fall. He is married to the former Miss Alice Harris of Atlanta. They have a two-year-old daughter.

IN JACKSON, MISS., James Farmer, CORE field representative, has asked U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy for the protection of U.S. marshals Aug. 14 when 186 Freedom Riders return to the city to face trial.

Should they fail to return, they face a loss of some $75,000 in cash bond money put up for their release.

The calling of all 136 trials at one time will in no way slow up the Freedom Rides, Mr. Farmer said. Last week, he joined a group which plans to feed and house the Riders while they are here awaiting trial.

* * *

MEETING WITH him were: the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Southern Leadership Conference; the Rev. James Lawson, SCLC! Miss Di-Nash, Nashville Christian Leadership Council; Jim McCain, Ed King of CORE and Charles Sherrod, Student Non - violent Coordinating Committee.

Richard Haley, CORE field Leadership Conference; the Rev. James Lawson, SCLC; ville Christian Leadership Council; Jim McCain, Ed King of CORE and Charles Sherrod, Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee.

Replying to the Attorney General's call for a "cooling-off period," Mr. Farmer stated:

"We've had 100 years to cool off and we're in a deep freeze now."

Some 120 Freedom Riders are still in Mississippi jails. Most of those returning for trial served varying periods in jail before being released on bond.

City Attorney Jack Travis, who is prosecutor in the Freedom Ride cases, told Jack Young, attorney for the riders, that each person released on bond must appear in person when County Court convenes, or bail money will be forfeited.

At least 125 of the over 300 persons arrested here have been released on $500 cash bond each, pending appeal to the county court.

TRAVIS INDICATED that decision to require the Freedom Riders to appear in person was made by nigh city and state officials.

The city's Freedom Ride strategy has been determined by Gov. Ross Barnett and Mayor Allen C. Thompson, both of whom insist that racial segregation in Mississippi must be maintained no matter what the cost.

Prior to being elected governor, Barnett volunteered to defend John Kasper, the segregationist who was arrested on charges of precipitating the 1956 school riots in Clinton, Tenn.

Mayor Thompson was quoted as recently stating that segregation laws will be enforced "if it takes a 5,000-man police force."

* * *

MONDAY, JULY 31, 22 more Freedom Riders were convicted in Municipal Court. City Judge James Spencer levied fines of $200 each and four-month jail terms.

All were arrested over the week end at the Greyhound bus terminal and the Illinois Central Railroad station on charges of breach of the peace after they failed to abide by local segregation rules.

Hilmar Enrenfried Pabel, 50, of Munich, Germany, who also was arrested on similar charges, was released.

Explaining his actions, Judge Spencer said he was releasing Pabel because he is a foreigner in a strange country.

* * *

THE JUDGE said he assumed the German was unfamiliar with the United States customs and language and "became confused and got in the way."

Attorney Young, who has represented the Freedom Riders arrested here since May 24, said the arrests are having an impact on local colored citizens.

"They are being aroused out of their state of lethargy," the attorney declared.

A group of women set up an organization for the specific purpose of supporting the Freedom Riders. Called Woman Power Limited, the group is headed by Mrs. Clarice Collins Harvey, a local business woman and civic and church leader.

* * *

"THE FACT THAT Freedom Riders are willing to suffer has caused us to realize that we're going to have to, too, to get some of these things we want," Mrs. Harvey declared.

She defined "these things" as improved school facilities, better jobs and more police protection."

Richard Haley, CORE field secretary arrested here last week, fined $200 and sentenced to four months in prison, has been transferred to the state penitentiary at Parchman, Miss.

Thomas Gaither, who was leader of the sitdown movement in Rock Hill, S.C., last January, has replaced Haley as CORE representative here.

Riders Had No Trouble In Georgia

The burned and beaten bi-racial bus riders had no trouble at all during their trip through Georgia.

The group stopped at Augusta, Athens and then spent Saturday night in Atlanta, leaving Sunday for their trip through Alabama, which ended in violence just outside Anniston.

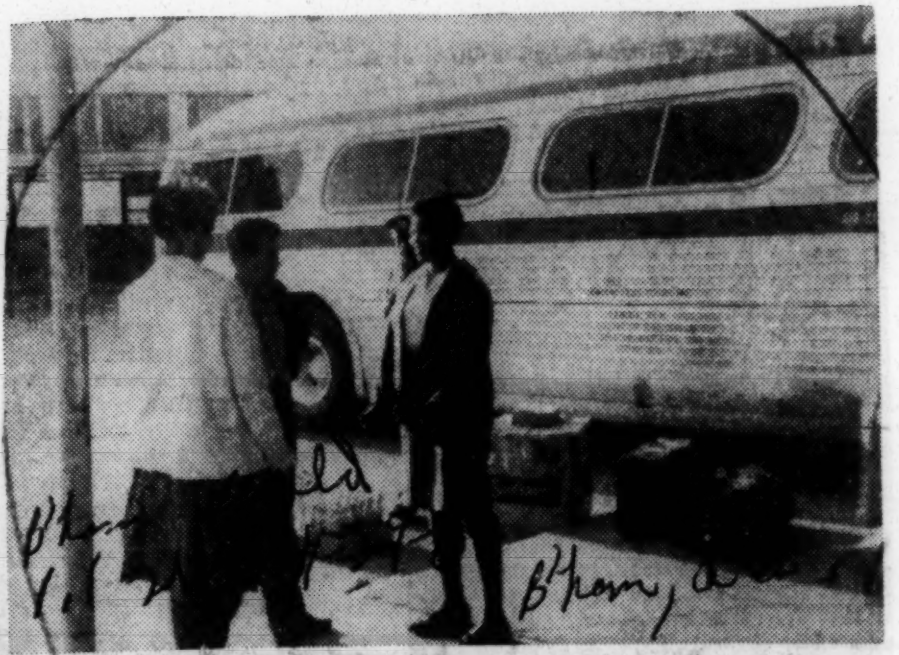
The group ate at Augusta, used all facilities at a rest stop in Athens, and found the restaurant closed for remodeling in Atlanta. They used the rest rooms here and got shoe shines, then left in cars to spend the night with friends at the Atlanta University Center.

James Palmer, leader of the group, said Saturday that the reception the group got in Georgia "makes me feel fine. I would be greatly pleased if we could get all the way to New Orleans without incident; I would be pleased and pleasantly surprised."

ALBANY- TRAILWAY BUS TERMINAL



THREE FIRST TO TEST ALBANY'S SEGREGATION LAWS — Albany's bus segregation laws got its first test Wednesday afternoon, when three members of the Albany Youth Council of the NAACP were arrested while attempting to get service in the Trailway Bus Depot. Miss Evelyn Toney, Julian Carswell, and Eddie Wilson, shown above with Dr. E. D. Hamilton and Mr. Thomas Chatman, after these youths had been bonded out of the city jail. The youths stated the jail was the nastiest place they had ever seen and were happy when they were rescued by Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Chatmon. Bond was $100 each and trial will be held Monday at Recorders Court. The youths who were interstate passengers bound for Tallahassee, Florida were released in thirty minutes. They are shown getting that good dinner that they could not get at the bus station



ASC OFFICIAL AT BUS TERMINAL — Pictured above are two unidentified students conferring with Dean Minor of Albany State College at the Trailway Bus Terminal Wednesday afternoon. The bus terminal was the scene of five arrests on Wednesday by youths attempting to use all of the terminal facilities in compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission which prohibits segregation in interstate travel as of November 1, 1961. Members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee charged that Dean Minor was on hand to see that students got off "properly".

38a 1961

GEORGIA

COURT HOUSE CAFETERIA

Drop Cafeteria Suit, County Requests

P. I. The Atlanta Constitution
Tues. 12-5-61

Fulton County Attorney Harold Sheats claimed Monday that the suit to desegregate the Courthouse cafeteria was a moot question and asked that it be dropped.

Sheats appeared at a hearing in U.S. District Court here Monday.

The courthouse cafeteria was closed to the public and opened to employes of the Courthouse and adjoining administration building, jurors, officer and attaches of the courts Friday and served several Negroes.

The Negroes' lawyer, Donald L. Hollowell, requested that the terms be more fully defined in the new status of the cafeteria to avoid further problems. Sheats felt this was unnecessary.

AGREEMENT WITH OPERATOR

"We will serve all people in all classes we profess to serve without discrimination," Sheats told the court. To specify whether or not all subpoenaed jurors or only those impaneled, would be served, for instance, would only create problems, he said.

"Your honor, if we have too much trouble over this thing we won't serve anyone," the county attorney said, referring to the agreement with A. T. Davis, who operates the cafeteria, Davis House No. 1. Davis had first requested that the lease be terminated at midnight Nov. 30, and then agreed to continue operations on the present basis.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Davis is continuing to operate the cafeteria, provided the volume of business is sufficient to make it successful, and "the unpleasantness and confusion which we envision at the present" is avoided.

In his earlier request to the County Commissioners that his lease be terminated Davis had stated his fear that "were we to operate an integrated facility at the Courthouse, it would only result in additional pressures being brought to bear on us to integrate our other establishments."

The suit, filed in 1960 along with similar suits concerning City Hall and state Capitol eating facilities, was brought by Charles M. Andrews and John L. Gibson. It alleged that the Negroes were refused service only because of race and that the cafeteria customarily called the police and had the Negroes arrested when they sought service.

Judge Lewis R. Morgan, who presided at the hearing, ordered Hollowell and Sheats to get together on an order, or if that were not possible, to write separate orders, or he would do it himself if this failed.

The action by the county was in line with the city's closing of the City Hall cafeteria to the public and making it for employees only.

ALBANY- ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F.KENNEDY

Kennedy says he telephoned Albany

The Afro American p 1
Sat 12-23-61

BALTIMORE

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, brother of President Kennedy told the AFRO on Friday that the Federal Government is in constant touch with the Mayor of Albany, Ga., the governor of Georgia and both colored and white civic leaders.

Mr. Kennedy said the Federal Government will continue its efforts to end discrimination in rail and bus terminals and has already taken a number of steps to see that Interstate Commerce regulations are carried out.

He said: "The Interstate Commerce regulations are being followed in several states and where they are not being followed, we have gone into court to have them followed."

Mr. Kennedy appeared in Baltimore to deliver in person the Presidential order that appointed the Baltimore city solicitor, Harrison L. Winter, as Federal District judge. The swearing in ceremonies were held in the Federal Courtroom.

* * *

AT A PRESS conference, Mr. Kennedy also commented on sit - in demonstrations now going on in Maryland, especially on Route 40.

He said: "A speedy solution to Maryland's restaurant problem could be in the good will of the restaurant owners themselves. We hope it will be forthcoming.

"The Federal Government will continue its efforts to end discrimination in restaurants along Route 40 but we consider it a local matter. We hope also that the government authorities in Maryland will assume their duty.

"It must be distressing to the people of Maryland as it is to all the rest of us in the United States since it has led to so much embarassment for us abroad.

"IN THE meantime," the attorney general said, "civil rights legislation is being vigorously enforced.

"For example, when I became Attorney General, there were 10 counties in the United States under investigation for discriminating in voting. In the last 10 months we have put 85 more counties under investigation.

"In addition, we have been in constant conference with heads of railroads and buslines.

Sat. 12-23-61

"We have made much progress and we will continue to work with the Federal Government and the people.

"We have made much progess, but we still have a long way to go.

"The President is studying need for additional civil rights legislation. He will make a decision within a few weeks."

* * *

REMINDED THAT 76.5 per cent of all registered Maryland colored voters voted for his brother, President Kennedy, Mr. Kennedy said he was aware of the fact.

Asked when the administration would make appointments of colored persons from the Maryland area to government posts, he said: "We have made many many appointments of qualified colored persons and there are more to come.

"If there are openings and if there are qualified persons, regardless of race, if they have the ability to perform on the jobs, they are given consideration." He added: "We would like to have a list of qualified persons."

Citizens Told Desegregation Of Lunch Counters Definite By Fall

Rev. King, Sr., Asks 'Give And Take' Spirit In Support Of The Agreement

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

About 2,000 Atlantans jammed Warren Memorial Methodist Church Friday night to hear a clarification discussion of agreements reached earlier in the week by 17 leading merchants and 11 Negro student and adult leaders, in settlement of sit-ins and boycotts in the downtown area.

C. V. Williamson, local business man and co-chairman of the negotiating committee, acted as chairman of the mass meeting and introduced Atty. A. T. Walden, who stated, "There are no if's about it we have got it in black and white," in referring to the promise made by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce leaders on desegregation this fall.

The attorney further said, "There is a fine unequivocal commitment that it will take place in the fall. We tell you on our word of honor that this desegregation will take place in the fall."

Walden in clarifying the work of the students and adults in reaching an agreement with merchants to desegregate their lunch counters and rehire Negroes laid off by the downtown boycott stated, "You wanted desegregation of lunch counters and other facilities, this was your primary goal, this we feel we have done. You can't make social progress without some compromises."

Rev. M. L. King, Sr. in reaffirming the negotiating committee stand and that of Atty. Walden, told the crowded church, "For the first time in years, as far back as I can remember, the Chamber of Commerce agreed to take it upon itself the responsibility of working with the merchants to agree and settle this thing." We've got to give and take, and I think this is for the good of the people in Atlanta."

Some of the college students, after the meeting with Chamber of Commerce members by their leaders, had shown signs of dissatisfaction with the gradualism that the results of the meeting implied. Walden said to the audience, "What difference does a few months make in gaining social progress?"

Ben Brown, Clark College student stated, "I came to represent a few points of view that I think you should know about. I must make this clear. We must continue to stay away from the downtown area."

A question and answer session followed after Rev. Samuel L. Williams read a clarification statement to the citizens in attendance. On the receiving end of the questions were Rev. William H. Borders, Jesse Hill, Jr., and other members of the parties to the agreement.

STATEMENT OF CLARIFICATION

A statement read in behalf of those who had signed the agreement with the merchants said negotiations were entered "full with intention of achieving" lunch counter desegregation, rehiring of fired personnel, lifting of charges against students, and policy of upgrading and hiring Negroes.

The statement read in behalf of the Adult-Student Liaison committee, said that:

"We realized at the outset that certain concessions would have to be made by both sides, but we sincerely feel that in our own case the majority of the objectives we have listed have either been achieved outright or are now in the process of being worked out in continuing implementating meetings.

"It should now be made clear that the original news release of March 7 merely drew upon certain points in the basic agreement arrived at between the two groups. It is not, in full detail nor in language, the agreement itself. Because of certain misunderstandings arising from misinterpretations of the first release, both sides have agreed to reveal clarifying material from the official interpretive memorandum. This memorandum, not the newspaper release, is the basic agreement which both groups accepted, authorizing the use of their names or signatures.

Making use of this memorandum, we should like to make the following clarifications:

"(1) It is not true that the integration of the lunch rooms and other facilities is left to some uncertain "if or when" situation; nor is it true that it is dependent upon the settlement of the public school desegregation issue.

"The FACTS are: It is agreed that desegregation of the lunch rooms and other facilities will take place no later than next fall, regardless of what occurs in connection with public school desegregation.

"It is not required of any merchant that he must wait until this final date if he sees fit to proceed earlier with the orderly desegregation of his facilities.

"(2) A public announcement of a firm agreement to desegregate affecting some 70-odd stores has been released with the signatures of merchants as well as Negro students and adults. When it is further understood that all "other facilities" are included in the agreement it can be safely said that no other city — not even those in the border states — has made such a sweeping desegregation agreement in advance as a result in the whole course of the southwide sit-in movement.

"(3) Many Negroes released from employment because of the closing of lunch rooms and other facilities are being re-hired. There is already some evidence that in certain establishments at least some new hiring on a merit basis is likely to occur.

"(4) As agreed, the first of a series of these planning and implementing meetings for orderly desegregation has already taken place."

The statement also said negotiators had sought "equal representation and responsibility by Negroes and whites in planning and carrying out orderly desegregation. These negotiations have already begun."

King Again Raps Snail Pace Of Integration

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

(ANP) — Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference and co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church of Atlanta, reemphasized his attack on the snail-like pace of integration.

King, who addressed 500 persons at a brotherhood dinner asserted that only 6 per cent of Negro students who were attending segregated schools in 1954 now are attending integrated schools, and added that at the present rate, it will be 94 years before southern schools are fully integrated.

NATION-WIDE

The leader of the now-famous bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., pointed out that the South is not the only part of America where race prejudice prevails. He said no area can boast of clean hands in the matter of racial discrimination.

"The Negro is the last card in many employment files," he said. "He is the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

He said that 43 per cent of Negro families in America have an income of less than $2,000 a year, whereas only 17 per cent of white families are in this income bracket.

"RACISM MUST GO"

"More than ever before the United States is challenged to bring the dream of brotherhood to reality," he said, adding that his visits in Asia and Africa have convinced him that racism and colonialism must go.

However, he warned against hatreds engendered by the problem of integration, and admonished his hearers against violence in obtaining their aims.

"Violence never won any permanent benefit," he said.

"Never try to get rid of the segregationist — only segregation."

If America is to remain a first class nation, he said, it can no longer have second class citizens.

Rouses Overflow Audience in Jax

The Pittsburgh Courier 1-2

'Meet Force With Soul'-M. L. King

Pittsburgh, Pa. Dat. 4-1-61

38 ago

By WILLIAM KENNEDY
(Special to the Courier)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., speaking to an overflow audience here March 19, lashed out against those "Uncle Toms" and "Nervous Nellies" who, he said, are ever ready to enjoy the fruits of integration but are afraid to attack the roots of segregation.

• "Freedom is not something that the white man is going to pass out on a silver platter, while the Negro furnishes merely the appetite," the Rev. Mr. King declared.

His appearance here was sponsored by the Duval County Citizens Cooperative Association, led by Frank Hampton, together with the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, and other groups. A capacity audience packed the Mount Ararat Baptist Church and annex, and spilled out into the street.

• In attacking those "who believe the white folks who tell them that if they will just be nice and pray enough, it will work itself out," Rev. Mr. King declared "history doesn't work like that.

"Progress that has been made has also been due to the legal moral and non-violence pressure that has been brought to bear."

■

BRANDING SEGREGATION

"the Negro's burder and the white man's shame," he added, "we must never sell our birthright of freedom for a mess of segregation pottage."

"We just want to be free," he repeated thrice.

• "Our basic aim is to be the white man's brother, not his brother-in-law.

• "Freedom is not free," he declared, "and is worth losing one's job and going to jail or even dying for."

He said he would be the last person on earth to say that violence never worked. But pointed out that unborn generations would inherit the bitterness of any racial conflict in Americans.

• "We must meet physical force with soul power," Rev. King continued.

"We must say to the white man 'do with us what you will, and hard thought it be, we will still love you. But be assured that we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer'."

"In this way," he said "our victory will be a double one. We shall not only win our freedom, but also the heart and soul of our oppressor."

■

HOW LONG?

Quoting the question: "How long this will take?" he answered 'not long."

Admitting that there are "giants abroad in the land, such as irrational emotionalism and economic dynasties," the Rev. Mr. King emphasized, that history teaches the rapidity with which changes can come about.

Reminding his audience that just when things looked dark for the Hebrews the Red Sea opened up, he continued, "Caesar occupied a pallet, Christ a trough, but Jesus rose up so that all history . . . even the laws of Caesar, are measured B. C. and A. D."

Recalling having heard the man singing "been down so long, down don't bother me," the Rev. Mr. King deplored any acceptance of segregation, saying: "We must free our children from a life of psychological death."

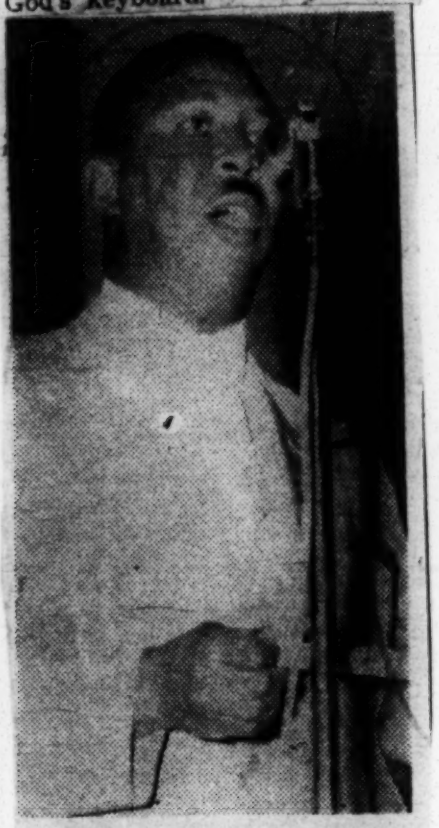
■

ONE OF THE laughs frequently evoked during his address came when he referred to those Hebrews who, even after reaching the threshold of the Promised Land, wanted to turn back to the slavery of Egypt.

He said he would soon visit President Kennedy and would urge him to use all the constitutional power of the executive to put the speediest possible end to segregation and discrimination.

"The state rights are all right in their place," he said. "We are for them, but no state has any right to do wrong.

"Segregation is wrong," he concluded, "because it assumes God made a mistake. From bass black to treble white all are equal in God's keyboard."



CIVIC LEADER — Frank Hampton, Jacksonville business and civic leader who heads the Duval County Citizens Benefit Association Inc., introduces main speaker, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., during King's recent appearance before several thousand people.

Atlanta mayor declares segregation hurting city

ATLANTA (ANP) —It appears that in some major cities in the South, Atlanta in this particular instance, some leaders are awakening to the realization that segregation is often a costly and impractical system.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, addressing the Northside Kiwanis Club, declared last week that segregation in hotels, restaurants and other facilities is hurting Atlanta's development as a convention city and international center.

HE SAID that in reply to those who want to make the new airport an "international airport." The major asserted "you've got to be international people before you have an international airport."

"We've got to make up our minds what we want to do about it,' 'the mayor asserted.

Segregation question, he continued, "are going to loom heavily in the year to come, and it's coming to the point where it hits the cash register and the city and national policy.,"

* * *

IN EVERY instance of desegregation, Hartsfield said, some people have predicted "riots, bloodshed and intermarriage" — when colored were added to the police force, when golf courses were desegregated and when segregation ended at the libraries and the airport restaurant.

"About nine-tenths of these things they predict never happen," he declared.

7 NEGROES JAILED

Savannah Says They Played in a Segregated Park

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24 (UPI)—Seven Negro men, ranging in age from 20 to 32, were being held in jail here today in lieu of $1,000 bond each for playing basketball in a segregated park.

The seven were arrested yesterday after refusing to leave the basketball court at Savannah's municipal, Daffin Park, which is reserved for whites only. The specific charge is "unlawful assembly."

W. W. Law, local and state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he did not know "whether it was a test or not." He said that there was not one municipal basketball court for Negroes in Savannah.

7 Negroes Jailed, Defied Color Bar

United Press International.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24.—Seven Negroes, ranging in age from 20 to 32, were being held in jail here today in lieu of $1000 bond each for playing basketball in a segregated park.

The seven were arrested yesterday after refusing to leave the basketball court at Savannah's municipal Daffin Park, reserved for whites only, after being ordered to do so by police.

The specific charge is "unlawful assembly," a city ordinance.

Golf Course Is Integrated

Savannah, Ga., March 3 (UP)—The City of Savannah has opened up its municipal golf course to Negroes and named a Negro to one of its park commissions, it was disclosed Friday.

Mayor Malcolm MacLean confirmed reports that an 18-hole city-operated golf course had been desegregated in recent weeks.

MacLean also announced he had appointed the Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, pastor of First Congregational Church, to the Bacon Park Commission. This board supervises the desegregated Bacon Park Municipal Golf Course.

White medics walk out when hotel bars colored

ATLANTA—"If this place is too good for my colored colleagues, it's too good for us."

So declared a spokesman for a group of white doctors as they walked out of the Biltmore Hotel Monday after eight prominent Atlanta physicians were arrested for attempting to eat in the hotel's cafeteria.

The doctors were attending the Atlanta Graduate Medical Assembly as guests of the Fulton County Medical Association.

* * *

THE JAILED physicians insisted the $15 fees they paid entitled them not only to attend the clinic sessions, but to service in the hotel's eating facilities.

* * *

AS they stood in the cafeteria line, a hotel official approached and ordered them to leave. They refused and police were called.

They were hustled to the city jail, booked, fingerprinted and then carried to police court for an immediate hearing.

Represented by Donald L. Hollowell, the lawyer who integrated the University of Georgia, the men were bound over to Fulton County criminal court for violation of Georgia's 1960 anti-trespass law.

They were permitted to sign their own $100 bonds and released.

* * *

MR. HOLLOWELL told the AFRO Tuesday that the doctors' arrest assures the first challenge of the law under which hundreds of student sit-downers have been jailed.

One of the doctors, J. T. Blassingame, who had been served and was eating at the time he was placed under arrest, demanded and was given his money back by the hotel.

All of the men, along with their white colleagues, who walked out, have refused to return to the medical seminar.

Refusal to attend was in protest of the Fulton County Medical Society's position that the arrests were not its affair, but purely the action of hotel management.

* * *

FACING TRIAL next month in the case beside Dr. Blassingame are Drs. F. L. McLendon, A. M. Davis, George Lawrence, L. V. Reese, John Gill, Clinton Warner and James Ellison

Arrests of the doctors followed by less than 72 hours the arrests of eight ministers who sought service at Atlanta's Terminal Station restaurant.

The clergymen after spending Friday night in jail were released under $100 bonds Saturday.

A total of 78 student sit-downers, who refused bail are being held in the Fulton County Jail awaiting trial on trespass charges growing out of a series of demonstrations.

Savannah Golf Park Desegregated

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3 (UPI)—The City of Savannah has opened up its municipal golf course to Negroes and named a Negro to one of its park commissions, it was disclosed today.

Mayor Malcolm MacLean confirmed reports that an 18-hold city-operated golf course had been desegregated in recent weeks.

The fact that Negroes were using the course along with white golfters first came to light last week.

MacLean also announced he had appointed The Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, pastor of the First Congregational Church, to the Bacon Park Commission. This board supervises the desegregated Bacon Park Municipal Golf Course.

The Savannah City Council is considering a petition form a Negro citizens calling for desegregation of all municipal parks. The council discussed the petition at a meeting this week but deferred action.

Hollowell Urges Open Minds In Race Problems

By HARMON G. PERRY

Attorney Donald L. Hollowell, in an address Tuesday evening to the Atlanta Chapter of the Frontiers of America, advised that increased education and stepped up political action be added to the present fervor of protest in breaking down racial barriers and creating better undestanding. Referring to the race problems, the speaker said the "situation calls for open and objective minds."

Attorney Hollowell, who in recent years has been a leading figure in breaking down racial barriers in education and transportation, foresaw a continued fight against segregation and discrimination in these and other areas, but offered these means of overcoming the problem.

These are only parts of the overall program and methods we must use in the new approach towards wiping out segregation and forming new attitudes about the Negro, said Hollowell. "We must not use the same pattern in a 1961 situation that was used in 1950."

On education, Hollowell urged that more organizations such as the Frontiers aid in the effort to get more Negroes in the state schools on all levels. He said "Youth must take advantage of the opportunities open to them." This integration into the state educational institutions will help in removing the barriers in other fields, he said.

On political action he urged increased Negro voter registration that would draw the respect of any political candidate. This, he said, in spite of the County Unit System, can change any community in the state. He also urged election of Negroes in city government positions

On sit-in demonstrations, Mr. Hollowell conveyed that as a lawyer he did not condone sit-ins and jail-ins for the sake of sit-ins and jail-ins, but said that a demonstration may be justified as part of the overall attack on segregation.

He said that he believed that the students have decided that this is their method of eliminating segregation.

In referring to the Holmes-Hunter case in which he successfully led the legal battle for the two youths' admittance to the University of Georgia, he said he regretted a news report which may have given the impression that Miss Charlayne Hunter was a party to a protest meeting which occurred at a church here. He added that Miss Hunter was simply a spectator on the occasion.

Following the address by Mr. Hollowell was a discussion and question session by members of the Frontiers Club. Jesse O. Thomas reemphasized the need of adjusting to the current situation, and working toward the elimination of all indignities.

Atlanta Daily World General Manager C. A Scott added emphasis on political activity as one of the main instruments to remove discrimination.

Mr. Hollowell is a native of the state of Kansas, and an honor graduate of Lane College in Jackson, Tenn. He received his law degree from Loyola University in Chicago, and has been practicing in Atlanta since 1952. He was introduced by Attorney J. W. Hawkins.

Cobb Judge Rips Threats to Negroes

Cobb County Superior Court Judge James T. Manning told The Constitution Wednesday that at least two "and maybe more" Negro families have been forced to leave their homes in Cobb County because of threatening telephone calls.

The situation has got "pretty bad," he said.

"These anonymous telephone calls," the judge told a reporter, "are scaring some of our best Negro citizens."

A few days ago, the judge related, he received a telephone call from a prominent white resident of the county "begging for protection" for an old Negro man and his wife who had received threats.

The Negro couple has since had to move away from their home, Judge Manning said, adding that a few other Negro families also have moved.

Most of the phone threats have been in the southern part of Cobb County, where in recent weeks there have been several bombings.

Judge Manning has asked the March-April term of the Cobb grand jury to do something about the racial trouble. The trouble must be stopped, he told the jury. "They might be bombing our houses next just because they don't like our politics or what church we go to," the judge warned.

Judge Manning called the people who make telephone threats "yellow." He told the jury the callers won't fight in the open, but sneak around and bomb a man's home by night.

The grand jury was told by Judge Manning that the court wanted to go on record about "how we feel about this type condition."

Less than 10 per cent of the county's population is Negro, and in the past the county's race relations have been good, Judge Manning told the jury.

The grand jury also heard read a number of laws pertaining to the use of explosives against both occupied and vacant buildings.

Integrate Indians, Augustan Suggests

AUGUSTA (AP)—Before proceeding with desegregation of Negroes, this country should first give its attention to the Indians, says a Richmond County political leader.

In a service club address, former County Commissioner Scott Nixon declared:

"If ever there is a black mark against this country it is our treatment of the Indians.

"We stole their land, then segregated them to reservations by law.

"If the dogooders are so sincere, why can't the Indians be exposed to white culture?"

In his speech Nixon urged that Southern members of Congress press for laws to desegregate the Indians. He claimed that such a move would put the West on the side of the South and put the latter region on the offensive in the battle of racial integration.

The Georgian said he has traveled in every state and found racial prejudice nearly everywhere, as strong in other areas as in the South.

"The phrase, 'You don't stand a Chinaman's chance,' didn't originate in Augusta, Ga.," he recited. "It came from San Francisco."

"In the Western states," he went on, "it is the Indians. In certain areas of the North, hotels advertise they accept gentiles only . . ."

He held that agitation on the Negro issue arises from the same elements that brought on the War Between the States. He said they consist in the main of politicians seeking their own aggrandizement, dogooders and misguided preachers.

Savannah Park Closed After Racial Fuss

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — Wells City Park in Savannah, Ga. was closed Friday when five patrolmen arrived and found 100 Negroes and about 50 whites standing in separate groups muttering at each other.

After conferring with leaders of both groups police announced the park was being closed. The groups dispersed and no arrests were reported.

Wednesday a white person asked the city council to prevent Negroes from using Wells Park but the council refused to take action.

Mayor Malcolm MacLean of Savannah said, "The United States Supreme Court is quite clear on this matter. This is a problem we are going to have to face up to."

A case is now pending in city court involving the arrest of nine Negroes several weeks ago on charges of unlawful assembly for playing basketball in Savannah's Daffin Park.

Mayor's Committee To Lunch With King

The Mayor's emergency-integration committee and Negro leaders will lunch with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., here Wednesday, then travel to St. Louis April 24 to study the progress of integration there.

Those two developments were announced yesterday after a 90-minute meeting at City Hall of the Mayor's group and the Negro steering committee directing efforts to integrate downtown eating facilities and theaters.

City Consultant Roy Owsley, spokesman for the two groups, said Mayor Hoblitzell will be host at a luncheon at 1 p.m. Wednesday at the Sheraton Hotel.

To Speak At Seminary

Mr. King, the Negro integration leader from Montgomery, Ala., will be in town that day for lectures at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Then on April 24, Owsley said, Mayor Hoblitzell, along with members of both groups and representatives of downtown businesses will fly to St. Louis to meet and talk with Mayor Raymond Tucker and other civic and business leaders.

Transportation Provided

Integration progress in St. Louis has been cited several times in meetings of the Mayor's group and Negro leaders, a spokesman said.

Transportation to St. Louis will be provided by a member of the Mayor's committee, Owsley said.

No further joint meeting of the two groups will be set until after the Wednesday luncheon, Owsley said.

Meanwhile about 200 Negro students and two white teenagers met at Quinn Chapel, 912 W. Chestnut, yesterday afternoon.

The group sang songs until Negro steering-committee members arrived. But the adult leaders went into a closed session and the students were sent home with no report on the City Hall session.

U. L. Petition Asks Action

In another development, more than 100 University of Louisville faculty members have signed petitions supporting integration of downtown eating establishments, theaters, and hotels.

Harvey Curtis Webster, professor of English, said the petitions will be presented to the Mayor's committee within the next week.

Protest Of Bias Cancels Singing By Ray Charles

AUGUSTA — Blues singer Ray Charels cancelled an appearance here Wednesday nigh at Bell Auditorium following a segregation protest by Paine College students.

The noted recording artist said he had no choice but to acquiese to leaders of the student protest movement in refusing to play the engagement which had been booked as a concert for Negro spectators and a dance for whites.

Negotiations between Charles, the auditorium management, and Rev. M. S. Cherry, a consultant for the tudent leaders failed to resolve the ssue. Charles flew to Florida following the cancellation of the concert - dance.

Acclaimed as one of America's greatest troubadours, Charles is currently on a Deep South tour that will carry him to Miami and Key West before returning to the north for an extended series of lubs and hotel dates.

The singer had not previously been involved in student protests gainst dixie's segregation practice.

Charles and his band played an engagement Sunday in Atlanta, to SRO crowd. Augusta student leaders had sought to file their protests with Charles before he arrived there for a one - night stand.

Charles reportedly told student leaders "He appreciated what they were doing and if there was any dancing — it would be by a juke box." The song stylist then flew to Florida.

Last minute consulations between Charles road manager and the pro-

moters failed to change his mind regarding playing.

The Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 11-4-61
Baltimore Md



THE HANDSHAKE — Scene such as shown above was typical of the manner in which the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was greeted during his four-day visit to Philadelphia where he was hailed by thousands.

Worldwide non-violent drive for peace launched by King

The Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 11-4-61
Baltimore Md

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

PHILADELPHIA

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., famous crusader in the fight for human rights, climaxed a four-day visit to the "City Of Brotherly Love," Tuesday night, by calling for "total brotherhood of man" on national as well as international levels.

Not only would the application of this brotherhood technique abolish racial discrimination, but it would lead to world peace, he said.

The Rev. Mr. King, advocate of the philosophy of non-violence, for the first time went a step further than previously when he applied his technique to the international level.

He made these pleas in an address before a mammoth gathering at the Academy of Music. Among the thousands who heard him were the 100 ministers, priests, and rabbis who escorted him to the platform.

He was introduced by Albert M. Greenfield, multi - millionaire and philanthropist. He was also presented a resolution from the City by James H. J. Tate, president of City Council. The resolution lauded King for his work in human relations.

* * *

DECLARING THAT today's generation lives between two ages, the dying old age and the emerging new age, Dr. King said: "We are facing new challenges and new responsibilities."

The first challenge for the people of this country, he said, is "the necessity to develop a world perspective." This is true, he declared because "today the world is a mere neighborhood but far from being a brotherhood."

Continuing, he said brotherhood is a necessity if the world is to continue. "We must live as brothers or perish as fools. The alternative to non-violence is non-existence."

The meeting was attended by over 3,000. At the end of his 50-minute speech, the crowd stood and cheered for three minutes.

...e speech was interrupted 29 times by applause.

... the press conference before the meeting, Dr. King said he hopes his non-violent technique will become an instrument for world peace. He said he had mentioned his technique to President Kennedy but not in detail.

* * *

THE PHILADELPHIA visit formally launched the new "Kingsway Program" which obviously is a bid to raise Dr. King's non - violence technique to national as well as international status.

Heretofore applications for the non-violence technique have been confined to the South.

Connected with this effort, as indicated by the widespread support the program received here is the attempt to create a new image of Dr. King as "the Mahatma of the United States."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The dictionary defines Mahatma as "a wise and holy person who had extraordinary powers.)

Dr. King's triumphant four - day visit to the city, during which he was greeted by thousands, began Saturday.

The visit was sponsored by the Philadelphia Fellowship House.

Miss Marjorie Penney, director, explained that the visit was in behalf of Fellowship House's "Kingsway program," a new movement for improving human relations.

"The Kingsway program seeks to develop personal and group action for peace on the local, national and international fronts," Miss Penney declared.

IN THIS connection, Dr. King, who visited the White House prior to coming here and conferred with President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, said:—

"The prejudiced mind of America can become the kind and loving mind."

Developing this theme further in a speech delivered Monday night before 500 college students and members of the Fellowship House, Dr. King went on record as advocating application of the non-violence techniques to international relations.

He said: "No nation can win the next war. It's a choice between non-violence and non - existence."

DURING DR. KING'S tour of the city, he was joined by visitors from Asia, Africa and Europe.

His main activity during the tour was to recruit students, young families and adults for "service in building understanding among races, religions and nationalities."

Miss Penney said that following his visit, Kingsway study groups will meet in homes, churches, synagogues "to give training to recruits in non - violent ways of solving problems."

COAHR joins in attack on Atlanta hospital JC

The Afro-American p. 16
Baltimore Md

ATLANTA — The Atlanta student mevement organization this week indicated strong support of groups and individuals working toward equalization of the city's public and private health facilities.

The student group, the Committee on Appeals For Human Rights (COAHR), said in a 1960 appeal that health facilities for non-whites were "unequal and totally inadequate."

The students ask that Grady Hospital admit colored into its internship program and medical technology schools. They also sought staff privileges at Grady for colored doctors.

* * *

COAHR ALSO asked that emergency clinics and the distribution of ambulance service from city hospital be handled on an integrated basis. Sat. 11-4-61

Presently, separate white and non-white entrances are maintained, hospitals always determine a patient's race before dispatching an ambulance, and separate nursing schools are maintained, the students claimed.

They said there is a lack of qualified colored persons on the Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority, which dictates policy for the hospital although Grady is tax supported and 70-80 per cent of its patients are colored.

* * *

THE STUDENT stand followed similar stands from the Atlanta Branch NAACP, the Atlanta Medical Association, North Georgia Dental Society, the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, and the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action.

Consent Withheld

Negro Integrationist Refuses Role In Movie About Washington Politics

He Says Race Wouldn't Gain

Atlanta, Oct. 20 (AP)—Bitter criticism of a reported movie role picturing the Rev. Martin Luther King as a Negro senator from Georgia was followed Friday by a denial by Mr. King that he would take part in the project.

Director Otto Preminger said Thursday night in Hollywood that the Atlanta integration leader had been cast to portray a senator in the screen version of "Advise the Consent," a pulitzer prize-winning novel about Washington politics.

Preminger said Mr. King was sought for the role because his appearance would make a positive statement about democracy and show it is possible for a Negro to be elected to the United States Senate.

The movie role for Mr. King brought quick reaction in Georgia. Former State Senator John Greer, who took a leading part in unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, called the movie project "an insult to the people of Georgia, the Legislature, and members of the Georgia Congressional delegation."

Governor Ernest Vandiver declared that the casting of Mr. King in the role of a senator would turn "an excellent book into sheer fantasy."

Mr. King was in New York City Friday but his office issued this statement:

"I will not be playing a role in the motion picture 'Advise and Consent.' Well-meaning associates of mine felt a positive contribution might be made by my appearance in a film as a Negro senator, and producers of the film were aware of these deliberations.

"However, I had not given my final consent nor signed any agreement. In considering it, in addition to other factors, I feel that the brief role could not be of any significant value in advancing civil rights and, therefore, have not accepted the proposal."

King Rejects 'Advise-Consent' Role, Says He Is Rights Leader, Not Actor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI) Dr. Martin Luther King, describing himself as a civil rights leader and not an actor, today turned down a minor role as a Negro senator in the movie "Advise and Consent."

The Atlanta minister told newsmen here that the brief role in the Otto Preminger production "could not be of any significance in advancing civil rights."

Preminger had announced in Hollywood that King would arrive Tuesday to play the part of a Negro Senator from Georgia in the portrayal of a Senate rollcall vote near the close of the flim, based on author Allen Drury's best-selling novel. No such character appears in Drury's book about Washington politics.

King declined to reveal how much he was to have been paid for the role, but said it was a "fairly substantial" amount, which he would have contributed to help advance civil rights.

He said he felt he was a "leader in the civil rights struggle and not an actor.

"Also, I do feel that there may have been many misunderstandings and misinterpretations if I had accepted. It may have been interpreted as my seeking publicity at any cost," he said.

Dr. King to Play Georgia Senator In Movie of 'Advise and Consent'

Producer Terms Short Role a 'Positive Statement' for U.S. and Abroad

By A. H. WEILER

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will portray "Senator King of Georgia" in the screen version of "Advise and Consent."

Otto Preminger, the producer-director, has just signed the noted integration leader and co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta for the role.

The drama, based on Allen Drury's Pulitzer Prize novel of Washington politics, is now before the cameras at Columbia Pictures' Hollywood studios after location filming in the capital.

Reached by telephone in Hollywood, Mr. Preminger said:

"Dr. King will play the role of one of the Senators from Georgia, which Wendell Mayes, the scenarist, has just added to the script. He will appear in the film's climax, a scene in which the Senate votes on the confirmation of a new Secretary of State.

"It is a short role, of course, and while I know people will think of it as a publicity gimmick, it is nothing of the sort. "The reason why Dr. King was sought for the role and why he accepted it is simply because his appearance will make a positive statement for this country here and abroad. It should indicate tht it is possible for a Negro to be elected to the United States Senate at any time, now or in the future."

Historically, Negroes were elected to the United States Senate from Southern states after the Civil War and as late as the Reconstruction Period until 1881.

Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King heads, said as a spokesman for Dr. King, who was unavailable yesterday in Atlanta, that Dr. King would spend Wednesday in Hollywood before the cameras and then return to his Atlanta congregation.

He added that "Dr. King accepted the role gladly beacuse it is a creative idea to portray a Negro Senator."

The undisclosed payment for Dr. King's services as an actor, Mr. Walker said, will go to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. Drury, who is in Hollywood as a technical adviser on the film, expressed approval of Mr. Preminger's move. The author, a former Washington report for The New York Times, is himself playing "one of the miscellaneous Senators in that scene.

Gillette in Scene

"There are real, former Senators—Guy Gillette of Iowa and Henry Ashurst of Arizona and Washington's present Senator, Henry Jackson — appearing in the picture," he said. "I think it is a very interesting piece of casting to have Dr. King in the picture. If anything more were needed to cal lattention to it in the South, then this is it."

Mr. Preminger said he had not decided whether Dr. King would vote "yes" or "no" in his short appearance in the film. The proposed Secretary of State, who is accused of having Communist affiliations, is not confirmed in Mr. Drury's novel. In the script, however, the voting ends as a tie, thereby defeating the nomination, anyway.

This is not the first time Mr. Preminger has come up with a spectacular casting. In 1960, he signed the late Joseph N. Welch, the lawyer who gained national reputation as defense attorney for the Army in the McCarthy hearings in Washington, to make his debut as an actor by playing a judge in the film "Anatomy of a Murder."

"Advise and Consent," whose cast includes Henry Fonda, Walter Pidgeon, Charles Laughton, Don Murray, Gene Tierney, Lew Ayres, Franchot Tone and George Grizzard among its leading players, will have its premiere here in late December, according to the producer's present plans.



The New York Times
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King Turns Down Offer To Play In Film

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., denied that he will portray the part of a Georgia senator in the screen version of "Advice and Consent," which is to be produced byy Otto Preminger in Hollywood.

Preminger said Thursday night that Dr. King was scheduled to arrive in Hollywood next Tuesday to play the part of "Senator King of Georgia," in the film's climax being shot on Wednesday.

The story, written by Allen Drury, was mainly filmed in Washington and stars Charles Laughton, Gene Tierney, Henry Fonda and Peter Lawford. The producer had said that Dr. King would appear in the final shooting as a role call is taken when the Senate votes on confirmation of a new Secretary of State.

But Dr. King released this statement in Atlanta Friday:

"I will not be playing a role in the motion picture "Advice and Consent." Well meaning associates of mine felt a positive contribution night be made by my appearance in a film as a Negro senator and the producers of the film were aware of these deliberations. However, I had not given my final consent nor signed any agreement. In considering it, in addition to other factors, I feel that the bref role could not be of significant value in advancing civil rights, and therefore have not accepted the proposal."

Premnger in his statement had hinted the possibility of controversy. He said, " I know the people in the South are broadminded. But then again, we can never please everybody. It's up to us to shok the world that something of this kind could happen in the United States. His appearance will make a positive statement for this country here and abroad."

King declined to reveal how much he was to have been paid for the role but said it was a "fairly substantial" amount which he would have contributed to help advance civil rights.

He said he felt he was a "leader in the civil rights struggle and not an actor.

"Also, I do feel that there may have been many misunderstandings and misinterpretations if I had accepted. It may have been interpreted as my seeking publicity at any cost," he said.

King, asked about the possible impact in the South if he had accepted the role, said he was certain that the "feelings of some of the people, some of the reactionary people in the South, would have been inflamed since the role portrays a Negro as a senator."

"But I wasn't worried about that," he said.

He said he might consider a movie role if the film was [illegible] to civil rights.

Martin King to play Georgia senator in 'Advise-Consent'

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 20—(AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro minister and integration leader, is coming to Hollywood to appear in the forthcoming movie, "Advise and Consent."

His part: "Sen. King of Georgia."

Asked why he cast King as a Southern senator, Director Otto Preminger said last night: "The picture (about modern-day politics in Washington) is fiction . . . just because there is no senator at present who is a Negro doesn't mean there couldn't be a Negro (senator) in the future.

Although the U. S. Constitution was amended after the Civil War to grant full citizenship rights to Negroes—including the right to hold public office—no Negro has served in the U. S. Senate since Reconstruction Days.

King accepted the role, Preminger said, because it makes a positive statement about democracy.

Preminger said the part was "very small" and that King had been contacted by his (Preminger) New York office, not by himself. Would casting a Negro as a Southern senator antagonize some audiences? Preminger replied:

"It might not antagonize some, but some might welcome it. I don't think it's fair to say all of the South is anti-Negro."

such character appears in Drurys' book about Washington politics.

"I chose Mr. King for the role because I thought he would do a better job than an actor," Preminger said in Hollywood.

King declined to reveal how much he was to have been paid for the role but said it was a "fairly substantial" amount which he would have contributed to help advance civil rights.

He said he felt he was a "leader in the civil rights struggle and not an actor.

"Also, I do feel that there may have been many misunderstandings and misinterpretations if I had accepted."

Drury said he did not approve or disapprove of the selection of King by Preminger to play the senator from Georgia. Drury called it "interesting casting" that should draw the attention of the South to the picture.

Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver said King's role "made a sheer fantasy from an excellent book."

Preminger indicated he expected Southern reaction to his decision to place a Negro in the Senate.

Representative George Huddleston Jr. (D., Ala.) called it "extremely poor taste."

Editor Jack Spalding of the Atlanta Journal described it as "inspired piece of press agentry.

"I'll bet this is the first and last of it. It's sort of like having Martin Bormann turn up in 'Exodus.'"

secretary of state.

In making his announcement Thursday night Preminger said that "it is up to us to show the world that something of his kind could happen in the United States."

"His appearance will make a positive statement for this country here and abroad," the producer said. "I know the people in the South are broadminded, but then again we can never please everybody."

King's part was specially written into the movie script, which is based on Allen Drury's best selling novel about Washington politics. The picture stars Charles Laughton, Gene Tierney, Henry Fonda and Peter Lawford and filming of its final sequences is now being made here.

King Denies He'll Play Georgia Solon in Film

ATLANTA, Oct. 20 (AP)—Bitter criticism of a reported movie role picturing Rev. Martin Luther King as a Negro senator from Georgia was followed today by a denial by King that he would take part in the project.

Director Otto Preminger said last night in Hollywood that the Atlanta integration leader had been cast to portray a senator in the screen version of "Advise and Consent," a Pulitzer Prize winning novel about Washington politics.

Preminger said King was sought for the role because his appearance would make a positive statement about democracy, and would show that it is possible for a Negro to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

The movie role for King brought quick reaction in Georgia. Former State Sen. John Greer, who took a leading part in unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, called the movie project "an insult to the people of Georgia, the legislature and members of the Georgia congressional delegation."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver also issued a statement, declaring the casting of King in the role of a senator would turn "an excellent book into sheer fantasy."

King was in New York City today but his office issued a statement saying King would not appear in the picture.

Negro Minister Gives Up Plan For Movie Role

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—(UPI)—Dr. Martin Luther King, describing himself as a civil rights leader and not an actor, Friday turned down a minor role as a Negro senator in the movie "Advise and Consent."

The Atlanta minister, en route to a speaking engagement in Hamden, Conn., told newsmen here the brief role in the Otto Preminger production "could not be of any significance in advancing civil rights."

Preminger had announced in Hollywood that King would arrive Tuesday to play the part of a Negro senator from Georgia in the portrayal of a Senate roll-call vote near the close of the film, based on author Allen Drury's best-selling novel. No

King To Play Georgia Solon In Film Role

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. will arrive here Tuesday to play the part of Sen. King of Georgia in the screen version of "Advise and Consent," producer Otto Preminger announced.

Preminger said that King, a leader of the integration movement in the South and co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, will appear toward the close of the film in a crucial Senate roll-call vote to confirm a new

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
TO APPEAR ON BRITISH BROADCASTING TELEVISIO N
PROGRAM "FACE TO FACE" OCT. 27

British televiewers to see Dr. King, integration leader

The Afro-American p. 9
Oct. 10-28-61

LONDON — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will appear on the British Broadcasting Company television program "Face to Face" on Oct. 27. Dr. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Baltimore, Md

While in London, he will address a public meeting at the Royal Albert Hall. He has been asked to discuss the American race problem in both talks.

Dr. King Condemns Muslims

The Philadelphia

Integration leaders Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said here Saturday that he "condemns" the black supremacy philosophy of the Black Muslim Brotherhood and that the militant faction can never hope to gain the support of the Nation's Negroes.

Inquirer p. 9

"Black Supremacy is as dangerous as white supremacy," Dr. King told a press conference at the Fellowship House, 1521 W. Girard ave.

Sat. 10-22-61

"SYMPTON OF UNREST"

But, he declared, he is even more opposed to the social conditions which brought the movement into being. "The Muslims are symptomatic of the unrest and discontent" of the American Negro, he said, and it is these conditions — not the Muslims — which must be removed.

He said at a recent survey by the Justice Department put the Muslims' membership at about 75,000, and that a recent book about the movement estimated its strength at about 100,000. "Out of 19 or 20 million Negroes, that is not very much," he said, "and I am sure (the movement) will not appeal to the vast majority of Negroes."

Miami Fla.

ON 4-DAY VISIT

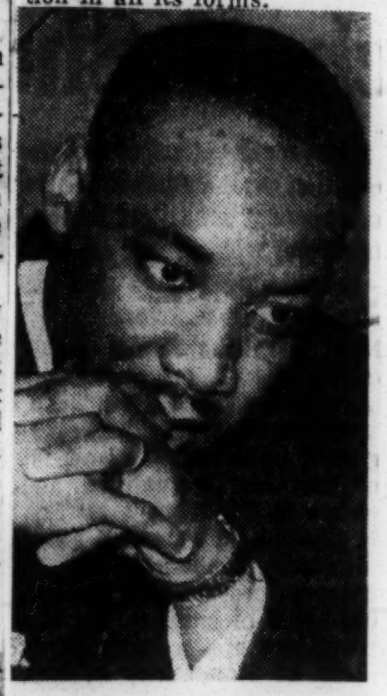
The Negro minister, who led the nonviolent bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., arrived in Philadelphia Saturday for a four-day visit in connection with the Fellowship House's "Kingsway" movement, "to promote better interracial understanding and peace."

He will address a "Kingsway" meeting at the Fellowship House at 8 P. M. Sunday. He will be greeted by Mayor Dilworth and other area leaders at 2 P. M. Tuesday. He will attend neighborhood rallies Monday and speak at the Academy of Music Tuesday.

Asked to compare former President Eisenhower and President Kennedy on their civil rights attitudes, Dr. King said Mr. Kennedy had the better "grasp," while Gen. Eisenhower "did not seem to understand the depths and dimensions of the problem."

Dr. King met the President and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, at the White House Monday. He said he felt the President was "morally committed to equal justice," and that his civil rights efforts were "not merely a political pose."

But, he added, he doesn't think the President has yet done enough, and should issue an executive order barring segregation in all its forms.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at press conference at Fellowship House, 1521 W. Girard ave.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
He was irked by Hollywood pressure

Why King rejected movie role offer

Afro American p. 1

Sat. 10-28-61

(Special to the AFRO)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Hollywood pressure tactics are held largely to blame for the withdrawal of the Rev. Martin Luther King from the cast of the movie "Advise and Consent."

The Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Saturday that Dr. King turned down the role of a Georgia Senator in the highly-controversial movie "because of several reasons."

One of these, declared the Rev. Mr. Walker, was the fact that Hollywood announced that the famed integration leader had accepted the part "before he had made up his mind one way or the other."

* * *

EARLY LAST week, it had been hinted in the press that Otto Preminger, director of the film version of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, had persuaded Dr. King to appear in the movie. Preminger was quoted as saying that Dr. King's appearance would make a positive statement about democracy in this country.

On Thursday, the signing of Dr. King was announced to the wire services, the story carrying a Hollywood dateline.

* * *

IT WAS at this point that several Georgia politicians let it be known that they were incensed by the offer of the role to Dr. King.

Former State Senator John Greer called it "an insult to the people of Georgia, the Legislature and members of the Georgia congressional delegation."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver said the casting of Dr. King in the role of a Senator "would turn an excellent book into sheer fantasy."

"ACTUALLY," said Dr. Walker to the AFRO, "Dr. King was still pondering the wisdom of accepting the role.

Sat 10-28-61

"A number of his advisers —my self included — had sought to prevail upon him to do it. We felt that his appearance in the film would be of some value to our program.

"In fact, I must confess that we — Dr. Ralph Abernathy, Dr. Sam Williams and myself — had laid out a plan for acceptance of the role. We had set down a stipulation that the project would have to be submitted to review before it was released. And it was intended that Dr. King's advisers and his lawyers would have to approve the finished product before it could be given to the public.

* * *

"EVEN WITH these conditions, Dr. King was not convinced that he should be a party to it. His whole attitude from the beginning had been with grave reservations.

"We pointed out to him that the movie people understood that if the message did not measure up to what he represents, Dr. King would have the option to pull it out.

"Still, Dr. King was reluctant. Several times, he was on the verge of turning it down with a flat no. But each time, we were able to persuade him to give the matter more thought.

* * *

"DURING THE course of the discussions, Dr. King read the book. In it, was a satire on Krishna Menon, and he had further misgivings. His position was that he could not afford to be a party to anything that might belittle any group of people or is leaders.

"It was while he still was withholding his positive refusal of the offer that the announcement came out of Hollywood.

"This was interpreted by him — and by us — as a form of pressure. It preempted his decision."

Academy Award For Film Idiocy

The Birmingham News

The entire nonsense involving Martin Luther King as a possible bit player in an Otto Preminger film of the Allen Drury novel "Advise and Consent" ought to strike this country deeply. It probably won't.

Mon. 10-23-61

It is additional and inherent tragedy that the above should be said at all. We are a relatively mature nation. We have a foundation soundest in the world of free governments. Our forebears were thoughtful men engaged in sober consideration of how best to make human liberty compatible with a necessity for government.

P. 14

This nation and these people have come through terrible wars, some fought on our own soil, others sending loyal Americans to death in foreign mountains or desolate sandy beaches. This country has a culture, a mighty industrial substance, it has brainpower in enormous quantities; it has citizens of compassion.

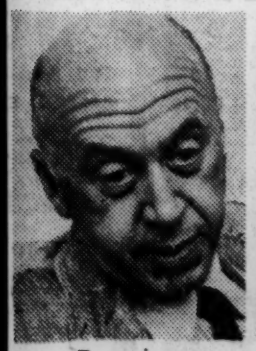
Birmingham

So very, very much is good and sensible about us and our coming to this point in our history.

Yet in such a land an absurdity of a nature to make it fit subject for a TV variety hour comic skit developed. It made national headlines. It brought solemn statements and elaborate explanations from all concerned, and from many merely astounded.

The Drury book—and it was presumed, earlier at least, the movie—involves the serious issue of selection of a U. S. secretary of state. Bound in the plot is an issue as to firmness of these United States in facing up to a foreign conspiracy. Nothing is more penetrating in this land today than that theme.

Yet out of it has come a minstrel rattle of the tambourine. At first report, it seemed an enormous joke. As someone remarked, it was enough to make even Bobby Kennedy drop his football. But it is no joke when a man



Preminger



King

in the position of Otto Preminger, famed producer of the critic-rated "great" *Exodus*, can so misread the nation or issues that he could attempt to inject a Negro propagandist-crusader into such a movie in the role of a Georgia senator.

What range beyond "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to explain that nothing forbids a Negro senator from Georgia, or Vermont. Or for King solemnly to pontificate his reasons for turning down what was a clear offer and a producer-assumed earlier acceptance. That Preminger so stumbled or in the U. S. a King would be in existence to be so tempted or that the entire clot of nauseous pseudo-sociological goo could spot our presumably reasonable land is truly beyond comprehension.

It is not enough to write it off as one of those things in "good old America." This is symptomatic of brain decay of our republican body. It has nothing, in the end, to do with art, politics, or the future of the Negro. This is beyond any such matters, serious as are all.

King Denies Taking Part In Film Role

The Columbus Enquirer
p. 2 col. 8 10-21-61
Columbus Ga.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King said Friday he will not play a Southern senator in the forthcoming movie, "Advise and Consent." He said it could not be of any significance in advancing civil rights.

The offer to the Negro integration leader of the rile of "Sen. King of Georgia" had drawn criticism on several fronts.

But King, arriving by plane from Atlanta, said the determining factor in his decision had not been that the feelings of some white Southerners "would have been inflamed."

"I wasn't worried about that," he said.

Director Otto Preminger said Thursday night in Hollywood that the Atlanta integration leader had been cast to portray a senator in the screen version of "Advise and Consent", a Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about Washington politics.

Preminger said King was sought for the role because his appearance would make a positive statement about democracy, and would show that it is possible for a Negro to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

The movie role for King brought quick reaction in Georgia. Former State Sen. John Greer, who took a leading part in unmasking the Ku Klux Klan, called the movie project "an insult to the people of Georgia, the legislature and members of the Georgia congressional delegation."

Gov. Ernest Vandiver also issued a statement, declaring the casting of King in the role of a senator would turn "an excellent book into sheer fantasy."

King Says Mixing In U.S. Still Symbolic

LONDON (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King, American integration leader, told a British TV audience Sunday night that integration in the United States still is only symbolic.

Appearing on the British Broadcasting Corp. program "Face to Face," the Negro pastor said only three states — Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina — still hold out against taking steps toward integration.

"I think we have moved a great deal," he said, "but we still face only a token integration. A few Negroes are getting justice in particular cases but the rest remain in economic insecurity and social isolation. Real integration involves more than a few Negro children in a school, more than a few lunch counters opened."

Asked whether he would prefer to live in a part of the world without such discrimination, Dr. King replied:

"I can only say that the United States is home for me. I was born there and, in spite of its shortcomings, there are things I love and people I love there. The democratic creed is a marvelous one. That is why I say to America: 'You have a marvelous idea and you should live up ot it.' I live with the feeling we are moving in the right direction and the problem can be solved if enough people give themselves to it to break down the barriers which separate men from men. . ."

Commenting editorially on Dr. King's London visit, the independent London Times said the record of the Kennedy administration on civil rights, although little noticed abroad, is commendable.

Hecklers Harass M. L. King In London

LONDON (AP)—Hecklers shouting "Keep Britain White" Monday night tried to break up a London meeting adressed by Dr. Martin Luther King, American Negro anti-segregation leader.

Stewards hustled the hecklers from the hall after a chorus of interruptions during a minute of silent prayer for racial tolerance.

Rev. King The A Senator in Film

The Atl. Constitution

(Copyright 1961 by the New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Southern integration leader and co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta, is about to become Hollywood's "senator from Georgia."

Producer-director Otto Preminger has just signed Dr. King to portray "Sen. King of Georgia" in his screen version of Allen Drury's Pulitzer prize novel of Washington politics, "Advise and Consent." It is before the cameras at Columbia Pictures studios in Hollywood after completion of extensive location filming in the national capital.

Reached by telephone in Hollywood, Preminger said that "Dr. King will play the role of one of the senators from Georgia, which Wendell Mayes, the scenarist, has just added to the script. He will appear in the film's climax, a scene in which the Senate votes on the confirmation of a new secretary of state.

"It is a short role, of course," Preminger said, "and while I know people will think of it as a publicity gimmick, it is nothing of the sort. The reason why Dr. King was sought for the role and why he accepted it is simply because his appearance will make a positive statement for this country here and abroad. It should indicate that it is possible for a Negro to be elected to the U.S. Senate at any time, now or in the future."

Negroes were elected to the U.S. Senate from Southern states directly after the Civil War and until 1881.

Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King heads, said as a spokesman for Dr. King, who was unavailable Thursday in Atlanta, that Dr. King would spend Wednesday in Hollywood before the cameras and then return to his Atlanta congregation. He added that "Dr. King accepted the role gladly because it is a creative idea to portray a Negro senator."

The undisclosed payment for his "acting" services, Walker said, would go to the SCLC.

King To Play Dixie Solon On Celluloid

The Montgomery Advertiser

P.1

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Director Otto Preminger announced Thursday night that Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro minister andi ntegration leader, will play a small role '—'Sen. King of Georgia"—in the forthcoming film, "Advise and Consent."

Jet. 10-26-61

Asked why he cast King as a Southern senator, Preminger said: "The picture (about modern-day political infighting in Washington) is fiction. Just because there is no senator at present who is a Negro doesn't mean there couldn't be a Negro (senator) in the future."

He said the part was "very small" and he himself hadn't talked to King.

Would casting a Negro as a Southern senator antagonize some audiences?

The Montgomery Ala.

"It might antagonize some," Preminger said, "but some might welcome it. I don't think it's fair to say all of the South is anti-Negro."

The director said King would be paid only for his expenses and that a sum would be sent to his church in Montgomery, Ala., in lieu of salary. Preminger said the minister probably would arrive in Hollywood next Tuesday or Wednesday.

King Rejects Film Role As Critics Rap Overture

The Atlanta Constitution

Jet. 10-21-61 P1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. rang down the curtain Friday on a proposed movie role as a Georgia senator, but not before Southern critics gave unfavorable advance reviews.

King announced he definitely had decided against a bit part in a celluloid version of "Advise and Consent," a best-selling novel of Washington politics.

Atlanta

The integration leader said he had decided that the proposed brief appearance in a climactic roll-call scene "could not be of any significant value in advancing civil rights."

Reports Thursday night that King had agreed to play the role set off a chain reaction of protest from Southern politicians Friday.

Before King's decision, Gov. Ernest Vandiver declared:

"I understand that Hollywood has made a sheer fantasy from an excellent book. This casting certainly proves it. Mr. (producer Otto) Preminger did not ask me to advise or consent."

"I wonder just how much bad taste people can show," Sen Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) demanded.

Former Georgia state Sen. John Greer of Lakeland asserted that the proposed casting would be "an insult to the people of Georgia, the legislature and the members of the Georgia congressional delegation."

Rep. George D. Huddleston Jr. (D-Ala.) said the idea was "reminiscent of Reconstruction days when there were several Negro senators representing the Southern states."

KING STATEMENT

King himself, in New York for a speaking engagement, read the following statement:

"I will not be playing a role in the motion picture 'Advise and Consent.'

"Well-meaning associates of mine felt a positive contribution might be made by my appearance in a film as a Negro senator, and the producers of the film were aware of these deliberations.

"However, I had not given my final consent nor signed any agreement. In considering it, in addition to other factors, I feel that the brief role could not be of any significant value in advancing civil rights, and therefore have not accepted the proposal."

AUTHOR'S VIEW

The author of the novel, Allen Drury, who had written no such character into his book, said Friday that "I neither approve nor disapprove. I think it is interesting casting, and if anything more were needed to bring this picture to the attention of the South, this would do it."

In announcing the casting Thursday night. Preminger had said the fee would go to King's prointegration organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In addition to reading his statement, King told newsmen he feared the role might seem a publicity stunt. He said he was "a leader in the civil rights struggle and not an actor."

Dr. King Rightly Refuses to Be Used

The Atlanta Constitution

It was not show biz for Hollywood's Otto Preminger to try to cast Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a senator from Georgia in the film of the book, "Advise and Consent." It was cruel travesty.

Jet. 10-21-61

The two senators from Georgia in the fictional Senate of the novel and the movie are bit players. In the book they are named Jack McLaughlin and Herbert Wilson. They are mentioned only a few times and are not described beyond a reference to McLaughlin as "stylish." In the movie, Dr. King would have appeared only to answer a roll call vote.

The situation was absurd. It added nothing to the American Negro's worthwhile fight for a greater freedom.

Quite the opposite would have been true. It would have detracted from the integrity of the movie and from the dignity of the Negro effort to acquire full citizenship.

Atlanta, Ga.

The whole idea was a shabby publicity stunt by Preminger. "Advise and Consent" has nothing to do with race relations. If Preminger wants to do a movie on race relations, why doesn't he buy King's book, "Stride Toward Freedom"?

The only dignity evident in this episode was Dr. King's refusal to take the part and thereby permit himself and his race to be used.

Senator Role In Movie Out, King Decides

The Montgomery Advertiser

P.1A

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King said Friday he will not play a Southern senator in the forthcoming movie, "Advise and Consent." He said it could not be of any significance in advancing civil rights.

The offer to the Negro integration leader of the role of "Sen. King of Georgia" had drawn criticism on several fronts.

Jet. 10-21-61

But King, arriving by plane from Atlanta, said the determining factor in his decision had not been that the feelings of some white Southerners "would have been inflamed."

"I wasn't worried about that," he said.

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King's office in Atlanta issued the following statement: "I will not be playing a role in the motion picture 'Advise and Consent'. Well-meaning associates of mine felt a positive contribution might be made by my appearance in a film as a Negro senator and producers of the film were aware of these deliberations.

"However, I had not given my final consent nor signed any agreement. In considering it, in addition to other factors, I feel that the brief role could not be of any significant value in advancing civil rights and, therefore, have not accepted the proposal."

Earlier, Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, which King heads, said King had approved appearing in the film with the reservation that he be allowed to review the movie when it is completed.

New Mass Arrests In Georgia

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — More than 230 marching, singing Negroes were arrested Saturday as they staged their fifth antisegregation demonstration in the last five days. Among those arrested was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The march, which began at Shiloh Baptist church in the Negro residential section of the city, followed a breakdown in biracial negotiations in this southern Georgia city.

As the marchers reached the edge of the Negro housing area, they were met by a loudspeaker truck. Police Chief Laurie Pritchett took the microphone and asked the marchers: "Do you have a permit for this parade?"

King, who was in the front rank of the marchers responded: "We are only going to City Hall to pray."

Pritchett responded: "You are all under arrest."

The Negroes continued toward City Hall, flanked on both sides by dozens of city and state policemen. They were herded into an alley behind City Hall, where police began booking them.

Mayor Asa Kelley said the Negroes would be charged with holding a parade without a permit.

The Negroes sang "We Shall Overcome" and "God Is on Our side" as they stood in the alley. The group included teen - agers and children as well as men and women. A brief prayer meeting also was held.

About 40 officers, including some state patrolmen, were in the area, and several National Guardsmen were spotted atop a downtown hotel keeping an eye on the demonstration.

A unit of the National Guard was ordered on a standby alert several days ago by Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Spectators in the area watched the parade with curiosity but otherwise showed little reaction. Some persons followed the marchers to the City Hall area, but officers there kept them moving and did not permit a crowd to form.

Dr. W.G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, had called for renewal of the protest marches after he said Negro leaders had been rebuffed in their attempt to renew negotiations with city officials.

Outlines Program.

One Negro leader, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Atlanta, outlined a program of nonviolent resistance which included a half-day general strike and a blackout on Christmas celebrations by Albany Negroes.

"Tell the children that we are going to put off Christmas because the spirit of the Christ Child is not in all of us," Walker told the Negroes.

The program, which he said had been hammered out at a meeting between local and regional leaders, included a call for all Negroes in the city to stay away from their jobs for half a day Monday.

Negotiations between representatives of the city government and the Negro leaders broke down when the City Commission charged the Negroes with failing to observe the terms of a two-day truce.

Mayor Kelley, solemn - faced and weary from long hours of discussion, read the commission's statement to newsmen.

Immediately after the commission's decision was announced, Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said that if Negroes attempt further demonstrations they will be arrested. He said he had no definite information that a demonstration was expected, but added: "we have to anticipate them."

More than 550 persons, mostly Negroes, have been arrested in a series of anti-segregation demonstrations that began Tuesday. Less than 200 remain in jail.



HUNDREDS OF DEMONSTRATING NEGROES MARCH DOWN ALBANY, GA., STREET UNDER ARREST.

Albany says Negroes don't keep pledge

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 16—(AP)—The Albany City Commission Saturday broke off negotiations with Negro leaders over demands to lower segregation barriers in the city.

The action came as Negroes threatened a renewal of demonstrations which have resulted in more than 550 arrests this week.

The City Commission resumed its executive session shortly before 9 a.m., after the president of the Albany Movement, Dr. W. G. Anderson, set a 10 a.m, deadline for the city to reply to his organization's demands.

In a statement issued as the commission meeting broke up, the city said it could not continue negotiations in view of what it called the apparent intention of the Negroes not to live up to their pledge not to stage demonstrations while the talks were going on.

A crowd of about 200 Negroes gathered in mid-morning at Shiloh Baptist Church, a few blocks from City Hall, to await the outcome of the commission meeting.

Anderson earlier sent a telegram to Mayor Asa Kelley, saying the Negroes were awaiting an acceptable response by 10 a.m.

There was no direct threat of renewed demonstrations in the telegram, but Anderson had warned at a meeting Friday night that if an answer was not forthcoming from the city today, "you can look for us in our marching clothes."

Police in Ga. Seize King, 150 Others

Albany Charges They Paraded Without Permit

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 16 (AP) More than 150 marching, singing Negroes were arrested today as they staged their fifth anti-segregation demonstration in the last five days. Among those arrested was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The march, which began at Shiloh Baptist Church in the Negro residential section of the city, followed a breakdown in biracial negotiations in this south Georgia city.

As the marchers reached the edge of the Negro housing area, they were met by a loudspeaker truck. Police Chief Laurie Pritchett took the microphone and asked the marchers: "Do you have a permit for this parade?"

"Only Going to Pray"

King, who was in the front rank of the marchers: "We are only going to City Hall to pray."

Pritchett responded: "You are all under arrest."

The Negroes continued toward city hall, flanked on both sides by dozens of city and state policemen. They were herded into an alley behind city hall, where police began booking them.

Mayor Asa Kelley said the Negroes would be charged with holding a parade without a permit.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, had called for renewal of the protest marches after he said Negro leaders had been rebuffed in their attempt to renew negotiations with city officials.

One Negro leader, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Atlanta, outlined a program of non-violent resistance which included a half-day general strike and a blackout on Christmas celebrations by Albany Negroes.

Putting off Christmas

"Tell the children that we are going to put off Christmas because the spirit of the Christ Child is not in all of us," Mr. Walker told the Negroes.

The program, which he said had been hammered out at a meeting between local and regional leaders, included a call for all Negroes in the city

to stay away from their jobs for half a day Monday.

Negotiations between representatives of the city government and the Negro leaders broke down when the City Commission charged the Negroes with failing to observe the terms of a 2-day truce.

Mayor Kelley, solemn-faced and weary from long hours of discussion, read the Commission's statement to newsmen.

More than 550 persons, mostly Negroes, have been arrested in a series of anti-segregation demonstrations which began Tuesday. Fewer than 200 remain in jail.

The demonstrations were touched off by the arrest Sunday of seven Negroes and four white persons in an attempt to desegregate facilities at the Albany railroad station.

Albany arrests 150 Negro demonstrators

The Birmingham News P. A 14
Sun 12-17-61

By ROSS HAGEN
and DON MCKEE

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Progress For Negro Workers King Asks More Labor Union

The Montgomery Advertiser p. 14
Tues 12-12-61

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Montgomery, Ala.

King was warmly applauded in an address to the AFL-CIO convention.

He said Negroes are now fighting for recognition of basic rights much as labor unions had to fight for basic rights decades ago.

Calling on unions to "design a battle plan" to eliminate bias against Negro workers, King deplored a censure statement issued by AFL-CIO leaders two months ago against A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph had similarly urged a more militant AFL-CIO civil rights policy.

"When a Negro leader who has a reputation of purity and honesty which has benefitted the whole labor movement criticizes it," King said, "his motives should not be reviled nor his earnestness rebuked.

"Instead, the possibilty that he is revealing a weakness in the labor movement, which it can ill afford, should receive thoughtful examination.

"A man who has dedicated his long and faultless life to the labor movement cannot be raising questions harmful to it any more than a lifelong devoted parent can become the enemy of his child."

WORKING PEOPLE

King said Negroes are almost entirely a working people, and have a great common interest with the AFL-CIO. That, he said, is "why the labor-hater and labor-baiter is virtually always a twin-headed creature spewing anti-Negro epithets from one mouth and anti-labor propaganda from the other mouth."

The speaker said organized labor has done more than any other force in American society to promote racial equality but has not gone far enough.

"Although organized labor has taken actions to eliminate discrimination in its ranks," King said, "the standard expected of you is higher than the standard expected for the general community. Your conduct should and can set an example for others.

"You should root out vigorously every manifestation of discrimination so that some internationals, central labor bodies or locals can not besmirch the positive accomplishments of labor. I am aware this is not easy or popular—but the eight-hour day was not popular or easy to achieve."

King sees Seal's verdict voided by Ala. jury JC

The Japanese Am p. 4
Baltimore Sun

ATLANTA—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference Dec. 5 issued a public statement through its president, Martin Luther King Jr., which charged Alabama officials with "gross injustice" in the case of Willie Seals who is scheduled to die in the electric chair this month for the alleged rape of a white woman.

Tal. 12-6-61

The statement was released in response to U. S. District Court Judge Lynne's denial of a motion for a stay of execution. Seals' Counsel, Charles S. Conley of Montgomery, indicated that he will present oral arguments in New Orleans to support the motion for a stay entered last month.

Dr. King said, "We are distressed that Southern justice continues to penalize the colored community. The Seals' case, as so many others, underscores the violation of the 'due process' clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

* * *

"COLORED CITIZENS are systematically excluded from grand and petit juries. Mr. Seals was tried in a segregated courtroom and within the framework of a state-enforced segregated judicial system.

"There has always been the practice of Southern juries and judges to sentence nonwhites more heavily than whites for the same offense, as demonstrated here by the state of Alabama. SCLC sincerely feels that Mr. Seals has been denied a fair trial. . .".

King Predicts Negro Gains In Congress

The Evening Star
Washington

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (AP). The Rev. Martin Luther King, Southern Negro leader, says the South could elect 10 Negro congressmen in the next decade. p. A 5

Only 1.4 million Negroes now are registered to vote of an eligible 5 million Negroes in the South, Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a news conference yesterday.

Enfranchisement of large numbers of Negroes could end what Dr. King termed coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans, he added.

Negro leaders would like to double the registration in the next two years, Dr. King said.

Southern Negroes are predominantly liberal, he said, and "their influence will in many cases help elect liberals or make conservatives less illiber[illegible]

Wash. 12-9-61

The Baptist minister told 1,500 persons at Santa Monica Civic Auditorium last night that the time has come for the President to issue a second emancipation proclamation ending racial segregation.

He said the Negro has made great progress in the United States but has a long way yet to go to achieve racial equality.

Dr. King said the President could end racial discrimination in housing and other forms of racial bias with an executive order similar to that by which President Lincoln freed the slaves.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

DEC.

ALBANY

Ministers Ask Federal Aid For Albany Mixers

The Montgomery advertiser P.1C Tues. 12-19-61

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A biracial group of ministers asked the Justice Department Monday for assistance for more than 700 persons arrested in desegregation demonstrations at Albany Ga. The group also asked the department to prevent further mass arrests in similar cases.

Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General who met with the group, said the governmen would take legal action against interference with regulations banning segregation of bus and railroad facilites.

But he said he could not make a similar commitment in cases not directly related to violation of these regulations.

"There is little we can do on that," he said.

Marshall told the group, headed by the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, that he would take the petition to Atty. Gen. R bert F. Kennedy.

He said he was encouraged by reports that white and Negro civic leaders had resumed conferences to work out Albany's racial problem.

"Other cities have resolved the problem in this manner, and maybe Albany is going down that path now, which would be very gratifying," he said.

Fauntroy, a Negro Baptist minister, said his group hoped for dismissal of the charges against those arrested in Albany.

Marshall said city officials "have taken the position" that the government's bus and railroad desegregation rules were not directly involved in the arrests of 11 freedom riders, which touched off the demonstration and mass arrests.

Members of the group said the petition they delivered to the Justice Department was signed by the heads of four groups representing more than 1,000 Washington area ministers.

'COOLING OFF'

Albany Demonstrators' Trials To Be Delayed

Montgomery advertiser P.1

Tues. 12-19-61

By DON McKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—The trial of more than 700 Negroes was postponed indefinitely Monday for a cooling-off period after a week of racial strife.

The delay of the court hearings was the first break in the impasse between Negroes and city officials of this south Georgia city.

City officials refused to yield on other demands for the release of prisoners without bond, desegregation of bus and train facilities and establishment of a permanent biracial committee.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in jail since Saturday, immediately posted bond and was released as efforts began to bond out all of the 400 Negroes who remain in jail.

Montgomery, Ala.

BONDS REDUCED

One other concession was made by the city. This was reduction of bond from $750 to $200 for two Albany Negroes arrested in a railway station integration attempt Dec. 10, and a reduction to $400 for seven others arrested in the same incident.

Police chief Laurie Pritchett said he was told by M. S. Page, executive secretary of the Albany Movement, that there would be no further mass demonstrations. A total of 735 Negroes has been arrested in a series of marches and other demonstrations directed at the Albany City Hall.

"The Negroes came to a clearer understanding of city policy," said City Manager Stephen A. Roos. Biracial talks preceded the decision to call a cooling-off period.

King said after his releas he believed there were bette chances for racial understanding in Albany than in many other cities where he has joined in integration efforts. "The mayor made the statement that the door is open," said King. "I think communications will continue."

King praised Pritchett for his handling of "a most explosive situation in an efficient way." He also said two Albany policemen assigned to him while in custody "demonstrated courtesy and protective power."

This, he indicated, was in contrast to the treatment he received in Sumter County Jail at Americus, where he was taken after his arrest. "I didn't receive the courtesy and treatment that I did in Albany," he said.

Abernathy, King Jailed At Albany

Montgomery advertiser P.1 Sun, 12-17-61

Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Leaders Taken In March, Negotiations Fail

By ROSS HAGEN and DON MCKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and two other Negro leaders were among 266 marching, singing Negroes arrested Saturday during the fifth antisegregation demonstration in five days at this southern Georgia city.

This brought to 735 the number of persons taken into custody as demonstrators during the period. At least 350 had been released without charge or on bond. In addition, eight "Freedom Riders" and three Albany Negroes were arrested last Sunday.

Arrested with King, who is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, were the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association and Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement.

The march, which began at Shiloh Baptist church in the Negro residential section of the city, followed a breakdown in biracial negotiations. A truce was in effect while the talks were in progress.

FOR OWN SAFETY

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett told a news conference the three Negro leaders were taken into his office "for an interview and for their own safety."

A few minutes later the three men, closely guarded by three detectives—including one carrying a submachine gun—were whisked away from City Hall in a car. Pritchett said they would be jailed but declined to reveal their destination.

The police chief said all those arrested were charged with parading without a permit, congregating on the sidewalks and obstructing the flow of traffic.

He said many of those booked at city jail would be transferred to jails in neighboring cities and towns. Two bus loads of prisoners left the city jail soon afterward, one of them going to nearby Camilla. The Negroes apparently were not attempting to make bail.

SIDEWALKS CROWDED

Ten minutes after the arrests halted the demonstration, city sidewalks again were crowded with Negroes and white persons shopping for Christmas presents.

Prichett told newsmen that "There has been no violence of any nature and the city now is in good order. The people of the City have cooperated wholeheartedly and have not at any time interferred."

He said peace and quiet would be preserved in the city and that in the event of any law violations group along with one unidentified white man.

When the parade reached the edge of the Negro housing area, it was met by a loudspeaker-equipped truck. Pritchett took the microphone and said, "If there is anyone here who wishes to drop out now he will not be arrested." There was no response.

Then he asked: "Do you have a permit for this parade?"

King, who was in the front rank of the marchers responded: "We are only going to City Hall to pray."

Pritchett responded: "You are all under arrest."

The Negroes continued toward City Hall, flanked on both sides by dozens of city and state policemen. They were herded into an alley behind City Hall, where police began booking them.

Mayor Asa Kelley said the Negroes would be charged with holding a parade without a permit.

Dr. W.G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, had called for renewal of the protest marches after he said Negro leaders had been rebuffed in their attempt to renew negotiations with city officials.

HALF-DAY STRIKE

One Negro leader, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Atlanta, outlined a program of nonviolent resistance which included a half-day general strike and a blackout on Christmas celebrations by Albany Negroes.

"Tell the children that we are going to put off Christmas because the spirit of the Christ Child is not in all of us," Walker told the Negroes.

The program, which he said had been hammered out at a meeting between local and regional leaders, included a call for all Negroes in the city to stay away from their jobs for half a day Monday.

Later, in describing the plan, Walker asked: "Are you willing to face the dogs? Are you willing to face tear gas?"

Those present shouted "yes" to both questions.

Walker, who is executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, apparently was referring to Friday's incident at Baton Rouge, La., where tear gas and dogs were used against demonstrators. He did not take part in the march.

Negotiations between representatives of the city government and the Negro leaders broke down when the City Commission charged the Negroes with failing to observe the terms of a two-day truce.

SOLEMN, WEARY

Mayor Kelley, solemn - faced and weary from long hours of discussion, read the commission's statement to newsmen.

More than 550 persons, mostly Negroes, have been arrested in a series of anti-segregation demonstrations that began Tuesday. Less than 200 remain in jail.

The demonstrations were set off by the arrest last Sunday of seven Negroes and four white persons in an attempt to desegregate facilities at the Albany railroad station. The marching, singing protests came in support of Negroes' demands for the release of the jailed demonstrators and for the removal of segregation barriers in the city.

The commissioners charged King was encouraging violations of city and state laws.

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They also said the Negroes had requested continued demonstrations and parades, barred under the terms of a truce agreed to by Negro and white leaders Thursday night.

The Negroes are asking for total and immediate desegregation of bus and train terminal facilities, establishment of a continuing biracial study committee and total and unconditional release of everyone arrested in the mass demonstrations.

GUARD ALERTED IN RACIAL STRIFE

Negotiated Peace Hope Fades in Albany, Ga.

By ROSS HAGEN

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — Both sides apparently gave up hope Thursday for a negotiated peace in this city's racial unrest. A National Guard unit was alerted for possible duty.

City officials said they would not negotiate with Negro demonstrators. Negro leaders said they would not cease demonstrating until negotiations are started.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver authorized Mayor Asa Kelley to mobilize the Albany unit of the National Guard. The mayor put the guardsmen on a standby alert "ready for action in event of violence."

No physical conflicts have been reported but the mayor expressed fear at a news conference that there are "people coming in from outside the county intent on doing violence."

Meanwhile, Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, said he had sent telegrams to four civil rights organizations urging them to "come and join the Albany Movement in its efforts to attain freedom, justice and equality."

The telegram went to the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett appealed for a cooling-off period, but Anderson said: "We will not even consider any 'cooling-off period' until such time as all of these people who have been arrested as a result of these demonstrations have been released and negotiations are instituted along amicable lines relative to the total picture."

The chief made the appeal as his officers arrested 10 Negroes who tried to desegregate a restaurant in the Trailways bus terminal. The 10, including several children, were released after an admonishment by the chief who told them they were taken into custody "for your own protection."

NEW ARRESTS FACED

Pritchett warned that further demonstrations would bring new arrests if the demonstrators refused to disperse. He said that of 555 persons arrested since Sunday night, 369 adults have been booked. More than 100 juveniles taken into custody were lodged in a detention home at nearby Camilla, Ga.

Others being held in lieu of $200 cash bonds were sent to other jails in the area.

The mass demonstrations began after two Albany Negroes and nine "Freedom Riders" were arrested Sunday while testing segregation at the Albany railroad station. The 11 were charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic and refusing to obey an officer.

When they were brought Thursday before Recorder's Court Judge Abner Israel, the judge directed that warrants be taken out charging them with violating a state law covering unlawful assembly and conspiring to disturb the public peace. He also suggested to the city prosecutors that no more such cases be brought under municipal laws.

HEARING CONTINUED

The judge said he did not anticipate dismissing the city charges against the 11 and reserved decision on their disposition. Their hearing in Recorder's Court was continued, pending the new proceedings.

The mayor said he would use National Guardsmen "only to maintain order." Kelley said he had telephoned U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and asked him to use his influence to "get the outside agitators out of Albany."

"The attorney general promised to investigate," Kelley said.

Asked whether the city had considered dropping charges against the Freedom Riders to stop the demonstrations, Kelley answered: "No. It is the wish of a majority of the City Commission that these people stand trial. They want no deals to let these Freedom Riders go free."

Anderson said that the demonstrators were spontaneous and not planned in advance by his organization."

38a 1961

Progress For Negro Workers King Asks More Labor Union

Montgomery Advertiser GGA

Dues 12-12-61

BAL HARBOR, Fla. (AP)—Negro integrationist Martin Luther King Monday called on the AFL-CIO to face up forthrightly to what he termed the shameful racial discrimination practiced by some of its affiliated labor unions.

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New Orleans Blocks Site Of King Talk

Montgomery Advertiser 1-24

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Some 150 hymn-chanting Negroes gathered here briefly Thursday night outside Municipal Auditorium and then dispersed to three churches to hear speeches by Negro integration leader Martin Luther King.

The gathering began to break up shortly after an unidentified Negro announced that King would not speak at the square but would instead make his talk at the churches.

City officials revoked a permit for the Negroes to use the auditorium after protests from segregationinst groups.

Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso, who supervised a cordon of police outside the auditorium, said he would not disturb the meeting "if it's a peaceful assembly."

A police wagon with police dogs arrived on the scene. The dogs are trained for use in mob situations.

Standing on a lawn in a chill, misty rain, the Negroes sang and prayed together.

Some of the Negroes wore caps with the letters CORE (Congress of Racial Equality; and the quotation "Support the Freedom Rides."

Earlier, the state fourth circuit court of appeals, acting on an appeal from the city, issued writs staying a restraining order by civil district Judge Howard Taylor that would have forced the city to let the Negroes use the auditorium.

The litigation followed a two-day tug-of-war between the city and Negro organizations.

Negro groups had rented the auditorium. The city canceled the contract. The Negroes announced they would meet anyway even if the meeting had to be staged in the auditorium parking lot. City officials then appealed to the public to stay away from the area for fear of possible violence.

"It is our feeling that this matter has resolved itself into a challenge of public safety and is not a racial issue," said a joint statement by the city chief administrative officer Thomas J. Heier Jr. and Police Supt. Joseph A. Guillot.

Heier ordered the meeting permit canceled "in the interest of public safety and the security of life and property."

He said the application for use of the auditorium listed the sponsor of the meeting as the Longshoremen's Better Conditions Club and the speaker as the Rev. A. L. Davis, a New Orleans Negro. Advertisements listed Dr. King, Atlanta Negro, as the speaker, and the Consumers League and the Co-Ordinating Council of Greater New Orleans as the sponsors.

After the cancellation of the permit, Negro leaders filed suit for the restraining order plus $125,000 damages as a result of the city's termination of the Nov. 8 agreement.

GEORGIA

DEC.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Better Negro Housing

B'ham News

If Martin Luther King wants to provid better housing for Negro citizens of th U. S., he is going about it the wrong way.

King told a Los Angeles audience Frida night that President Kennedy could en racial discrimination in housing with a executive order. King likened such a order to Lincoln's freeing of the slaves

Speaking in Indianapolis recently, he rightly said that the most prevalent form o "hidden" segregation is in the North and involves housing. (How much it is "hidden" is debatable.) It is no secret at all that whites in the North prefer to live among whites, that private realtors and private owners do not encourage mixed housing, and indeed fear it as a danger to investment.

B'ham 12-11-61

Martin Luther King's "druthers" are one thing—reality of real estate conditions something else.

B'ham ala

King naturally from his point of view deplores that whites in the North do not want to live in mixed neighborhoods. His recommendation, and it is strong and persistently pressing on the White House, is for President Kennedy to issue a direct presidential order to all federal housing agencies, FHA, etc., to do no business with any housing developer who doesn't include as part of his program deliberate selling on a mixed basis.

King is not talking of permissive mixing—mixing if a developer wants to allow anyone to purchase homes he's building.

King is talking about a federally enforced directive that builders under penalty of loss of federal insurance or other guarantees shall actively conduct sales campaigns to whites and Negroes.

King, to repeat, says his aim is to improve Negroes' housing conditions.

Like it or not, Negroes who'll take the time to think about the matter must realize that if Martin Luther King had his way, and such a Washington order were forthcoming, then the number of homes built for either whites or Negroes would go down.

Throughout the nation, whites in vast majorities have shown they will not live among Negroes if they have a choice. They will always have a choice—they do not have to buy mixed housing. If sales can be made only on a federally-enforced basis of mixed neighborhoods, then sales will go down sharply. If sales do, then better housing for Negroes as well as whites will be reduced. The longer will many Negro families have to bring up their children in rotten circumstances.

Neither whites nor Negroes are prepared for racially mixed neighborhoods. A continued sound program of federal encouragement and support of housing on natural basis of the individual's privilege of selecting how and where he shall live is sensible.

Many Negroes undoubtedly respect King as a crusade leader. But they will be wise to look ahead and measure the results.



King . . . Fact And Fancy

Albany arrests 150 Negro demonstrators

By ROSS HAGEN
and DON MCKEE

ALBANY, Ga. (AP) — More than 150 marching, singing Negroes were arrested Saturday as they staged their fifth antisegregation demonstration in the last five days. Among those arrested was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The march, which began at Shiloh Baptist church in the Negro residential section of the city, followed a breakdown in biracial negotiations in this southern Georgia city.

As the marchers reached the edge of the Negro housing area, they were met by a loudspeaker truck. Police Chief Laurie Pritchett took the microphone and asked the marchers: "Do you have a permit for this parade?"

King, who was in the front rank of the marchers responded: "We are only going to City Hall to pray."

Pritchett responded: "You are all under arrest."

The Negroes continued toward City Hall, flanked on both sides by dozens of city and state policemen. They were herded into an alley behind City Hall, where police began booking them.

Mayor Asa Kelley said the Negroes would be charged with holding a parade without a permit.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, had called for renewal of the protest marches after he said Negro leaders had been rebuffed in their attempt to renew negotiations with city officials.

One Negro leader, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Atlanta, outlined a program of nonviolent resistance which included a half-day general strike and a blackout on Christmas celebrations by Albany Negroes.

"Tell the children that we are going to put off Christmas because the spirit of the Christ Child is not in all of us," Walker told the Negroes.

The program, which he said had been hammered out at a meeting between local and regional leaders, included a call for all Negroes in the city to stay away from their jobs for half a day Monday.

Negotiations between representatives of the city government and the Negro leaders broke down when the City Commission charged the Negroes with failing to observe the terms of a two-day truce.

Mayor Kelley, solemn - faced and weary from long hours of discussion, read the commission's statement to newsmen.

NEGROES' UNREST GROWS IN GEORGIA

Talks Continue in Albany—Dr. King and Aides Arrive

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 15—The threat of more Negro demonstrations mounted tonight as negotiations to resolve a week-long racial controversy continued, with no agreement in sight.

About 150 National Guardsmen ordered to duty by Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver remained on alert at an armory here. Twenty state highway patrolmen were also standing by to reinforce the city's police in the event of an emergency.

There were no indications that the 30,000 white residents of Albany were greatly aroused over the dispute, which resulted from police enforcement of segregation at rail and bus terminals. But considerable unrest was evident among the city's 26,000 Negroes.

Dr. King Speaks

Negroes gathered tonight at the Shilob Baptist Church to hear a speech by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and symbol of the anti-segregation movement. He drove here from Atlanta with the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, two of his lieutenants.

A band of Negro youths marching along a sidewalk in a white neighborhood in the direction of the church raised their voices in a popular song of protest: "We Shall Overcome."

Negro sentiment was further aroused by a report that one of the anti-segregation leaders had been roughed up by a white employe in the city jail. The prisoner is Slater King—no relation to Dr. King—a member of the executive committee of a coalition called the Albany Movement.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said a preliminary inquiry had indicated the incident was minor. He told newsmen the prisoner had refused his food and that the jailer had shoved him back into a cell.

Mr. King's head struck the bars but he was not injured seriously, according to the police official.

"This was minor but it couid have been bad," Chief Pritchett commented. He said he had recommended that the jailer be discharged, adding, "I don't want a man like that in my jail."

Committee Meets

A biracial committee named yesterday adjourned its talks this afternoon and reported the results to the City Commission and the Albany Movement.

A reliable informant said that three white and three Negro leaders had agreed on all but one crucial point. This is a demand by the movement that ten Freedom Riders be released from jail.

Panel members were said to have recommended that 235 local Negroes be set free and that the police end efforts to enforce segregation at rail and bus terminals.

The 235 prisoners were picked up in mass arrests during a demonstration Tuesday to protest the seizure of the Freedom Riders and during three other demonstrations on Wednesday.

Mayor Asa D. Kelley and the six other members of the commission conferred throughout the day on the crisis. It was still not known whether the commissioners would make the concessions proposed by the panel.

W. G. Anderson, an osteopath and chairman of the Albany Movement's executive committee, asserted repeadtedly that any agreement that did not provide for the riders' release would be unacceptable.

Seven Negro and four white Freedom Riders were arrested last Sunday outside the rail terminal and charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the flow of traffic and refusing to obey an officer. They had come here from Atlanta to test discriminatory practices on trains and in the station.

The trial of one of them, Thomas Hayden, a white youth from Atlanta, was postponed after he had requested permission to go to New York for a speech.

After Mr. Hayden's departure, Recorder Abner M. Isten others in City Court and bound them over to the County Court on a state charge of unlawful assembly.

All had been free on $200 bond each. They were returned to jail after having refused to post bonds on the new charge ranging from $750 to $1,000.

Bi-Racial Group Talks At Albany

Resumption Of Incidents Threatened By Negroes For Demands

By United Press International

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 15. — Negro anti-segregation demonstrators marked time Friday while their leaders tried to work out a formula with the city for restoring racial peace in this South Georgia industrial town.

A bi-racial committee made up of three whites and three Negroes held exploratory talks and leaders of both sides met to study the report produced by the committee.

Threats Are Made

Negroes threatened to resume mass demonstrations unless officials meet their demands that a start be made toward lowering racial barriers.

ALBANY

At least 466 demonstrators were arrested Tuesday and Wednesday when they staged repeated marches to the county courthouse.

Friday, scores of Negroes milled around the Shiloh Baptist Church awaiting word on the final outcome of negotiations. The church has served as the rallying point for the demonstrations.

A contingent of 33 Georgia State Troopers armed with long billy clubs arrived at the courthouse about 4 p.m. and marched inside. Lt. J. R. Lee said he and his men had orders to "stand by in case anything happens here."

About the same time a Justice Department official in Washington called Mayor Asa Kelley and offered Federal assistance in mediating the racial crisis.

The mayor said he told the official—who identified himself as Burke Marshall—that "at this point the city council is discussing the Negroes' demands and feels the problems will be worked out."

Three Demands Issued

The Negroes made three demands on the city and said they would call off the demonstrations if they were met.

They asked that all those arrested in connection with the demonstrations be released. Bus and train facilities be desegregated in accordance with law and negotiations be instituted between Negro and white leaders with aim of ending segregation.

City officials maintained they were not attempting to enforce segregation of travel facilities, and thus had no quarrel with that point. They named three whites to meet with the Negroes, but specified the three had no power to "obligate" the city.

Tear Gas Shells Fired Against Demonstrators

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 15. —(AP)—Police fired a tear gas barrage Friday to disperse hundreds of Negro demonstrators in the downtown business district.

The Negroes, mostly Southern University students, were protesting the jailing of 23 Negroes booked on charges of obstructing traffic while picketing stores.

Demonstrators and shoppers scattered after five shells were fired. No one was reported injured.

Forty-nine Negroes were arrested and booked on disorderly conduct charges.

The crack of tear gas shells began as Sheriff Bryan Clemmons shouted to the crowd through a microphone, "we have allowed you to demonstrate peacefully. Now break it up."

Police estimated 2,500 persons left the university campus, six miles from the downtown area, and marched toward the old state capitol and the East Baton Rouge Parish jail.

The demonstration stemmed from a tug-of-war between Negroes and merchants.

Albany says Negroes don't keep pledge

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 16—(AP)—The Albany City Commission Saturday broke off negotiations with Negro leaders over demands to lower segregation barriers in the city.

The action came as Negroes threatened a renewal of demonstrations which have resulted in more than 550 arrests this week.

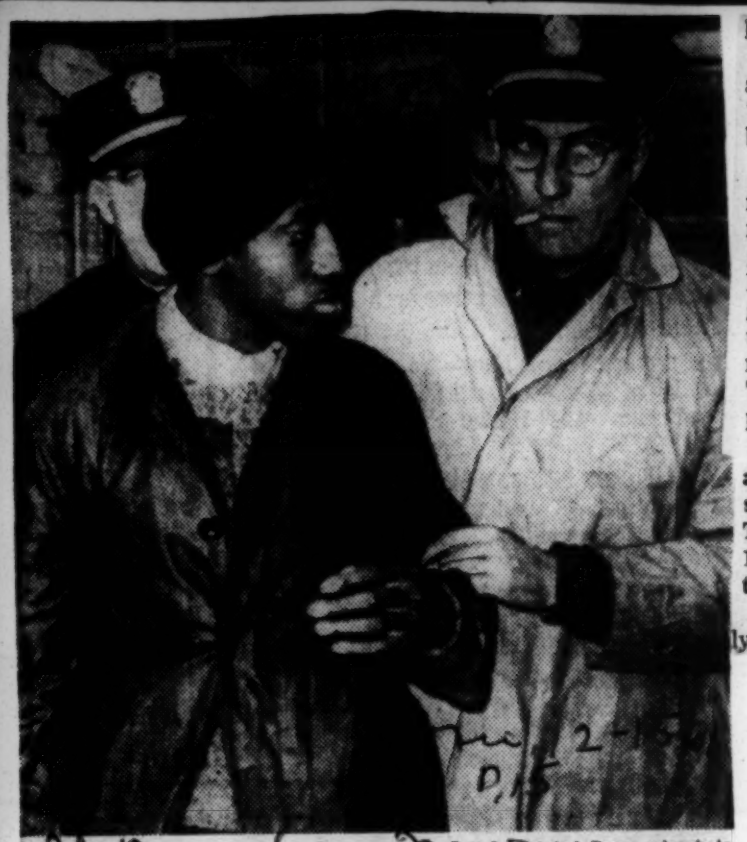
The City Commission resumed its executive session shortly before 9 a.m., after the president of the Albany Movement, Dr. W. G. Anderson, set a 10 a.m, deadline for the city to reply to his organization's demands.

In a statement issued as the commission meeting broke up, the city said it could not continue negotiations in view of what it called the apparent intention of the Negroes not to live up to their pledge not to stage demonstrations while the talks were going on.

A crowd of about 200 Negroes gathered in mid-morning at Shiloh Baptist Church, a few blocks from City Hall, to await the outcome of the commission meeting.

Anderson earlier sent a telegram to Mayor Asa Kelley, saying the Negroes were awaiting an acceptable response by 10 a.m.

There was no direct threat of renewed demonstrations in the telegram, but Anderson had warned at a meeting Friday night that if an answer was not forthcoming from the city today, "you can look for us in our marching clothes."



Associated Press wirephoto

ARRESTED AT ALBANY LUNCH COUNTER
. . . Beret-wearing Negro led way

Albany Negroes quiet, await talks

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 15—(AP)—Negroes have suspended anti-segregation demonstrations in this troubled city pending outcome of negotiations between Negro and white leaders.

More talks were scheduled this morning between committees representing the two races. The three-member negotiating teams met briefly Thursday night without reaching any concrete solution.

Negroes say three conditions must be met before they will halt demonstrations and an economic boycott:

1. Dismissal of all charges against all persons arrested in demonstrations begun last Sunday. (More than 550 have been jailed, although less than 200 remain in custody.)

2. Immediate and total desegregation of bus and railway terminal facilities.

3. Establishment of a biracial committee.

DESPITE THE MASS arrests, and presence of scores of state and local officers, there has been no violence. However, Mayor Asa Kelley was authorized by Gov. Ernest Vandiver to place the local National Guard unit on standby alert.

Negro leaders said Thursday night that no further demonstrations would be planned until after they consult with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Atlanta integration leader, who planned to go to Albany this afternoon.

THE NEGOTIATIONS almost fell through before they began when Dr. W. G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement charged that a Negro prisoner had been beaten in Terrell County Jail at Dawson, Ga. The prisoner, Charles Sherrod, was one of many taken to jail outside of Albany because of lack of space in the Albany city jail.

City officials discounted the beating report, saying Sherrod was in perfect health. They brought him back to Albany for personal inspection by the Negro leaders.

Newsmen were not allowed to see Sherrod, but M. S. Page, secretary of the Albany Movement, quoted the man as saying he was slapped twice in the face. Page said Sherrod showed where his lip had been split.

Page also quoted Sherrod as saying he was hit for not saying, "no, sir" or "yes, sir," while being questioned.

PROGRESS REPORTS of the first round of negotiations were relayed to a mass meeting of Negroes at the Shiloh Baptist Church. Page told the estimated 400 Negroes that an economic boycott under way by the Negro community is hurting white merchants. The mayor confirmed that shopping has been off.

The negotiation effort followed an attempt by 10 Negroes to desegregate the Trailways Bus Terminal. Police picked up the 10 but later returned them to the terminal and released them.

The cafe was closed immediately.

38a 1961

BOYCOTT

GEORGIA

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Negro Pupils In Savannah Case Boycott

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Cracks in the boycott organized against Negro high schools appeared Thursday.

Most of the students at Alfred E. Beach senior and junior high schools and Tompkins High School reported for classes Thursday morning and some students returned to Sol C. Johnson High School.

Benjamin Clark, chairman of the student action committee which is directing the boycott, reported a statement of Solicitor General Andrew J. Ryan Jr., warning about possible penalties "worried many of the parents and they sent their children back to school today".

Ryan warned that parents of children taking part in the school boycott are liable for a $100 fine or 30 days in jail for every day their children miss school. Grand jury officers have been conferring with the solicitor about the school situation. Mayor Malcolm MacLean appealed to the students to return to classes.

Otha L. Douglas, principal at Beach Senior High, reported that at least 90 per cent of the pupils answered roll call this morning and there was no picketing.

At Tompkins, where an attempt for a complete boycott was to be made today, something less than 90 per cent of the pupils attended.

At Sol C. Johnson, where the boycott started over protest of non-renewal of the contract of the school's principal, Alflorence Cheatham, some pupils returned to classes today. About 100 of the pupils enrolled were in classes.

Meanwhile, sitdowns by Negroes occurred at various downtown segregated lunch counters. The Negroes were not served and there was no disorder.

Grand Jury To Investigate Negro Boycott

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — A grand jury education committee will begin an investigation Monday to determine the reasons behind a week-old Negro school boycott, Solicitor General Andrew Joe Ryan Jr. said Saturday.

Ryan reported Al Griffith, foreman of the Chatham County grand jury, and the grand jury education committee will meet with Edward J. Bartlett, president of the Chatham School Board.

The solicitor general said the grand jury committee is interested only in who and what is behind the boycott. He said the group is not concerned with going into the board's dismissal of a Negro school principal.

Failure to renew the contract of Alflorence Cheatham, principal of the Sol Johnson High School, brought picketing of the County Board of Education offices Tuesday. Twenty four pickets were arrested. Shortly afterward pupils began staying away from Johnson Beach and Tompkins Negro schools.

BOYCOTT SPREADING IN SCHOOL DISPUTE

The New York Times

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22 (UPI)—A student boycott of a Negro high school spread to two more schools today in a growing protest against dismissal of a popular Negro principal.

The complete boycott of Sol C. Johnson High School continued, and absenteeism increased at Beach Junior High School and Beach Senior High School. Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicted that by tomorrow three Negro senior high schools and one junior high school would be completely boycotted.

The students are protesting the dismissal of A. Florance Cheatham, principal of the Sol C. Johnson School, by the all-white Chatham County School Board. The board gave no reason for failing to renew his contract, but the N. A. A. S. P. charged he was ousted because he had taken part in a Negro voter registration drive. Mr. Cheatham is a Harvard graduate.

Classes for the 996 Negro pupils of the Sol C. Johnson School were being conducted today in churches, but several hundred Negro children were taking part in rallies at a city park and parading with signs demanding Mr. Cheatham's return.

Savannah Student Protest Bows To Board Ultimatum

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (UPI)—Sol C. Johnson Negro high school was back up to about 75 per cent enrollment and other Negro schools here had returned to normal Tuesday as most students trooped to class in the face of an "on else" ultimatum.

Only 256 students were absent at 1,046-pupil Johnson High and the school officials said absentees elsewhere were "normal."

Picketing outside Johnson High was limited to two Negro women who were ignored by the returning students as they went inside to classes.

Thus little remained of a boycott that started a week ago and at one time had more than 1,800 students from five schools in its ranks. The boycott was in protest against the firing the popular, Harvard-educated Johnson High Principal Alforence Cheatham, 33, by the Chatham County Board of Education.

The boycott apparently was broken by a stern warning from the board which gave students until 6 p. m. Wednesday to get back into school or else be "subject to such disciplinary action as school authorities deem necessary."

But although the boycott appeared over, student leaders said their protest of the ousting of Cheatham from his $8,400-a-year job was not at an end. They said other means would be found to carry on their fight to get Cheatham reinstated.

Neither school officials nor Cheatham have ever commented on why the Negro principal's contract was not renewed. However, NAACP officials claim Cheatham was fired because the Board of Education "considered him too progressive" and because of his leadership role in a drive to encourage and guide Negro voting.

Savannah Teen Boycotter Fails Twice to Call Kennedy

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH — The teen-aged leader of the Savannah Negro school boycott said Wednesday he tried twice to phone the President of the United States to protest the actions of the Chatham County Board of Education. But the President's secretary said Kennedy was "busy."

The second time Benjamin Clark, 17, tried to call Kennedy, the youth said, the President's secretary referred him to someone else, who referred him to someone else, who told him to write a letter.

Clark said he placed a call to Kennedy Tuesday night and again Wednesday afternoon.

"I tried to call him last night and his secretary said he was busy," Clark said. "I tried again this afternoon (Wednesday) and his secretary said I should call the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The man at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare—I believe it was Ribicoff because he said he was the secretary—asked me what I wanted. I told him, and he said I should call the head of the Georgia department of Education. So I called Dr. (Claude) Purcell in Atlanta, and he said for me to write him a letter and explain all the facts."

Clark said he sat down Wednesday afternoon and wrote a letter explaining "all the facts" to both President Kennedy and Dr. Purcell. "I sent it air-mail, special delivery," he said.

Clark said he protested in his letter the school board's firing of Alflorence Cheatham, principal of Sol C. Johnson High School. Cheatham's dismissal touched off the school boycott 10 days ago which at one point spread to three schools and caused 2,000 students to leave their classes.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has charged that Cheatham was dismissed because he took part in integration activities. The school board has declined to say why it dismissed Cheatham.

More than 1,000 students sought re-admission to Sol C. Johnson High School Wednesday as the boycott appeared to be coming to an end.

But Clark predicted the walkout would start anew Thursday.

"Today we just went back so we would stay within the law," Clark said. "The boycott is not over."

The Cheatham school board gave the boycotters until 6 p.m. Wednesday to seek re-admission to the school. Sol. Gen. Andrew J. Ryan Jr. warned that parents of the boycotters may face prosecution for violating Georgia's compulsory school attendance laws.

As students "re-registered" Wednesday, Arthur Dwight, Johnson High's new principal, said some of the boycotters would find it harder to get back into school than it was to leave.

Dwight said the records of all the boycotters would be "carefully screened" for possible disciplinary action, which may include expulsion from school.

Parents of 2300 pupils defy jail threat, continue boycott

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Approximately 2,300 pupils of three colored schools here continued to boycott classes here Friday despite a stern warning from officials that parents of the boycotters might be subjected to $100 fines or 30-day jail terms.

A handful of pupils from Sol Johnson High School began picketing the school board on Monday in protest at the dismissal of Alflorence Cheatham as principal of the school.

Cheatham, 33, a native of Philadelphia with a master's degree from Harvard, was released without comment recently as principal of the school when the board refused to renew his contract.

* * *

NORMALLY, he would have remained in his post until the end of the current semester. Cheatham, however, immediately resigned his $8,340 a year post.

No specific reason was given by the board for the dismissal. W. S. Law state president of the NAACP, charged that the contract was not renewed because Cheatham was "too progressive in demanding school improvements."

On Monday some 60 pupils of Johnson High School picketed the board of education. When they refused to obey orders of police to move on, 23 were taken to headquarters and booked on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Also arrested was the Rev. Curtis Jackson, a civil rights leader, who was charged with interference with the policemen in the performance of their duty.

Notified of the arrests, other pupils of Johnson High School staged a complete boycott of the school on Tuesday. One student declared that it would be continued until Mr. Cheatham was returned as principal.

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY, the boycott spread to Beach Senior and Junior High Schools, with a total of more than 2,000 pupils reported out. They remained out Thursday.

Baltimore Md.

Following a conference with a special grand jury committee on the disturbance, Solicitor Genral Ryan told newsmen that parents of the boycotters could be prosecuted for violating the school truancy laws.

Savannah Mayor Malcolm MacLean also called on the pupils to "cease and desist from the boycott and return to school."

* * *

CHEATHAM DECLINED comment on the boycott, but offered to give out class assignments to a Savannah church so that the education of the boycotters would not be disrupted.

The week's demonstration, which was not interracial in nature, came while the city police recorder was holding hearings for some 41 persons arrested the previous week for racisl street fighting during a St. Patrick's Day parade. Warning against such violence, the recorder gave those he deemed guilty the alternatives of $100 fines or 30 days in jail or trials later in City Court.

At least 12 persons were injured in the St. Patrick's Day violence, which involved an estimated 200 white and colored youths. Widespread street fighting broke out when some 150 colored students staged a sidewalk parade in competition with the Irish holiday festivities.

Picketing board of education offices by students Monday was called a "Colossal error in judgment" by Recorder George E. Oliver as he bound 21 of the demonstrators over to City Court.

At times visibly angry, Oliver reminded the teenage boys and girls of the tension already created by racial disorders on St. Patrick's Day and told them: "When you have a large group such as yours, any one member can do something and then the situation can get completely out of hand and you have chaos."

The youngsters denied they were given a fair chance to leave the area. Benjmain Van Clark, 17, a spokesman for the group, said he was informing his companions they would have to disperse when " a policeman grabbed me by my belt and started putting us in the wagon."

* * *

POLICE TESTIFIED they resorted to mass arrests to break up the demonstration because white persons were rapidly gathering and there was danger of rioting. "If we hadn't moved in when we did, there would have ben real trouble," said Sgt. W. T. Veronee, "I had to push some white folks back on the sidewalk to keep them from crossing the street and getting at these people."

The 21 who were bound over are Benjamin Van Clark, Mrs. Merle Williams, Freeman Mack, Christopher K. Brown, John Rosier, Frank Ellis Jr., Thomas Bias, Claude R. Thomas, Gerald Moss, Barbara D. Brown, Mattie B. Walker, Carrie A. Jordon, Ann D. Wells, Pearl L. Snowden, Gertrude Richards, Sheila J. BBethel, Elouise Banks, Janet Morris and Murrell Hudges.

Miss Bethel, Miss Brown, Miss Walker and Rosier are 18. The other students are 17. Chatham County School Superintendent D. Leon McCormack declined to say why Cheatham's contract was not renewed and refused to enlarge on a prepared statement which said: "Recently, Mr. Alflorance Cheatham, principal and high schools, was notified his contract would not be renewed. In view of of this notice, Cheatham requested that he be released immediately."

The Speech Of Rev. Martin Luther King

The speech of Rev. Martin Luther King here last week wherein he aroused the easily stirred emotions of his audience by reference to that passage in the Bible which proclaimed that there could be no redemption without the shedding of blood; and wherein he urged Negroes to be ready to die for their rights; upon sober reflection, cannot fail to arouse the deepest thought and concern of the really responsible Negro citizens of this community.

On the subject of Bibical references the use of which his profession of a preacher gives him great levity, but which at the same time can be made the most powerful tool of the mountebank, demagouge, and rabble rouser, it is well understood by every well informed Theologian, sincere christian preachers, and Bible student, that the passage here referred too, has meaning only as the prophetic prediction of the coming of Christ. In keeping with that prophecy and prediction Christ came, was nailed to the cross, where he died, after his side had been pierced, that he might shed his redemptive blood.

Well aware of his ultimate destiny and the power of his redemptive blood, before going to the cross Christ condemned as a lie, any call for shedding of blood in his name, after his death, by proclaiming that the meek shall inherit the earth.

The question of Bibical reference aside, as well as the questions of segregation and integration, the folly of any statement, that by even the slightest implication, might lead anyone of 19-million Negroes to battle with anyone of 160-million white people, is evident beyond further comment.

In his speech here Rev. King belied every tenet and principle of his so-called non-violent Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

We believe the time has come when every thinking Negro in Mississippi, and in the rest of the south, should take a good hard look at Rev. Martin Luther King, and the forces behind his sudden rise to national fame as a Negro leader. First there are certain industrialists and business leaders outside the south, who see keeping racial tension stirred up in the south as a means to halt the movement of industry to the south; then certain white people outside the south, themselves still fighting the civil war, who support anything to challenge southern white people; and finally the Communist, who are hoping to keep the Negro issue stirred up until they take over the rest of the world, and ultimately destroy the United States.

Actually neither of the above forces are sincerely interested in the welfare of the southern Negro but are furnishing the financial and other means to keep the Negro issue alive in the south to help them accomplish their own ends.

Everywhere in the south there is great undeveloped potential, the development of which is just beginning. The opportunity to share in the fruits of this new development presages a greater future for the Negro in the south than in any other section of the nation, but the enjoyment of this opportunity will depend on the concern, friendly interest, and goodwill of southern white people.

Speeches like Rev. Martin Luther King made here last week make no contribution to the concern, goodwill, and friendly interest of Southern white people in the future welfare of Southern Negroes.

Finally, this is written to help Negroes in this time of crisis, coerced by the fear of being called uncle toms, make up their own minds, express their honest convictions, start putting more of their money in the banks instead of the civil rights collection boxes, and to be wary of the real worth of a growing list of organizations and individuals, masquarading behind the facade of Negro rights and first-class citizenship.

Dr. King addresses capacity audience

HARTFORD, Conn. — A capacity audience which packed Hartford's Bushnell Memorial Hall was warned Friday that "the clock of destiny is ticking out" for America as leader of the free world.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Southern churchman and integration leader, told a mixed gathering that now is the time for President Kennedy to declare all segregation laws unconstitutional and illegal by executive order.

"If America is to remain a first-class nation," the 32-year-old Atlantan declared, "she no longer can have second - class citizens."

He then punched home a sombre word of warning:

"If the United Sates continues to exploit its colored population, it will pay with its own destruction. We must learn to live together as brothers or we will perish as fools."

DR. KING spoke under the joint sponsorship of the Hartford Interdenominational Alliance and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which he is president.

"Discrimination," he added, "must be uprooted from American society because it is morally wrong. The people working to do this are not dangerus agitators. They are the real savior of American democracy."

The speaker sharply disagreed with the position of President Kennedy that there is no need for more civil rights laws.

"There is a need for civil rights legislation in many areas," he declared.

HE THEN assailed the failure of both political parties to make good on campaign civil rights promises contained in their platforms.

"Both parties signed huge promisory notes on civil rights and now both parties are retreating," he added.

Dr. King was given a standing ovation upon his arrival at the hall and upon conclusion of his speech.

Participants on the program of the huge civil rights rally included the Revs. John Collier, Wyatt T. Walker, Souhern Christian Leadership Conference official, and Arthur Hardge, all Freedom Riders who had been arrested in Jackson, Miss.

Commenting on the Freedom Rides, Dr. King told newsmen that the rides "are placing the issue of discrimination squarely before the conscience of the nation. And they are winning some solid victories."

Music for the rally was provided by a 200-voice choir directed by Pearlmon Lumpkins and Mrs. Gussie L. Shields with Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Ruth Smith as accompanists.

Clergymen from this area who participated included the Revs. Richard Battles, Jethro B. Shields, William Philpot, David Craig and Paul Fullilove and Dr. A. A. Thompson.

NOV. POLICE GUARD DR. KING INDIANA

Indiana Police Guard Dr. King After Threats

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., (UPI)—Martin Luther King spoke under guard at a civil rights meeting at Murat Theater Friday night.

King spoke at a meeting sponsored by a group of ministers in cooperation with the Indiana Council of Churches.

He was met at the Weir Cook Municipal Airport Friday afternoon by police and was under police protection during his speaking engagement.

The police guard was ordered because of letters sent to an Indianapolis newspaper threatening King's life.

King Says Kennedy Edict Could Erase Housing Bias

CLEVELAND (AP)—An executive order by President Kennedy could end discrimination in housing overnight, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro civil rights leader, said Sunday.

The 32-year-old clergyman appeared on a television program on which viewers telephone in questions.

Dr. King said segregated housing is "the most important area we must work in the next few years." A presidential order would be effective, he said, since federal funds are involved in nearly all housing financing.

He said he believed the present administration is doing more for integration than the Eisenhower administration, but that he was disappointed President Kennedy did not ask for civil rights legislation during the last session of Congress This had been in the Democratic party's platform, Dr. King said.

Dr. King said FBI reports that an estimated 75,000 of America's 20 million Negroes belong to the Black Muslim movement, indicate the movement has little appeal from numerical viewpoint. But he said it is an indication of the restlessness of the Negro people and that unless discrimination and segregation is eliminated, leaders of the movement may "pull the rug from under the responsible leadership in the Negro community."

In two sermons earlier at the Antioch Baptist Church, Dr. King said Southern Negroes are willing to withstand any sacrifice—even die if necessary — to make democracy and justice realistic.

"We can't let up" in the struggle for justice and human rights, he said. "We must sit-in, stand-in, kneel-in, wade-in and every kind of in."

Dr. King To Address AFL-CIO Convention

Dr. Martin Luther King, of Atlanta, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will address the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach on Dec. 11, it was reported Wed. (Nov. 22).

Other speakers slated to address the convention, which opens Dec. 7, include President J. Kennedy, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, stated.

Dr. Tillman Cothran, of Atlanta University, moderated the Hungry Club session.

College Faculty Disputes Ban on Dr. King Address

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 21 (AP)—The faculty at Washington and Lee University has adopted a resolution disagreeing with the University's trustees on their refusal to allow Dr. Martin Luther King, to address a student religious seminar.

The resolution, adopted at a Nov. 6 meeting, was released today by W & L President Fred C. Cole at the request of the faculty. It expressed the faculty's regret at the board's action and added:

"This decision, in the opinion of the faculty, seriously limits the freedom of inquiry that should prevail in an institution of higher learning, and denies to students the opportunity to learn and judge for themselves, even upon issues of controversy."

James R. Caskie of Lynchburg, rector of the board of Trustees, acknowledged receipt of the resolution and emphasized the faculty's prerogative to disagree with the board.

"In every instance," Caskie said, "the board of trustees endeavors to act in what it considers the best interests of Washington and Lee University. In this case, there exists an honest difference of opinion as to what course of action best serves the interests of the University."

Caskie praised the faculty's concern for freedom of inquiry, and added:

"It is good that such a difference of opinion can take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect. It is wholesome that the avenue of communication between the faculty and the board remain free and open."

The student University Christian Association had requested permission to invite Negro leader Dr. King to take part in one of a series of seminars in religion aimed at relating Christianity to major current issues. A faculty Committee on Christian Work approved the invitation but referred the matter to the trustees for approval. The board turned down the proposal.

Mrs. King, Jr. In Address-Recital In Charleston, W. Va.

Coretta Scott King, wife of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will appear in the annual Women's Day program as guest speaker, at the new First Baptist Church of Charleston, West Virginia, today. Rev. Moses Newsome, pastor, announced the subject of Mrs. King's address for the morning service as, "The Challenge of Human Rights Problems."

Mrs. King who is well known as a concert artist, will hold a recital in the afternoon session. Departing from formal classic style, Mrs. King will present an unusual combination of folk music and narration in telling the story of the struggle for human dignity.

Mrs. King recently returned from Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio, where she performed similar recitals.

Monday morning, November 20, she will appear on a local television network to be interviewed. This program will cover three states.

Race Problem Must Be Solved, King Declares

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (UPI) — Dr. Martin Luther King said Sunday that if the American Negro does not achieve "complete equality soon," he may "turn to some other ideology to solve his problems."

King, southern integration leader, made the statement while answering telephone questions on a television program.

He pointed out that Negroes have been relatively immune to the blandishments of communism and said that the Muslim, or black nationalist movement, encompasses less than 100,000 Negroes out of the 20 million Negroes in the United States.

King said: "If the Negro cannot get the justice he feels is due him and which is morally right and if, as happens in southern states, unjust laws are used to prevent desegregation, he may look elsewhere for release from the frustration, discontent and restlessness that are afflicting him."

The minister said that the Kennedy administration's record in promoting civil rights for Negroes is better than the Eisenhower's because "President Kennedy has a greater understanding of the depth and dimensions of the problem" than did his predecessor.

He added, however, that the Kennedy administration "hasn't done all that could be done or all that it promised to do."

He referred specifically to civil rights legislation, which was not considered during the last session of Congress, and housing legislation.

He praised President Kennedy for his appointments of Negroes to major posts, for his executive order ending discrimination in employment among government suppliers, and for the efforts of the Justice Department to secure citizenship rights for the Negro.

Rev. King To Address AFL-CIO

Integration leader the Rev. Martin Luther King will address the AFL-CIO annual convention in Miami on Dec. 11.

The AFL-CIO has been under internal fire recently, with some union leaders alleging discrimination. The scheduling of Rev. King was seen as an attempt to heal the rift.

Meanwhile, in Lexington, Va., the faculty of Washington and Lee University criticized the university trustees' decision to bar Rev. King's proposed address to a student religious seminar.

The faculty resolution was adopted at a meeting Nov. 6 but release was delayed.

COLLEGE HITS BAN

The resolution said in part:

"This decision, in the opinion of the faculty, seriously limits the freedom of inquiry that should prevail in an institution of higher learning, and denies to students the opportunity to learn and judge for themselves . . ."

James R. Caskie of Lynchburg, rector of the board, said the trustees were acting in "the best interests of Washington and Lee University . . .

KENNEDY TO TALK

"It is good that such a difference of opinion can take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect," he added.

Besides King, speakers at the AFL-CIO convention will include President John F. Kennedy, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

King Says 3 Southern Railroads Order Integration Of Facilities

Courier Journal 10-17-61

L. & N. Acted 'Years Ago'

Louisville Ky.

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP) — Negro leader Martin Luther King said Monday night he had learned at the Justice Department that three major railroads serving the South have ordered racial desegregation of all facilities at their stations.

He named them as the Illinois Central, the Southern, and the Louisville & Nashville.

(Warren A. McNeill, director of public relations for the L. & N., said in Louisville that the railroad had maintained no segregation in its stations or passenger cars in the year and a half he had been with the company. Edison Thomas, L. & N. news-bureau manager, said it had been "many years" since the road practiced any segregation.

Put Back Up

(There were a couple of qualifications, however. In Alabama and Mississippi, where State laws require segregated waiting rooms for intrastate passengers, the railroad took down "white" and "colored" signs over its waiting rooms, but local and State authorities put them back up, Thomas said.

(The railroad made no move to enforce observance of the signs, McNeill said, and they have been removed again.

(McNeill also said that some terminal eating facilities, operated by Union News Company, remained segregated after the rest of the facilities were desegregated. But these have now been integrated too, he said.

Free To Use Either

(In some places there are still two waiting rooms, Thomas and McNeill said, but white and Negro travelers are free to use either so far as the railroad is concerned.

(Both L. & N. officials said they knew of no recent desegregation "order" such as Dr. King described.

(During the "freedom-rider" violence over Negroes' use of white bus-terminal facilities last May in Montgomery, Ala., McNeill said, some Negroes entered what had been the white waiting room at the Montgomery railroad station. No one interfered with them, he said.)

King also said, after a conence at the White House, that he had been very sympathetically received by President Kennedy when he presented a proposal for an executive order to declare all segregation in the nation unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment. He said the President agreed to give consideration to the suggestion.

Dr. King said he had talked at the Justice Department with Attorney General Kennedy and other officials during the afternoon.

Afterward, he said, he was told that the three railroads had "issued orders, to go into effect immediately, that all facilities, all terminals, be desegregated immediately."

He said this would apply to waiting rooms, restaurants, eating accommodations, and all other facilities.

He called this a "very far-reaching move" and a commendable one.

King Stirs Up Controversy

Birmingham Post 10-18-61

Urges Backing Of Negro Candidate

DETROIT, Oct. 17 (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader, touched off a controversy here today by urging Negro voters to unite behind one of four Negroes seeking the Democratic nomination in a special congressional primary election.

King, who is not from Michigan, wrote a pamphlet distributed in the First Congressional District in which he said that "if I were a resident" of the district he would vote for Russell S. Brown in today's primary.

Birmingham Ala

Lucien N. Nedzi, chairman of the First District Democratic organization and one of the five white candidates for the party nomination, said of King's statement, "It's a mistake for anyone to appeal for votes on the basis of anything other than qualification."

Lt. Gov. T. John Lesinski, another of the white candidates, said he was "shocked" at King's action and that "it's hard to understand how an individual trying to help his people could do this. He is setting the Negro back many years by this action."

U. S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., (D.), Detroit, also urged Negroes in the First District to unite behind Brown. Diggs is a Negro.

Today's primary is being held to nominate candidates to succeed former Rep. T. M. Machrowicz, who has been appointed to a Federal judgeship.

Three Republicans are seeking the GOP nomination. But the district is overwhelmingly Democratic and the winner of the Democratic nomination is virtually assured of victory at the Nov. 7 special election to fill the vacancy.

Dr. King Will Receive Official Welcome Here

The Philadelphia Inquirer p. 7

Sat. 10-14-61

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, nationally known Negro leader and originator of the nonviolent Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will begin a four-day visit to Philadelphia, Saturday.

He is coming here on behalf of Kingsway, a new movement to improve interracial relations and promote individual and group support for peace and understanding. The movement is sponsored by Fellowship House, 1521 W. Girard ave., which is marking its 30th anniversary.

Philadelphia Pa.

LEADERS TO GREET HIM

Dr. King will arrive at the Benjamin Franklin Bridge at 7:30 P. M., where he will be greeted by Sen. Joseph Clark, Mayor Richardson Dilworth, Council President James H. J. Tate, Judge Gerald F. Flood, Albert M. Greenfield and other civic and business leaders. He also will be met by a motorcade of more than 300 students from area high schools and colleges.

He will be taken to Fellowship House, where Judge Flood will extend a formal welcome and where a press, radio, and television conference will be held.

WILL SPEAK SUNDAY

Dr. King will speak to Kingsway workers at Fellowship House, Sunday night. At 2 P. M. Monday a reception will be held by Mayor Dilworth in City Hall for Dr. King, after which he will be taken on a tour of the city.

Monday night a sponsor's dinner will be held at Fellowship House, where Dr. King will be introduced by Sen. Clark.

King Calls For Retraction Of Charge By Baptist Foe

The Montgomery Advertiser
9-10-61

ATLANTA (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King, Atlanta integration leader, called on the president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Sunday to rertact charges linking King with violence at the Negro organization's convention in Kansas City last week.

Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, at a news conference in Kansas City Saturday, charged that King "master - minded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

He referred to the fatal injuries suffered by the Rev. A. G. Wright of Detroit when he fell from the platform when Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn led about 30 followers to the speaker's platform.

DEEPLY DISTRESSED

In a telegram to Jackson Sunday night, King said, "I am deeply distressed about the statement which appeared in headline coverage in several leading newspapers across the country in which you are quoted as saying that I master - minded an invasion of the National Baptist Convention which resulted in the death of Rev. Wright."

King added, "in substance, the statement accuses me of giving impetus to a conspiracy which had as its goal a homicide. Such an unwarranted, untrue and unethical statement is libelous to the CORE and can do irreparable harm to the freedom movement in which I am involved."

In his telegram, King repeated statements made to newsmen Saturday night to the effect that he was not in the auditorium when the violence occurred and that he did not arrive in Kansas City until after midnight Tuesday and did not participate in any strategy session of the Taylor team.

LOVE, NON-VIOLENCE

"As you know," King's telgram said, "my whole philosophy of life and social action is one of love and non-violence, and for one to give the nation the impression that I am little more than a hoodlum with a reckless disregard of the lives and safety of others is both libelous and injurious to my public image.

"I therefore ask you in a Christian spirit to retract the statement immediately and urge the press to give as much attention to the retraction as it gave to the original accusation."

Jackson defeated Taylor for the presidency of the Negro Baptist organization Thursday in an election conducted by a court - appointed monitor.

Baptist Chief Accuses King Of Masterminding Fatal Mob

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 1 Sun. 9-10-61

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Dr. J H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA Saturday accused Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., of masterminding the tactics which resulted in a fatal riot at the Negro organization's convention here Wednesday.

The Chicago minister, victor in a struggle with Dr. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn for the presidency, said in a news conference that Dr. King, a leader in the anti - segregation campaign in the South, "masterminded the invasion of the convention floor Wednesday which resulted in the death of a delegate."

Dr. Jackson, who has said he favors the slow approach to the civil rights problem, was elected president early Thursday morning after a circuit court judge had appointed a monitor to conduct the ballotting. He won 2,735 to 1,519, over Dr. Taylor, who favors a more active approach such as freedom rides and sit-ins.

MELEE

The disturbance broke out at the opening session when Dr. Taylor led about 30 followers to the speaker's platform in the municipal auditorium. The Rev. A. G. Wright, Detroit, died the next day of a head injury suffered when he fell or was pushed from the platform in the scuffle

Police broke up the melee

Dr. Jackson said King was responsible for the campaign strategy of Dr. Taylor, who claimed he was elected president at the 1960 Philadelphia convention. Early in the convention here, an ...t was made to keep Taylor followers from the convention.

The Montgomery Advertiser
9-10-61

"The method of campaign was

(Continued From Page 1)

due largely to brother King," Dr. Jackson said.

"His backers marched in boldly and took over the convention from folks. We never had this kind of thing before, until the last three years.

"This disregard for convention officers and the pushing of folks off the platform was the result of an election campaign so vicious it produced violence.

"When a campaign is so vicious it leads to violence, it creates violence."

After the election Dr. Taylor asked the convention to "close our ranks behind the leadership of Dr. Jackson."

In Saturday's press conference, Dr. Jackson also took exception to the techniques encouraged by the Congress of Racial Equality, sponsors of freedom rides in the South, of which Dr. King is a strong backer.

"What do you produce when you are in jail?" he asked, referring to the arrests of Freedom Riders in several Southern cities.

A change in the rules of the convention resulted in the removal of King as vice president of the Sunday school and Baptist Training Union Congress.

Dr. Jackson said the rules were changed to conform with the charter of the organization, formed in 1915. He said one section gives the convention control over the election of auxiliary boards.

The change resulted in the election of Dr. E. C. Estell of Dallas, Tex., as vice president of the congress.

FEDS DO IT

During his news conference Dr. Jackson said he was elected president over Dr Taylor because of difference in philosophy. The Taylor group, he said, wanted to protest racial segregation and lack of civil rights, but "not to do anything about alleviating the problems."

"They want somebody else to solve them," he added. "They want the government to do it."

The policy of his backers, Dr. Jackson said, is also to protest inequalities, but to take positive action at the same time.

"Protest is not enough," he explained. "We must work through the law of the land."

AT BAPTIST SCHOOL SESSION

King, Jackson disagree on Freedom Rides' value

ST. LOUIS — The inevitable clash between two of the nation's leading Baptists occurred here last week when Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. J. H. Jackson disagreed over the merits of freedom rides.

King, one of the most powerful personalities in the Baptist denomination, is widely known for his non-violent crusade against all racial restrictions and is leader of the young militant faction of the church.

Jackson, a Chicagoan and one of the two disputed presidents of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., is known for his conservatism in opposing racial discrimination.

Dr. Gardner, B. Taylor, of Brooklyn, who claims along with Jackson that he was elected president of the body at a riotous convention in Philadelphia last year, is an ardent supporter of King's program and has raised funds to finance the non-violent movement.

* * *

BOTH KING AND JACKSON were here for the annual meeting of the Sunday School auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention. Dr. King is vice president at large of the Sunday school auxiliary.

Dr. King told a reporter that "the purpose of the Freedom Riders is to bring about integration of all facilities and to be able to arrive at a bus, railroad or air terminal unmolested and without undergoing any humiliating experience."

He said he believed colored people should continue to test segregated transportation facilities until their goal is achieved, though faced with the prospect of an indefinite period of arrests. Thus far, 131 Freedom Riders have been arrested at Jackson, Miss.

Dr. King said the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to issue an order reaffirming the prohibition against segregation at transportation terminals. "Once that comes, it will clear the matter up once and for all," he remarked.

* * *

DR. JACKSON emphasized he was not "condemning the "Freedom Riders," but said "my approach would be different."

"Having lived in Mississippi," he said at a press conference, "I know that colored people going to jail won't touch the conscience of the segregationists. Their morality sensitivity is not that tender."

Dr. Jackson said that "where the laws of a state are in conflict with federal law, the state must obey the federal law.

"But this conflict must be corrected by the agencies of law, by the courts, and by the federal government itself. In making protest, I would make sure I was acting in harmony with the law."

King Urges End Of Segregation

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr. said Sunday he will ask President Kennedy to issue an executive order to end racial segregation in the nation to prevent Negroes' bitterness from rising "to an explosive point."

The Negro churchman and leader of the non-violence campaigns against segregation said a presidential order would be successful if it were vigorously enforced.

He said he would make the appeal to the President within a month.

King said there is bitterness in the nation's Negro community and "these feelings of unrest and discontent will rise to an explosive point."

King said the Negro "cannot wait" for the full rights of United States citizenship. He told a news conference that desegregation leaders' basic philosophy is to "prevent violence in seeking citizenship rights for Negroes."

"Non-violence is our most potent weapon," he said. "If this non-violence movement doesn't receive the support of the white population and the political leaders of this country, it will only give license to the extremist movements to use violence."

King was here to address the National Baptist Convention of The USA Inc.

He and Gardner Taylor, a member of the New York City Board of Education, criticized a statement by Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the convention.

Jackson said earlier this week that Negroes should confine their integration efforts "according to the methods prescribed by the federal constitution" His statement was approved by the convention board of directors.

"Our position is that we cannot wait," the Rev. King said. "This position of Jackson does not represent the Negro community."

He said Jackson's position would force Negroes to "wait for first class citizenship."

Taylor told newsmen that Negroes "have not assessed the true depth of bitterness within themselves."

"I do anticipate violence in our cities when their bitterness is realized," he said "There is tense waiting in the Negro community."

Rev. King Speaks In Alabama

Present Struggle For Freedom "Great Epic In Nation's History'

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (UPI) — The sit - in movement aimed at breaking segregation practice in the South will be "one of the greatest epics in our nation's history," Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader the national drive for human rights, said Wednesday.

Dr. King, who led the bus boycott in Montgomery six years ago told a mass meeting, "Victory over segregation will not only be won in the legal chambers, the congressional halls, but in the jail cells of the South."

"GOD IS behind us and tear-gas bombs, vicious police dogs and high - powered fire hoses will not stop us," he said.

The minister, addressing an estimated 90 persons, said the "turning point in the Negro struggle for freedom and first - class citizenship" came during the 50s — the Supreme Court segregation decision in 1954 and the psychological change in the Negro's attitude in that he would not take it any longer."

DR. KING said a national council of attorneys has been formed to aid in the defense of four Alabama ministers sued for 3 million in libel damages.

6-MONTH TERM DRAWN BY KING

Suspended on Condition No New Laws Broken

DECATUR, Ala. (AP)—A judge Friday imposed a suspended sentence and a fine on Negro integration leader Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., closing a traffic charge case that figured in the presidential election.

Judge Oscar Mitchell levied a fine of $25 and a six-month probated sentence at hard labor against King. The fine already has been paid.

The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled recently on an appeal by King that his original sentence of 12 months on the public works, also suspended, exceeded the legal limit of punishment in such misdemeanor cases. The appellate court decision sent King back before the De Kalb County judge for resentencing.

"This court wants it clearly understood," Mitchell told King, "that the conditions of the probation of this sentence are that the defendant shall not violate any federal or state statutes or municipal ordinances.

"If this defendant should violate any of the conditions of this probation, the sentence shall be subject to revocation."

Revocation of the Negro leader's previous probationary sentence for driving without a valid Georgia license drew President Kennedy, then a candidate, and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, then his brother's campaign manager, into the case on King's behalf.

King was arrested on the traffic charge last spring and was rearrested in October when he took part in a Negro sit-in at a department store restaurant. He was charged with violating the state a..titrespass law.

Mitchell revoked four months of King's probation on the traffic count and sent him to state prison.

The presidential candidate then called Mrs. King to express sympathy and Robert Kennedy called Mitchell to ask what could be done about furnishing bond.

After two days in prison, King was released on bond while his original sentence was appealed.

Baptists Protest King's Appearance

Seminary's Invitation To Negro Leader 'Deplored'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21.—(AP)—Baptist Laymen of Alabama Friday protested the recent appearance of a Negro integration leader at the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

Dean Fleming, secretary of the Baptist group, telegraphed Dr. Duke McCall, president of the seminary, protesting the invitation of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to the school Wednesday.

The Atlanta Negro leader spoke at the seminary at the invitation of the faculty committee. Afterward, a group of students petitioned Louisville city officials to integrate all eating places.

"A vast majority of the lay people of the Southern Baptist Convention do not approve of the sit-ins, stand-ins and kneel-ins," Fleming's wire said, "and today we go on record as deploring the action taken by the faculty committee and the seminary."

Rev. King Calms Students Who Felt 'Sold Down The River'

ATLANTA, Ga.---(ANP)---Martin Luther King, Jr., had to call upon all his persuasive powers here last week to prevent an uprising on the part of students who felt they had been "sold down the river" in a deal made to end sit-in demonstrations here last week.

The "deal" as students labeled the agreement between adult leaders of the community and Chamber of Commerce officials called for an end to the demonstrations in exchange for desegregation of eating facilities in downtown stores within the next few months.

While several leaders had appeared before a rally of more than 2,000, the tumult and the shouting of the huge throng, expressing discontent with the recent agreement did not subside until King spoke.

A. T. Walden, the attorney whose talks with Atlanta merchants led to the agreement, led the appeal for acceptance of the settlement in the long dispute over lunch counter segregation.

MOUNTING DISSATISFACTION

Walden's plea was directed to students and other groups that waged a sit-in and boycott campaign against the merchants. It came at a mass meeting in Warren Memorial Methodist church, which was called amid reports of mounting dissatisfaction.

The Rev. Samuel Williams assured the rally that desegregation of lunch counters in major Atlanta stores "will take place no later than next fall regardless of what occurs in connection with public school desegregation."

Williams said "certain misunderstandings" had resulted from "misinterpretations" of the agreement released by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Negro Student-Adult Liaison committee on settling the sit-in and boycott demonstrations.

CITES MISINTERPRETATION

One "misinterpretation," he said, was the lunch counter desegregation in major department, variety and drug stores was tied in with integration of Atlanta's public schools next fall.

He said it was agreed lunch counters would desegregate "some time between now and September" and that Negro leaders had got the impression that "some counters would be opened now on an integrated basis.

(The Atlanta C of C earlier last week had issued a "clarifying statement" on the agreement saying lunchrooms would reopen on a segregated basis "pending a final decision on the Atlanta school issue...")

NECESSARY 'COMPROMISE'

The rally which overflowed the church was a move by adult Negro leaders to carry out their intention as stated in the original sit-in truce pact to make "every effort...to eliminate all boycotts, reprisals, picketing and sit-ins and to bring back a condition of complete normalcy as soon as possible."

Williams and Walden defended the sit-in agreement as a necessary "compromise" and declared that "no other city has made such a sweeping desegregation agreement in advance..."

They said that among the objectives of Negro negotiators--and one which apparently was not attained--was "the dismissal of all cases from last March to the present" involving Negro students' sit-ins at Atlanta lunch counters.

LOUDEST APPLAUSE

(Judge Charles G. Bruce of Fulton Criminal Court granted continuations until April 25 for 26 Negro students who were scheduled to be tried Tuesday on charges of violating Georgia anti-trepass laws.)

Without compromise, Walden said, there was "no assurance we would have had desegregation as soon as this fall."

But the huge audience gave its loudest applause to a Negro pastor who took the floor to say he doesn't see "how any self-respecting Negro can go downtown and shop."

The Rev. J. A. Wilborn, pastor of Union Baptist church, said he spoke "as an individual" in declaring that Negroes should tell Atlanta merchants: "Whether it be six months from now or six years, when you desegregate we'll be back.

18 Leading Lawyers Form Unit To Aid Rev. King in Ala. Case

NEW YORK—Concerned with the "abuse of the judicial process and the misuse of the law," 18 leading lawyers have formed a Lawyers Advisory Committee to assist defense counsel in the libel suits brought by several Alabama officials against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., four other Negro religious leaders and the New York Times.

Committee Chairman Theodore W. Kheel said that the lawyers' group was determined to protect the process of law and decried the use of its machinery not to achieve "equal justice under the law" but to create "unequal injustice, under the guise of law."

The suits arise from an advertisement placed in the New York Times in March 1960 by the committee to defend Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

IN MAY, 1960 a series of libel suits was instituted in Alabama against four leaders who placed the ad in the Times.

The four other defendants are Revs. Ralph D. Abernathy, Solomon Seay Sr., of Montgomery, and the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery of Mobile and the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala.

Members of the Lawyers Advisory Committee are specialists in trial work and appeals, insurance and taxes, patent law and criminal defense, banking and finance, international law and municipal affairs, surrogate's work and domestic relations. Among them are Protestants, Catholics and Jews, Negroes and whites, Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Kheel said that it was "the easiest committee in the world to form. We could have had 5,000 lawyers."

Members of the committee, besides Mr. Kheel, are Irving M. Engel, Francis W. H. Adams, Lisle C. Carter Jr., William H. Davis, Herman E. Cooper, Samuel M. Lane, Richard G. Moser, I. N. P. Stokes, Charles H. Tuttle, Harold R. Tyler Jr., Judge Hubert T. Delany, the Hon. Bruce Bromley, Harry A. Gair, Lloyd K. Garrison, Sol Gelb, Morton Janklow and Samuel R. Pierce.

King Declines Intergration Test After Tougaloo College Meeting

Nine Associates Are Arrested At Local Airport

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, originator of the non-violent resistant campaign among Negroes in the United States, a leading supporter of the Sit-ins and Freedom Riders, avoided being arrested in an integration test here, following a meeting of religious leaders at Tougaloo Southern Christian College last week.

Following the meeting, a group of those present went to the local airport to challenge the segregated cafe where all nine of the group were arrested, after being ordered to leave by police, and charged with a breach of the peace.

A six-member group of those attending left for Washington Friday where they plan to give a first-hand detailed report of the arrests to U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

According to reports, the Rev. King declined to accompany the group to the airport cafe giving as an excuse that he had to rush to Philadelphia, Penn., to the bedside of his grandfather who is seriously ill. King's reported excuse in avoiding arrest here was a reminder of a recent article on the front page by Dan Burley, Managing Editor of the New Crusader,

Rev. King, Jr. To Address Norfolk Mass Meet, June 30

The Virginia Christian leadership Conference will present Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Atlanta in an inspirational mass meeting, June 30, at the Municipal Auditirium corner ninth and Granby, Norfolk.

Dr. King has been heralded internationally as America's foremost apostle of non - violence. The 32 - year - old Atlanta-born minister is president of the Socthern Christian Leadership Conference that has as its mission "Redeeming the soul of America."

Dollars - for - freedom envelopes have been distributed through the state for the mass rally. Churches, civic, fraternal, and social organizations have been urged to make special gifts for the Freedom Struggle in the South.

A ONE-HUNDRED voice choir under the direction of Mrs. G. A. Ryder will render special music. Civic, social, and religious leaders from across the state will be present. The mass meeting comes to Norfolk at the close of the Hampton Minister's Conference. Special invitations have been extended to the approximately 500 ministers to remain over for the meeting.

The Rev. David L. Collins, Tidewater area vice - president, is chairman of the program committee. Dr. W. L. Hamilton, minister of the Shiloh Baptist Church of Norfolk, is a member of the national board of directors, and chairman of the board of directors of the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference. Dr. Milton A. Reid, minister of the First Baptist Church, Petersburg, is president of the conference.

MEMBERS OF the planning committee are Dr. J. B. Henderson, Dr. C. E. Griffin, Dr. F. P. Wise, the Rev. W. B. Westbrook, Dr. Samuel A. Wilson, Dr. H. N. Johnson, Dr. J. Jahper Freeman, Dr. Walter L. Hamilton, Dr. F. J. Boddie, (of Petersburg), the Rev. S. P. Dixon, Mrs. Viviah Mason, and Dr. John R. Gray.

One - third of the funds raised will be left in Virginia to carry on the work of SCC through the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference.

Tennis Site Closed After Negro Push

The Bitsy Grant Tennis Courts were abruptly closed "for repairs" Wednesday afternoon after four young Atlanta Negroes showed up and asked to play.

The Negroes said they came as a result of the city's argument in a federal court suit that segregation of Atlanta public recreational facilities is no longer practiced.

Jack Rodgers, manager of the courts, said he was closing the courts for repair on instructions from George Simons, city parks superintendent.

Asked when Simons gave the order and what the repairs would include, Rodgers referred reporters to Simons.

Simons was not available immediately for comment.

The Negroes who sought to play identified themselves as Bernice Wise, a Howard University student; Carmen Alexander, a Fisk student, and Howard Wise and Claude Smith, who said they were graduates of Washington High School. The girls were dressed in tennis costumes.

All said they were residents of Atlanta. They were accompanied by several other young Negroes.

They arrived at the Bitsy Grant courts, off Northside Drive, about 4:30 p.m. Numerous white pairs were playing at the time.

Among the players identified by reporters was Coach Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech.

The players were called in off the courts and told the facilities were being closed for repairs. Rain began falling shortly afterward.

In a federal court suit seeking desegregation of all city owned facilities, Atlanta attorneys filed an answer earlier this week contending that segregation was no longer practiced. The answer said the 1955 decision desegregating golf courses wiped segregation ordinances off the books.

The answer specifically said that Negroes who had alleged they were turned away from Bitsy Grant courts had failed to register and wait their turn.

Tennis Court Here Closes As Group Arrives

By United Press International

A group of Negroes attempted to test segregation policies at Bitsy Grant Tennis Center here Wednesday but found the courts closed for the day when they arrived.

Officials at the center ordered all white players off the courts and closed up when they received word that the Negroes were en route.

The Negroes remained outside the club house after being turned away.

Jack Rodgers, the club pro, tersely commented that the courts were "closed for repairs" and that he "didn't know" when they would reopen.

There were four young Negroes in the group, two boys and two girls. They identified themselves as Claude Smith and Howard Wise, Howard's sister and a student at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and Carmon Alexander, a student at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

The question of whether the Negroes would play on the courts became purely academic a short while after they arrived because it began raining.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

AUGUST
REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY
PASTOR-WEST HUNTER BAPTIST CHURCH
ATLANTA

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy To Preach Farewell Sermon

Montgomery Advertiser
10/6/61

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy Pastor of First Baptist Church will fill the pulpit on Sunday morning anl preach from the Sermon Topic "What Iis Life?" the Young People's Choir will be under the direction of Mrs. Odessa Wilson with Benjamin Ward as Pianist.

Oct 15-26-61

The Crusaders will serve as ushers for the day. Representative of the Courtesy Guild will be Mrs. Beulah R. Lewis and Mrs. Odessa M. Wilson who will place flowers on the alter. Sunday School will begin at 9:30 a.m. under the direction of the Associate Superintendent, David McCorvey and the Departmental Superintendents, Mrs. Inez R. Grant and Mrs. Odessa. M. Wilson.

Montgomery Ala

Sunday is Deacons and Trustees Day at which time a special financial effort is planned. Members should make their contributions to the Board members who contact them or they may make their contributions through the Church office.

Next Sunday will be known as BACK TO SCHOOL SUNDAY at First Baptist Church., At this time the Church Service will be designed to give special recognition, encouragement, and inspiration to the students of First Baptist who will be entering school on all levels htis fall: The youth members of First Baptist will be entering the elementary junior high, and high schools of the City, Alabama State College, Fisk University, Tuskegee Institute, Livingston College, Talladega College, Alabama A&M College, and Morris Brown College. All students are invited to be present on BACK TO SCHOOL SUNDAY.

Recently Rev. Abernathy resigned the Pastorate of First Baptist Church to accept the pastorate of West Hunter Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, November 5, 1961 and the Church will engage in a testimonial service in honor of Rev. Abernathey and his family at the Evening Worship Service Sunday, November 5. He has served as Pastor of First Baptist for more than nine years. Church accepted his resignation on Sunday, August 6.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

King sees fight over by 1999

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. last Wednesday predicted that today's civil rights fight will result in a "truly integrated" society by the end of the century.

But bringing the news conference back to the present, the Atlanta minister revealed that an all-out campaign has been mapped to double the number of registered voters in South in two years.

Dr. King, who is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, noted that there are presently 1,300,000 registered colored voters in the South, but some 5,000,000 are eligible.

"IN THE not too distant future," said Dr. King, "there will be thousands standing at places where they have been denied the right to register."

He said that civil rights leaders will employ "stand-ins" in a "massive drive to get colored people registered" to vote.

Dr. King said the "stand-ins" program will include rural regions where colored persons may confront reprisals.

The minister was here to address some 14,000 teenagers attending the Luther League Convention at Convention Hall.

AND IN addition to revealing the forthcoming campaign, Dr. King lashed out at President Kennedy for failure "to come through on his pre-election promise of civil rights legislation."

He did, however, commend the President for taking significant steps in other directions to further civil rights.

"Until America can grant full freedom to all citizens," the Atlanta pastor declared, "it will never rise to the heights of a democratic and Christian nation."

* * *

IN ADDITION to predicting "a truly integrated society" by the end of the century, Dr. King expressed the opinion that massive resistance to integration will end in four to five years.

Further, he feels that urban centers will be desegregated within 10 years.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

ATLANTA. PHYSICIANS
ATLANTA GRADUATE MEDICAL ASSEMBLY
BILTMORE HOTEL

Arrested Medics Are Bound Over

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—After paying a registration fee of $15 to attend the Atlanta Graduate Medical Assembly at the Biltmore Hotel Monday eight doctors were arrested after being refused cafeteria service at the hotel.

The doctors were arrested and charged with violating Georgia's anti - trespass law after being invited by the medical group to attend their convention.

Dr. Clinton Warner, 36, of 2491 Dale Creek Dr., spokesman for the the doctors stated that, "This was not an organized effort or official effort except by virtue of individual action to be accorded service."

He further said that doctors have been invited to attend these meetings in the past as guests, but that they attended this time as paying doctors."

Dr Warner told Judge James Webb in a 2:30 court hearing Monday afternoon that, "In the general area of the meeting I had been served coffee and doughnuts by hotel personnel during the morning break. When we went to the cafeteria the hostess smiled and invited us in and showed us to the eating area." Dr. Warner said that a white doctor decided to leave the cafeteria when he discovered the Negro doctors were being denied service.

Dr. F. Earl McLendon, scheduled to ap an afternoon panel discussion of the convention stated to the judge that he had inquired about the possibility of eating in the cafetera from a white doctor and was informed that it would be all right to do so.

Diedrich O. Beusse, manager of the hotel, told Judge Webb that he asked the doctors to leave, and one stated, "If I leave can I get my $15. back." Beusse stated that one of the doctors went upstairs and got his money back.

Beusse told the court that, "The Negroes have never been given the use of the eating facilities. For many years the agreement was that they could attend the technical part of the meeting." He further said, "All that I want to mak

Dr. J. T. Blasingame, Jr., of 1651 West Lake Ct., N. W., was identified as the physician that had his registration fee refunded after being denied service.

He stated in a telephone conversation that, "After being informed that I could not eat and that I would be required to leave the hotel premises, I demanded my money be returned. The manager was very cordial about the matter, and carried me upstairs to the secretary's desk, telling her, "This gentleman would like a refund and does not wish to attend the convention."

Dr. Blasingame said that the manager stated, "I was a medical student once myself and I feel that since they have to train so long in school they should be recognized."

Judge Webb, after hearing testimony in the case, bound the doctors over to the Fulton County Criminal Court on $100. bonds. The doctors were allowed to sign their own bonds.

The arrested doctors included: Dr. F. Earl McLendon, 54, of 1370 Sharon St., N. W.; Dr. Louis V. Reese, 37, of 214 Simons Terrace, N. W.; Dr. John T. Gill, Jr., 42, of 1508 Mozley Dr., S. W.; Dr. Albert M Davis, 42, of 592 Waterford Rd., N. W.; Dr. George C Lawrence, 41, of 2856 Collier Dr., N. W.; Dr. James Bertram Elison, 43, of 2724 Hedgewood Dr., N. W ; Roosevelt P. Jackson, 40, of 50 Linkwood Rd., S. W ; Dr. Clinton Warner, 36, of 2491 Dale Creek, Dr. N. W.

BROTHERS OF REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
REV. A.D. KING

King Brother Arrested in Traffic Case

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution State News Service

FAYETTEVILLE—The Rev. A. D. King, brother of the integration leader, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was arrested near here Saturday night on charges of driving under the influence of alcohol, the State Patrol said Tuesday.

Wed. 2-8-61

The Rev. A. D. King admitted that he had been "drinking beer," and was in a "staggering condition," according to the arresting officers, Patrol Cpl. C. N. Hendrix and Trooper B. G. Williams.

FATHER SIGNS BOND

The 30-year-old Coweta County Negro minister was lodged in the Fayette County jail. He was later released on a $600 property bond, signed by his father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr.

It was A. D. King's second arrest within a year, the State Patrol said. Trooper C. M. Stallings said King was arrested April 26 in Coweta County on charges of failing to report an accident and losing control of a vehicle.

The latest arrest occurred at 9 p.m. Saturday two miles north of Fayetteville on Georgia Highway 85.

AUTO WEAVING

Patrolmen said they noticed a car "weaving" on the highway, stopped it and arrested King, who was the driver. No charges were filed against a Negro woman occupant of the car.

The patrolmen said A. D. King identified himself as the brother of Martin Luther King when they questioned him. He also admitted he had been "drinking beer," the patrol said.

A. D. King has been pastor of a church in Coweta County, according to patrolmen.

Rev. King Indicted by Fayette Jury

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

FAYETTEVILLE (AP)—An indictment charging the Rev. Dr. A. D. Williams King, Atlanta integration leader, with driving under the influence of alcohol, has been returned by the Fayette County Jury.

Thurs. 3-9-61

King, brother of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will be tried next week before Judge John McGehee of the Griffin Judicial Circuit.

King was arrested Feb. 4 by state partolmen two miles north of here on Georgia Highway 85. The officers said his car was weaving on the road and that he was staggering. They quoted him as saying he had been drinking beer.

The charge is a misdemeanor and carries a possible penalty of 12 months in jail, a fine up to $200 and suspension of driver's license for two years.

Lt. Col. Lowell Conner of the State Patrol said it was the fifth traffic charge made against King.

Rev. A. D. King Out On Bond In Traffic Case

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. A. D. King, of Atlanta and pastor of a Newnan, Ga. church was lodged in Fayette County jail Saturday on a charge of driving under the influence of alcohol, the State Patrol said Tuesday.

Thurs. 2-9-61

Arresting Patrol Officers C. N. Hendrix and B. G. Williams stated that Rev. King admitted that he had been "drinking beer".

Trooper C. M. Stallings stated that Rev. King was arrested April 26 in Coweta County on charges of failing to report an accident and losing ocntrol of a vehicle.

Rev. King was later released from his latest charge when his father posted a $600 property bond.

King Brother Fined $150 in Traffic Case

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

FAYETTEVILLE (AP)—A Negro minister was fined $150 and his driver's license was ordered revoked for six months Monday after he pleaded guilty to a charge of driving under the influence of intoxicants.

Tues. 3-14-61

The Rev. A. D. Williams King, brother of integration leader the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., appeared before Superior Court Judge John McGehee in a trial without a jury.

A. D. Williams King, a leader in the Atlanta sit-in movement, was arrested Feb. 4 by two state troopers two miles north of Fayetteville on Highway 85. The officers said they had seen him "weaving" on the road and that he was in a "staggering condition."

Lt. Col. Lowell Conner of the State Patrol said this was the fifth traffic charge made against A. D. Williams King.

NEGRO LEADER SAYS

Freedom Rides May End If ICC Posts Regulations

ATLANTA (AP) — A Negro integration leader said Monday that if the Interstate Commerce Commission issues regulations requiring full desegregation of bus and rail terminals the "freedom rides" may end soon afterward.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, made the statement in an Atlanta interview after spending four days in a Montgomery, Ala., jail. He was one of five riders released on bond Monday night.

He said Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's formal petition filed with the ICC was "the most hopeful thing that has developed to date."

If the ICC decides to post notices banning racial discrimination in interstate travel by bus and railroad, he said, the freedom rides probably will end soon afterward.

But Walker said that a "sort of watchdog network of the freedom ride coordinating committee" will be maintained to make sure the regulations are enforced.

Meantime, Walker said, plans are being made to continue the rides until terminal segregation is ended throughout the South. He said the new coordinating committee will have headquarters in Atlanta and branches in Montgomery, Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans.

He rejected any suggestion of a "cooling-off" period. "He (the attorney general) is asking the wrong people to cool off," he said.

"Most of the white people in the South are law-abiding," Walker said. "The emotional climate of the people who seem unbending will adjust."

In another development, the biracial Southern Regional Council issued a report which said the momentum of the freedom rides is too great to be held back.

"There would be no freedom rides if there were compliance with law and decency in the South," said the report issued at the group's headquarters in Atlanta.

The report said "The white South has got to acquire the habit of introducing change before it is demanded. If to say this is wishful thinking, it is also a statement of fact."

Promises Them a 'Head-Knocking'

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 4-15-61
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2

Atlanta Mayor Raps 'Rabble Rousers'

NEW YORK—The Mayor of Atlanta has issued a stern warning that his city will not tolerate interference with peaceful school and lunch-counter desegregation next fall.

In a stinging attack on Southern "rabble rousers" who "Robert E. Lee wouldn't even spit on," 71-year-old Mayor William B. Hartsfield declared that racists causing trouble in Atlanta "are going to get their heads knocked together.

"What happened in Little Rock won't happen here. We're going to ride herd on these damned rabble rousers," Hartsfield said in an article in the current issue of Look magazine.

■

THE MAYOR pointed out that Atlanta Police Chief Herbert T Jenkins "knows more about the race problem than any chief in the nation" and has disciplined his 700-man force to uphold the law "regardless of race or personal feelings."

He said that Atlanta police officials have visited Little Rock and New Orleans to study "what they did wrong" and are holding seminars on riot control.

In its article, "The Second Battle of Atlanta," the magazine predicted that peaceful school and lunch-counter desegregation in Atlanta would deal a crippling blow to the forces of segregation in the South.

Sees Peaceful Atlanta Mixing

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill
4-(15-21)61

NEW YORK — Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta predicted Thursday his city would integrate its schools and lunch counters next fall without violence because its police force was specially trained.

"What happened in Little Rock, can't happen here," the 71-year-old mayor said. "We're going to ride herd on these damned rabble rousers. When racists come to this town, they know they're going to get their heads knocked together."

Hartsfield, who was interviewed for a story on Atlanta in the current issue of Look magazine, added that "Robert E. Lee wouldn't even spit on the rabble rousers we have today."

The mayor praised Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins who, he said, "Knows more about the race problem than any other chief in the nation."

LOYAL COPS

"We have 700 loyal policemen," the mayor said. "We've had men from our force in Little Rock and New Orleans studying what they did wrong. We hold police seminars on riot control. A mob sizes you up. They can tell when law enforcement officers have their heart in it."

The police, he added, have been trained to uphold the law "regardless of race or personal feelings."

"We're a city too busy to hate," the mayor said. "Atlanta does not cling to the past. People who swear on the old southern traditions don't know what they are . . . think of living through this changing south . . . what a dynamic story! And Atlanta is the leader. Now that the state government is backing off its policy of massive resistance, you're going to see some interesting things."

Racial Trouble In Celebration At Savannah

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-18-61

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Savannah's long-awaited St. Patrick's Day celebration was marred by racial troubles Friday and although the Savannah River turned green on schedule, 31 of the city's would-be joy-makers ended up in jail.

Scattered fights broke out between groups of teenage Negroes and whites Friday as a St. Patrick's Day parade moved down green - striped Broughton Street. Gangs of both races followed the parade along its route and as they came together, fighting began.

Only one real injury was reported. Police said Johnny Hutchinson, an 11-year-old white boy, told of being kicked by a Negro man and a Negro woman. Observers said some of the fights reached near-riot proportions and that gangs of Negroes were seen throwing rocks at cars containing white persons.

Savannah police moved in quickly. Police Chief Sidney Barnes ordered his men to keep the crowds in the downtown area moving. Thirty of the Negroes and a white man identified as J. W. Rowland were arrested.

The potentially dangerous situation along the city's over-crowded streets was soon in hand and by mid-afternoon a festive spirit appeared to have regained control.

Thousands of persons, including Sen Ralp W. Yarborough, D-Tex., who was in town for a speech crowded the banks of the Savannah River to watch the river turned kelly green through the use of chemicals.

City officials proclaimed the widely-publicized coloring "a huge success." Observers said the river was a bright green for 15 to 20 minutes along nearly a half mile route.

Earlier in the day, the city got its St. Patrick's Day celebration off by painting a wide green stripe down the center of Broughton St. More festivities were planned for Friday night.

Irishman Thomas Wooley, the man who conceived the scheme of dying the river, was named mayor for the day; every resident was proclaimed an honorary Irishman and several Savannah factories turn to dye to turn green the smoke pouring from their smokestacks.

Savannah Opens Park to Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-18-61

SAVANNAH (UPI)—The City of Savannah has opened its municipal golf course to Negroes and named a Negro to one of its park commissions, it was disclosed Friday.

Mayor Malcolm MacLean also announced he had appointed the Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Negro pastor of the First Congregational Church, to the Bacon Park Commission. This board supervises the desegregated Bacon Park municipal golf course.

Atlanta Mayor Won't Tolerate Inteference With Desegregation

The Informer
D-5 Sat. 4-15-61
Houston, Tex.

NEW YORK —The Mayor of Atlanta today issued a stern warning that his city will not tolerate interfernc with peaceful school and lunch-counter desegregation next fall.

In a stinging attack on Southern "rabble rousers" who "Robert E. Lee wouldn't even spit on," 71-year-old Mayor William B. Hartsfield declared that racists causing trouble in Atlanta "are going to get their heads knocked together."

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In its article, "The Second Battle of Atlanta," the magazine predicted that peaceful school and lunch-counter desegregation in Atlanta would deal a crippling blow to the forces of segregation in the South.

Segregationists From Out of Town Busy In Atlanta

Desperate out-of-town segregation organizations were busy in Atlanta Thursday campaigning in a last minute effort for the candidacy of Lester Maddox who is running in today's race on a platform of racial superiority.

The New Orleans organization distributed leaflets and identified itself as "Save Our Nation," declares itself as being a "Catholic Christian union fighting communism."

A Catholic Diocese spokesman in Atlanta said the organization has no affiliation with the Catholic Church. "In fact, we sort of resent its use of the word Catholic," he said.

Elsewhere in Atlanta on election eve, HOPE, Inc., hailed for the important role played by them in maintaining support of open schools in this city, was busy mailing out cards in support of Ivan Allen, Jr., for mayor.

Inscription on the cards read: "Our three years of hard work could be undone unless Ivan Allen is elected mayor." It was signed by Mrs. Thomas Bresler, chairman of HOPE's executive committee.

Editor Resentful Of King's Charge

The Courier B3
Sat 10-28-61

McCOMB, Miss. (ANP)—As an aftermath of the arrest of 116 high school students protesting segregation, McComb authorities and a Negro newspaper editor in Jackson, 80 miles to the North, took issue with charges made by Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta that a "reign of terror" against Negroes is underway in this area.

Dr. King asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for an investigation, and McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas replied that Kennedy, himself, would be welcome to make the investigation. "Our conduct is an open book," the Mayor said.

Pittsburgh Pa

Percy Greene, publisher of the Jackson Advocate, sent the Attorney General a telegram charging that racial unrest in Mississippi is the result of such civil rights organizations as are represented by Dr. King.

"For about two weeks the Justice Department has been investigating incidents in the McComb area, including those referred to by the Rev. Martin Luther King," a Justice Department spokesman said in Washington.

In the meantime, two white newsmen who said they were covering the protest story for the New York Post, were dragged from their cars and beaten last week as they drove alongside the student group protesting refusal of school officials to register two youths who participated in sit-ins here last summer.

■

A WOMAN standing on the sidewalk reportedly yelled, "Beat the hell out of them."

When police arrived at the scene to investigate the beating, witnesses told the officers that the two men simply fell out of the car.

The victims were identified as Paul Porter of Philadelphia, a reporter for the National Student News, and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, a free lance writer.

King May Appeal To JFK for Fired Ga. Mail Carrier

The Courier B3
Sat 10-28-61
Pittsburgh Pa

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference have moved full force into the fight to return Westley W. Law to his job as a U. S. letter carrier in Savannah.

Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, executive director of the SCLC, told The Courier, Thursday, upon hearing of the upholding of Law's dismisal by John J. Askew, the white oficial who fired him, that Dr. King's organization had already gone to work to try to help return Law to his job.

■

THIS PERHAPS means that Dr. King will make a personal intercession with President Kennedy for Mr. Law.

Askew, director of the Fifth Region of the Post Office Department, failed to keep his word here last Wednesday when he revealed his firing of Law, the NAACP leader.

Askew had told this paper he would not disclose his decision to the press, but would send it to Law in a letter, which he would mail Wednesday.

Law was not in Savannah when Askew failed to keep his word, but was at a meeting of the South Carolina State NAACP.

Men Must Help Time End Bias, Dr. King Says

To Philadelphia
Inquirer p. 33
Mon 10-30-61

Dr. Martin Luther King warned Monday night that time and education are not the only answer, to the integration problems.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The 32-year-old integrationist said both are segregation-fostering myths, which must be destroyed if the total brotherhood of man is to be achieved.

"Time is neutral," King declared. "But it is used much more effectively by segregationists."

'TIME IS RIPE'

He wrote off moderates who argue "cool off, be patient, time will cure everything.

"I say the time is always ripe to do right," he stated.

King, addressing 250 persons at the Fellowship House, 1521 Girard ave., said, "While education is important, it is not the sole solution."

More important, he said, were legislative measures, judicial decrees and executive orders.

He pointed out that while laws do not promote love, they do prevent lynching.

EXPLAINS NON-VIOLENCE

King went on to explain the philosophy non-violence, which he used to end bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala., in 1955.

The Negro minister spoke on the third day of a four-day visit here in connection with Fellowship House's "Kingsway" movement for improved race relations.

King was introduced by Sen Joseph S. Clark (D., Phila.). Federal Judge William H. Hastie of the U. S. Court of Appeals here, presided.

U.S. Would Win; McNamara Holds

Outlines Might At Dinner Here

By GORDON ROBERTS

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara warned here Saturday night that the United States is militarily strong enough to emerge victorious from any conflict it may be forced into.

McNamara's outline of the nation's defense posture and the intention to fight if necessary came in a speech scheduled for delivery at an appreciation dinner for Sen. Richard B. Russell of Winder and Rep. Carl Vinson of Milledgeville.

The dinner honoring the two veteran Georgia solons began at 7 p.m. at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel in Atlanta.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of the Army Elvis Stahr also were to attend the dinner as special guests.

* * *

THERE ALSO was a threat of Negro picketing at the hotel, protesting the officials' appearance at what the NAACP and other civil rights groups labeled a segregated affair.

McNamara chose the occasion to make a major address on defense and to reiterate recent administration warnings that the United States will not continue to sit still for Soviet encroachments, in Berlin or anywhere else.

* * *

THE U. S., he said, is "marshaling the forces necessary to sustain our rights and responsibilities in any test of purpose, at any level of force that may be called for."

"Our coordinated planning assures that the appropriate response, nuclear or non-nuclear, whatever best supports our objective, will be made promptly and in concert," McNamara declared.

"The United States prefers not to resolve disputes by violence, but forcible interference with our rights and obligations would necessarily lead to conflict, and in such conflict, we would not be defeated."

This apparently was a reference to the Berlin situation, though Secretary McNamara did not specifically refer to the dispute over Western access to that city.

* * *

McNAMARA outlined the nation's military strength, declaring that the principal deterrent power "is our nuclear striking force."

"Our intercontinental bombers number nearly 1,700, including 630 B52's, 55 B58's and 1,000 B47's. We can count 80 Polaris missiles, deployed beneath oceans in nuclear-powered submarines, and several dozen operational period from the Jenny to the X15, and from the Springfield rifle to the M14 . . . they have insisted that the United States must be strong enough to defend our national interests, whatever those interests may be threatened in any part of the globe," he added.

"We have had our differences from time to time on specific choices between particular weapon systems, but throughout the past year they have given me firm backing, as they have done with my predecessors."

Sen. Russell and Rep. Vinson are the men who agreed last December that Mr. McNamara, then the 44-year-old president of the Ford Motor Co., would be acceptable as secretary of defense.

The two congressional leaders have a combined total of 75 years in Congress. Rep. Vinson was a congressman for 19 months before Mr. McNamara was born.

* * *

LAST DECEMBER, on the day that President-elect Kennedy picked Mr. McNamara for the cabinet post, Mr. Kennedy telephoned Sen. Russell and Rep. Vinson and introduced them, via a conference call, to his appointee.

The Georgians approved the choice.

A few days later, the secretary-designate flew to Georgia and went to Winder for a 40-minute chat with Sen. Russell. "My first impression," said the senator at the time, "is that he will make a very good secretary."

* * *

ON THE NEXT day, Mr. McNamara visited with Rep. Vinson in Washington. The congressman said afterwards that he and Mr McNamara seemed to agree on many things.

It was felt at the time that the approval of both the leaders was needed, largely because they control the military's purse-strings. Also, Rep. Vinson has been known as a man who does not favor frequent changes of command in the Pentagon.

Sen. Russell has also been known as a proponent of continuity in the military establishment.

* * *

AS THE sponsors of the appreciation diner—a group describing itself as "just friends of the two"—completed last-minute arrangements Saturday, the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP was planning to picket the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, where the banquet was to be held.

James Gibson, president of the chapter, said about 200 Negroes had volunteered their services to protest peacefully against the segregated dinner.

Earlier this year, President Kennedy asked that cabinet officers refrain from attending public functions at which people are barred because of race.

Sponsors of the dinner, however, were taking the position that it was a private affair, with guests receiving invitations. One of the organizers said the guests were people who have had an association with Sen. Russell or Rep. Vinson, either socially or politically, over the years.

M'NAMARA SPURNS N.A.A.C.P. PROTEST

To Address Atlanta Dinner in Segregated Hotel

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The Pentagon said today that Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara intended to keep a speaking engagement in Atlanta Nov. 11 despite a protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The association had called on the Secretary to refuse to address a dinner in honor of Senator Richard B. Russell and Representative Carl Vinson, Democrats of Georgia and chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees respectively. The association said the dinner was to be held in a hotel that had a policy of segregation.

The Pentagon issued the following statement:

"Secretary McNamara several weeks ago accepted an invitation to speak in Atlanta at a dinner honoring Senator Russell and Congressmon Vinson, and his present plans are to fulfill this engagement."

However, the White House said it was "looking into" the matter. The Kennedy Administration has followed a policy under which Cabinet officials are expected to avoid functions where racial discrimination is practiced.

Secretary Here To Pay Tribute To 2 Georgians

Defense Secretary McNamara came to Atlanta Saturday night to help pay tribute to two Georgians who helped him get his job in the Kennedy administration—Sen. Richard B. Russell and Rep. Carl Vinson.

The two Georgia solons are chairmen, respectively of the Senate and House Armed Services committees, and both are powerful and respected figures in the national defense picture.

McNamara arrived at the Atlanta airport shortly after 5 p.m., and was whisked away to the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel for a brief reception prior to the appreciation dinner for Sen. Russell and Rep. Vinson.

SOME 40 Negro pickets gathered around a gate at the airport, awaiting the cabinet member's arrival. However, he came in through another gate and avoided them.

Airport Manager Jack Gray said the change of gates was to "avoid congestion."

Some of the signs carried by the pickets said: "Is Segregatin the Policy of the New Frontier?" The demonstrators said they were members of the local NAACP and students of the Atlanta University Center.

McNAMARA in his prepared speech had high praise for the two Georgia members of Congress, describing himself as "the newest member of the Russell-Vinson school for Secretaries of Defense."

"As every newcomer soon discovers the common coin of Washington is advice, but the rarest commodity is wise counsel. I have been fortunate enough to receive such counsel from the two men whose combined experience covers almost three-quarters of a century," Sec. McNamara said.

"Their experience spans the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missiles in the United States," he said.

FURTHERMORE, he said, "we have marshaled the most massive seapower ever assembled under one flag. There are now nearly 900 ships, ranging from attack carriers to patrol and auxiliary craft, in the active fleet.

"From the deck of a single carrier of the Forrestal class, 55 attack aircraft can be launched, armed with megaton nuclear weapons," Secretary McNamara said. Six carriers of this type are now deployed throughout the world's oceans, he added.

THE PAST six months have seen the United States take significant steps to strengthen and protect its nuclear strength, he declared.

By building up both non-nuclear and nuclear forces in Europe, McNamara said, "We are broadening the range of weapons at our disposal in a contest initiated at a low level violence.

"We have taken significant steps to strengthen and protect our nuclear strength, further increasing our ability to survive a surprise attack and to launch an offensive counterstrike," he added.

Of the $6 billion added to the defense budget by President Kennedy, more than $2 billion was to increase and protect nuclear capability, he said.

* * *

TURNING to the buildup in conventional forces, McNamara said the number of combat di-

visions held in strategic reserve has been doubled, increasing the total from five to 10.

Three Army divisions are being converted from training to combat status, and two National Guard divisions have been called up and two others placed in readiness for a possible call to active duty.

"During the second half of this year, our overall military personnel strength will have been increased by more than 300,000 men, most of whom will augment our ground forces and their support. We have increased our military personnel strength in Europe alone by more than 40,000," McNamara said.

* * *

McNAMARA also rejected Russia's claim that it has developed an anti-missile missile. U.S. missiles would be able to reach their targets in the event of war, he said.

No effective counter - measures against our ICBM's have yet been developed, he declared.

McNamara did not in his prepared speech refer to Negro protests against his appearance.

The cabinet member was introduced by Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who said McNamara is running the Pentagon "with vigor and a deciveness that has dazzled some military leaders, as well as bewildering others."

He described McNamara as "a bold and bright figure in the New Frontier."

McNamara Visit May Be Picketed

The Atlanta Constitution

P. 1 Dec. 11-11-61

By MARION GAINES

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara will lead a tribute to Sen. Richard Russell and Congressman Carl Vinson here Saturday at a dinner which Negro leaders say they will picket in protest.

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday it had not decided how many Negroes would take part in picketing of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel where some 1,250 - to - 1,300 Georgians will gather at 7 p.m. Saturday for the dinner honoring Russell and Vinson.

Atlanta

About 200 Negro adults and students have been mobilized as possible pickets, but will not all participate in the demonstration, said James Gibson, executive secretary of the local NAACP.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Vice President Lyndon Johnson will be unable to attend the tribute to the two Georgians who have a combined record of 75 years in Congress.

The Atlanta

Gov. Ernest Vandiver had said earlier there was a possibility that Johnson would join McNamara as principal speaker at the affair.

Constitution

But an aide in the vice president's office in Washington, D.C., told The Constitution Friday: "It is my understanding that he (Johnson) will not be able to make it. He has an appearance scheduled in McKinney, Tex., Saturday morning and an engagement in Washington Saturday night."

Dec. 11-11-61

"But of course his admiration for Senator Russell and Representative Vinson is well known," the Johnson aide added.

Officials of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations joined the NAACP Friday in protesting to President Kennedy the appearance here of McNamara. A telegram signed by the Rev. Samuel Williams, council chairman, and Mrs. Charles Perkins Jr., secretary, was sent to the White House.

The wire called attention to the President's previously announced policy that "Cabinet officers should not speak at functions where people of any races are barred because of their race."

"If there has been a reversal" of this policy, the wire said, then "the whole nation should be so informed and promptly."

The telegram pointed out that "many Atlantans have worked diligently in recent months" in the desegregation of public schools and downtown eating establishments.

"It is thus a severe embarrassment to all such efforts for a Cabinet officer to come into our city and place the administration's seal of approval" on a meeting to be held "at a hotel barring guests because of race," the wire said.

Sponsors of the dinner, led by Robert B. Troutman Jr., have declared that the dinner is a private affair and there has been no distribution of tickets to the general public.

McNamara will be introduced by Gov. Vandiver and Sen. Talmadge will function as master of ceremonies. Russell and Vinson are also expected to speak briefly in response to the "tribute of admiration."

Saturday Freedom Ride Along Rte. 40 Canceled

The Washington Post

P. 1 Thurs. 11-9-61

By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

The mass Freedom Ride scheduled Saturday along Rte. 40 in Maryland and Delaware has been called off.

Leaders of the ride canceled the demonstration after an announcement that 35 of about 75 Maryland restaurants along the route had agreed to serve Negroes by Nov. 22.

At the same time, however, the Freedom Ride leaders set another deadline — Dec. 15— for the remaining restaurants to desegregate service or face "necessary action."

Saturdays Freedom ride had been planned by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to protest restaurants that refused to serve Negroes. More than 1000 persons were scheduled to join protest rides and sit-ins on Saturday.

The Maryland Commission of Inter-racial Problems and Relations announced early yesterday that 35 of 75 Rte. 40 restaurant owners in the State had given assurances they would desegregate their services. Julius W. Hobson, Washington CORE director, then flew to New York to confer with James Farmer, CORE national director, and other leaders. Hobson said earlier that he would call off the Freedom Ride if a "substantial number" of restaurant operators agreed to desegregate.

The CORE statement also noted that 12 Delaware restaurant owners have given assurances that they will serve Negroes.

"Thanksgiving Present"

"CORE feels that the decision of 35 Maryland and 12 Delaware restaurant operators to provide equal service for all is a Thanksgiving present for the American people.

". . . We offer the remianing restaurants until Dec. 15—Bill of Rights Day—to desegregate. If not, we shall feel free to take necessary action," the statement by Hobson and Farmer said.

Restaurant segregation along Rte. 40 has been in the headlines because it is the main highway corridor for diplomats traveling between Washington and New York.

Several African diplomats have complained of being snubbed and refused service on stops along Rte. 40. The State Department has expressed concern that the racial rebuffs are damaging America's reputation abroad and has backed a public accommodations bill for Maryland. Such legislation is expected to come before the legislature in February.

Sent 75 Telegrams

The Maryland Commission has been working to head off the Freedom Ride by getting restaurant owners to agree to voluntary desegregation. Last Friday, the Commission sent telegrams to some 75 restaurant owners along the route.

William C. Rogers Sr., Commission chairman, said he felt most of the other 40 owners will gradually desegregate now that the 35 have taken the lead.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

NOV.

ATLANTA- COURTHOUSE CAFETERIA
RE-SET TRIAL OF A S U I T

County Courthouse Cafeteria Suit Reset Here

Atlanta Daily World 11-9-61

Atlanta, Ga.

The federal court here has re-set the trial of a suit to desegregate the Fulton County Courthouse cafeteria for December 4.

Presiding Judge Lewis R. Morgan set the new trial date on the suit which was filed by John Gibson and Charles M. Andrews last year. The trial had been set for November 8, before its re-schedule.

The suit was filed against County Commissioners Archie Lindsey and James Aldridge, Sheriff T. Ralph Grimes, and the No. 1 Davis House.

Plaintiffs in the suit asked for a court injunction against the defendants, saying they were denied equal protection under the provision of the 14th Amendment. and were denied due process of law.

The Sheriff denied charges that he violated the rights of the Negroes, or threatened them. The commissioners contended that the cafeteria was under the management, jurisdiction, and control of Davis House, which is under lease from the county.

Davis House contends it has a right to refuse service to any person whose patronage would not prove to the promotional and financial benefit of the business.

Davis House said the Negroes were not refused service because of their racial identity

Recalling Lincoln's example, King urges Kennedy 'use pen'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 14 61

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The Rev. Martin Luther King, speaking at the recent Emancipation Day rally here called upon President-elect John F. Kennedy to use the great power of the Presidency to abolish racial discrimination.

He recalled that colored voters played a major role in electing Mr. Kennedy."

"Don't forget," he tlod his listeners, "that the Emancipation Proclamation was an Executive Order. We must remind Mr. Kennedy that when he gets the pen in his hand we expect him to write a little with it."

* * *

"ONE OF THE most



REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

shameful situations in our nation is right here in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee," King declared, alluding to the eviction of colored tenants by white land owners.

The tenants maintain that they were evicted because they registerred to vote.

King, a leader in the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, was guest at a dinner in his honor sponsored by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at the Henry (Negro) Branch of the YMCA.

The meeting was moved to the city auditorium after the City school board upheld Supt. Bennie Carmichael's refusal to permit use of Howard High School for the rally.

King Urges Speed In Moves To Integrate Public Schools

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Jan 14-61

SAVANNAH (AP) — A Negro integration leader says building new schools and threats of school closings will not stop members of his race from seeking to speed up the pace of school desegregation in the South.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. told about 2,000 persons attending a rally of the Emancipation Proclamation Association Monday that "no threat of closing schools will deter us from seeking our constitutional rights."

"The rush in the South to build modern new schools will not satisfy us," he continued. "Only six percent of the Negro children in the South have attended integrated schools since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. That's a rate of one per cent per year. At that rate it will take 94 more years to integrate completely. We won't wait that long."

But, King said, the Negro campaign for integration must remain non-violent.

He warned against what he described as "any black supremacy movements. Black supremacy is as dangerous as white supremacy," he said.

At the same time King criticized the Negro middle class for not encouraging integration. "Too many of you stand aside with an I've-got-mine philosophy," he said.

Later in an interview King said that "the Negro vote elected Kennedy and we must not hesitate to remind him of that. We expect him to do something to remove the weight of segregation from our shoulders."

King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta.

Dr King keynotes Chattanooga rally

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 14-61

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Some 2,500 came out to hear Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Atlanta speak at the recent Emancipation Proclamation observance at City Auditorium.

Speaking of the document, the integration leader noted:

"The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order. So, we must remind Mr. Kennedy that when he gets the pen in his hand, we expect him to write a little bit."

Dr. King, who rose to international fame while pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., took a poke at the city's plan for integration. He further decried the situation in Haywood and Fayette Counties.

* * *

ATTACKING THE term "gradualism," Dr. King called on the citizenry to:

"Make sure it is clear that they the people will not settle for token integration because it is nothing more than token democracy.

"Make creative contributions without waiting for the day of full emancipation.

"Make an all out effort to achieve the ballot so the colored man can speak to the nation's power structure.

"Be willing to suffer and sacrifice because integration is not some lavish dish the white man and Federal Government will pass out on a silver platter while the colored man merely furnishes the appetite.

"And to continue to delve into the philosophy of nonviolent resistance to racial separations."

* * *

DR. KING spoke at the auditorium following a banquet in his honor at the YMCA. His appearance was sponsored by the NAACP and the Council of Cooperative Action. The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance was host to the banquet.

Some 200 turned out for the banquet.

Dr. M. J. Jones, pastor of Stanley Methodist Church and the Rev. Dorgan Williams of Wiley Methodist Church introduced Dr. King at the Emancipation Day rally and banquet, respectively.

Dr. King Says Demonstrations Will Continue

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs, 2-16-61

An overflow crowd of adults and students Wednesday night heard Dr. M. L. King, Jr., declare the current demonstrations against discrimination and segregation would continue, and swear that these actions met with the approval of the majority of Atlanta's adult citizens.

The crowd filled every inch of standing space to hear a number of leaders in the movement. Some sat on the floor of the Warren Memorial Methodist Church throughout the two and half hour

JUST CAMPAIGN PROMISES?

The Block Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jan 1-13-61

Says Negroes Expect Demos To Keep Word

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(ANP)—Notice was served last week on President-elect John F. Kennedy by a prominent integration leader whom many Americans, including President Eisenhower, believe indirectly had a hand in Kennedy's election.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. addressing some 2,000 Negroes with a few whites mingled in the audience, told an Emancipation Day rally at the city's memorial auditorium that Negroes expect President-elect Kennedy to fulfill Democratic campaign pledges on civil rights.

Dr. King declared emphatically "the Negro played a major role in electing Mr. Kennedy."

'Must Remind Mr. Kennedy'

"We must remind Mr. Kennedy that we helped to get him into the White House," King said, "and we must remind him that we are expecting him to use the whole weight obf his office to remove the heavy weight of segregation from our shoulders."

"Don't forget," he told his listeners, "that the Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order. We must remind Mr. Kennedy that when he gets the pen in his hand we exp tc him to write a little with it."

King's remarks were greeted with loud applause.

Refers to Evictions

"One of the most shameful situations in our nation is right here in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee," King declared, alluding to the eviction of Negro tenants by white landowners.

The tenants maintain that they were evicted because they registered to vote, and the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. District Court in Memphis issued temporary restraining orders to prevent their eviction on those grounds.

King, a leader in the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, was guest last week at a dinner in his honor sponsored by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance at the Henry (Negro) Branch of the YMCA.

Address Moved

His address was moved to the city auditorium after the City School Board upheld Supt. Bennie Carmichael's refusal to permit use of Howard high school, a Negro school, for the rally.

Two telephone calls made late in the 1960 election campaign, one by the then Senator John Kennedy and another by his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, have been credited with swing a large segment of the Negro vote into the Democratic column. The calls were related to King's imprisonment in Georgia for violating parole on a minor traffic violation by his participation in a sit-in demonstration in Atlanta.

Senator Kennedy talked with King's wife, expressing his concern for her husband's imprisonment. Robert Kennedy talked with Georgia officials. King was subsequently released on an appeal bond.

A ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME EVENT!

The New York Times





New York

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380 Dr.

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Georgians fight for King case 'credit'

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Jan 28 1961

ATLANTA — Two Georgians clashed this week over who was most responsible for the famous Kennedy phone calls that resulted in the freeing of Dr. Martin Luther King from a Georgia jail.

The calls from Sen. John Kennedy to Mrs. King personally and from Robert Kennedy to DeKalb County Judge Oscar Mitchell, are credited with winning the election for the Democratic candidate.

In a story released last week, State Democratic Party Secretary George D. Stewart "set up" the telephone call that freed Dr. King. It was on his advice, the report said, that his friend Judge Mitchell released Dr. King after the call from Robert Kennedy.

He said he warned the younger Kennedy, manager for his brother's successful campaign, that the call might "cost us Georgia."

The answer was that if the call was not made, it "might cost us Massachusetts."

* * *

WHEN THIS report was released, Atlanta's Mayor William Hartsfield said that by the time Stewart made contact with the Kennedys, he had already persuaded them to take action.

He said:

"The decision that Sen. Kennedy publicly align himself with the King case came about after calls made by me to the Kennedy campaign committee.

"I told them of floods of telegrams being received here from colored organizations throughout the north and gave it as my opinion that they would get more support in the north than they would lose in the south. At that time, Dr. King was in Fulton County Tower (prior to being turned over to DeKalb County authorities).

* * *

"I TOLD THEM that the important thing was to have Sen. Kennedy immediately and publicly align himself with the troubles of Dr. King before the Republicans had a chance to do so.

"The national committee correctly made this decision, taking a calculated risk in alienating some southern support. But as it later developed, the tremendous last-minute surge of colored votes in the north decided the election."

President Eisenhower was among the first to concede, bitterly, that the Republicans' snub of requests to intervene in the King case cost them the election.

38a 1961

GEORGIA

ATLANTA STUDENTS
COMMITTEE ON APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Atlanta students list rights slate

The Afro American
p. 14

ATLANTA — Called a city "to busy to hate," Atlanta is filled with college students almost too busy to breathe.

Since they started their anti-segregation drive in March, 1960, the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR) has been carrying on a diversified program of anti-jim crow activities.

Their problem includes, besides a door-to-door vote drive, a campaign toward the final solution to the lunch counter problem that has been the main concern here since 77 students were arrested in the spring of 1960.

Sat. 8-12-61

ATLANTA'S collegians were months ahead of the "Freedom Riders." They sent non-violent crews on buses into four neighboring states to test bus terminal segregation last December.

The Florida-bound group was arrested and held in Augusta. The Alabama aimed "riders" were detained and held incognito by Birmingham police for six hours and arrested again when they returned to Atlanta.

The Tennessee crew was served in Chatanooga and the South Carolina group encountered no trouble.

The students have not forgotten employment in their drive for equality. Negotiations with small white firms are currently in progress, after picket lines convinced two reluctant merchants that a fair employment policy was best.

Baltimore, Md.

THE STUDENTS, in an effort to integrate Atlanta's movies, have met with a prominent theatre owner to discuss their program.

Perhaps the biggest blow aimed at discrimination was the filing of an "omnibus" suit — aimed at knocking out segregation in every aspect of city owned, operated, or controlled life.

The suit primarily attacks jim crow in city parks and pools, the court room, and the municipal auditorium.

Charles Black, a Morehouse students and COAHR leader, summed up the student program this way. "We pledged almost two years ago 'to use every legal and non-violent means at our disposal to secure full citizenship rights for all people. We feel that we have just begun to fight."

38a 1961

GEORGIA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

SEE KING'S LEADERSHIP AND LACK OF PERSONAL SACRIFICE AS NOT COMPARED TO GHANDI OF INDIA AND AFRICAN LEADERS

Say Real Dedicated Leadership Entails Tremendous Personal Self Sacrifice

Say King Should Be With Freedom Riders

Chicago, Ill., July 29 — Dan Burley, Managing Editor of the New Crusader, Militant Negro newspaper here, last week, answered critics of his recent front-page article under the caption, Why Isn't Rev. Martin Luther King in Jail?

In his answer he said: Many, and I do mean many, readers of these musings rose up in righteous indignation at my recent effrontry for even having the temerity to askin print the sacrilegeous question as to "Why Isn't Dr. M. L. King in Jail? The reverbrations have been wide and from all shades of opinion. For most persons reading my piece considered it highly immoral attack on a symbol of Negro leadership.

The excuses offered on behalf of Dr. King's not sharing the discomforts, abuses and other indignities of the black and white Freedom Riders by voluntarily going to prison in Mississippi for the principle behind the burgeoning battle to eliminate race discrimination in public places are many wonderful and heartfelt.

One reader says he objects especially to "the disservice to the Negro race by personal attacks on Negro leaders. To attack principles is one thing; to attack a person to try to create suspicion of another's sincerity is something else," he asserts. Said another: "I cannot fathom the motive that prompted him (Burley) to try to disparage the initiative, efforts and accomplishments of the Twentieth Century's most militant Negro leader . . . most of us (Negroes) are well aware of the fact that, for the CAUSE that Dr. King so profoundly represents, he has been threatened, humiliated, man-handled, fined and JAILED." Still another charges the article follows the traditional Uncle Tom line and falls into the pattern of teachings of the white man, over the centuries, has been able to control the black people of the world through the theory of divide and rule."

Well, far be it from me to object to another's opinion, written or oral. Those who rake me over the coals have a right to if they oppose what I say here. But the question: "Why Isn't Dr. M. L. King in Jail?" remains unanswered and those appalled by the bald heresy of the headline posing the shocking suggestion in asking why Dr. King isn't, apparently refused to read carefully what was actually written. I clearly stated that Dr. King was the "generalissimo" of the successful boycott of the Mobile, Ala. Jim Crow city bus line, a laudable and tremendous demonstration of straightforward leadership.

But Mobile and Montgomery in Alabama is one thing; Jackson, Miss., is another. Mobile represents a blazing page in the history of our march upwards from the abyss of racial ignomy and fear. Dr. King and the faceless thousands of poor, oppressed Negroes who did the actual, foot-weary walking to starve out the bus company, accomplished what they did in Mobile.

Mississippi Is New Page

Jackson, Miss., is a brand new page, but the story it tells is being written in the willingness of courageous young Negro and white people minus Dr. King in person to endure the kicks, blows, insults, the sneers and viciousness of the southern crackers first hand to open still another door to freedom and equality for all.

Dr. King has made no visible effort to decline the mantle of the symbol public opinion has made of him. At Mobile he most certainly deserved it.

Concerning Jackson, he has decried it in impassioned oratory in pulpits, on podium, on radio and television — But many miles from where young, trusting students are sacrificing their college careers bravely and unquestioningly accepting the stigmas of police records so that tomorrow other Negro travelers in the Deep South can buy and eat a sandwich at an unsegregated lunch counter in a bus or railway terminal, use a public toilet, drink from a public fountain.

I say again, if Dr. King is the leader of the Freedom Ride movement, he should be with the riders!

Real dedicated leadership entails tremondous personal self sacrifices.

Continuous sacrifice sets the tone of an example of this caliber!

Consider the large growing crop of aggressive, dynamic African leaders to whom we have been introduced in the last ten years as the continent surges into its new phase of freedom and self government.

Scarcely a one of these purposeful men can say he hasn't been in prison because of his views or efforts to lead his people out of bondage. To name a few; Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya, the late Patrice Lumumba, Kwame Nkrumah, Dr. Hastings Banda, Julius Nyere, Sekou Toure, Nnambi Azikewi, you add those others you've read about.

Mohandas Ghandi from whose Indian "Passive Resistance movement Dr. King evolved some of his strategy, was most certainly a jail martyr.

So was Ghandi's No. 1 disciple, Nehru and his sister, the revered Mme. Pandit. The Africans mentioned are in the top echelons of national and world leadership because they not only are prepared to make supreme self-sacrifices, but turn prison terms to the advantage of the causes of freedom they espouse.

Dr. King could force a major and far-reaching decision overnight on the whole picture arising from the Freedom Rider incidents by voluntarily making such a personal sacrifice of his own liberty If his arrest in Georgia over a traffic incident involving a driver's license could stir national concern that President-to-be Kennedy would risk losing precious southern white votes by personally intervening on Dr. King's behalf, what would not the President and other authorities do if Dr. King himself drew one of those four month jail—$200 fine handouts from that Jackson judge for personally leading a Freedom Bus into that benighted city?

So, why isn't Dr. M. L. King in jail? I ask it again for it is a question all intelligent persons, Negro and white, should logically ask as a situation steadily wor-

sens. For there are some whose memories are not too short who recall a woman named Rosa L. Parks who one day got tired of sitting in the back of Montgomery buses and ignited the whole Montgomery bus episode off which Dr. King and sundry others bounced into the spotlight by willingly going to jail because of her convictions. They used her until her usefulness wore out and dropped her into oblivion. Last I heard, she was on charity and in a bad financial fix in Detroit. If what happened to courageous working woman is any criteron, why shouldn't I ask why Dr. King isn't in jail?

My very good friend, Dr. Carter Goodlett, publisher of the aggressive San Francisco Sun-Reporter, asked in a recent editorial, titled "WHY ISN'T DAN BURLEY IN JAIL." A good question, Carter, but I'm no leader: I report. I interpret. Dr. King is an accepted leader of his people. Not me. In passing, the New Crusader's staff reporter, Lowell Woods, is currently serving out a four month Mississippi jail sentence for going to Jackson as a Freedom Rider. Lowell was inspired by a Chicago speech made by Dr. King. I wasn't.

State Court Upsets King Case Ruling

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

ATLANTA, March 7 (UPI) The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled today that the De Kalb County Superior Court went beyond the law when it sentenced Negro desegregation leader Martin Luther King Jr. to 12 months in prison on a traffic violation. It ordered the Court to reconsider the case.

Wed. 3-8-61

King first was placed on probation by the De Kalb Court in suburban Atlanta, but was jailed as a probation violator when he took part in a sit-in demonstration, contrary to a newly passed State law.

The Appeals Court remanded the case to the De Kalb Court on the ground that the original sentence should not have exceeded six months and that therefore the probationary period could be no longer. However, the Appellate Court pointed out that King entered a plea of guilty of driving without a proper operator's license and therefore, while the sentence could be overruled, the verdict could not and final settlement of the case still pends.

King Tries To Pacify Mix Group

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. has called on Atlanta's Negro community to calm down and accept the lunch counter desegregation agreement which halted the recent wave of sit-in demonstrations and boycotts in the downtown area.

3-7-61

King urged calmness and unity as a mass meeting held to clarify terms of the settlement worked out with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce after some students expressed dissatisfaction.

The rally, attended by 2,000 Negroes in the Warren Methodist Church Friday night, was one of three held in as many Southern states. Easter shopping boycotts were urged at meetings in Rock Hill, S. C., and Louisville, Ky.

LINKED TO SCHOOLS

The agreement between Atlanta Negro leaders and major departmet, drug and variety stores, announced Tuesday, re-opened lunch counters on a segregated basis with the provision they would be opened to all when school desegregation took place.

Atlanta public schools have been ordered to start desegregation in the 11th and 12th grades this fall. The University of Georgia at Athens admitted two Negro students in January.

Negro atty. A. T. Walden told the meeting the sit-in agreement was a necessary compromise and said that "no other city has made such a sweeping desegregation agreement in advance."

But the Rev. Samuel Williams said his understanding was that lunch counters would be opened to all "no later than next fall regardless of what occurs in connection with school desegregation."

Williams said it was agreed lunch counters would desegregate "sometime between now and September" and that Negro leaders received the impression that some lunch counters would be opened shortly on an intgrated basis.

At Rock Hill, about 400 Negroes attending a rally voted to boycott all stores on the city's main street for a period of 30 days, extending through the Easter shopping season.

James Farmer of New York, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, told the meeting that four Negro girls would apply for admission to Winthrop College, South Carolina woman's college, in September.

The rally, followed by a dance, was staged in honor of 13 students who recently served 30-day jail terms in York County rather than post bond for breach of peace convictions in connection with anti-segregation demonstrations.

About 200 Negro youths and three white persons met at a Louisville church and pledged to extend indefinitely the "buy nothing for Easter" campaign.

At Martinsville, Va., six Negro youths picketed two variety stores for about two hours but did not attempt to seek service at the segregated lunch counters. No incidents were reportd.

FACULTY PICKETS THEATRE

In Durham, N. C., 25 faculty members from Duke University and North Carolina College joined students in picketing two movie houses to protest segregated seating policies. The 25 were among 262 professors of the two colleges who signed a resolution earlier this week condemning segregation at the theaters.

The Rev. J. Neal Hughley of North Carolina College, chairman of the liaison committee for the faculty members, told newsmen "this picketing by the faculty is not a one-time shot. It will be a continuous thing as far as we are concerned."

In another North Carolina development, Joseph Charles Jones, 23, was reinstated in good standing at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte after serving 30 days in jail as a result of a sit-in demonstration. The theology sudent was convicted of breach of the peace at Rock Hill, S. C., and went to jail rather than post bond.

ing's Sentence Ruled In Error

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The Georgia Court of Appeals Tuesday ruled a 12-month labor sentence for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for driving without a proper license was in error.

Sat. 3-11-61

The appeals court directed Judge Oscar Mitchell of the DeKalb County Criminal Court to resentence King in a publicized case that figured in the presidential race of Democrat John F. Kennedy.

Mitchell had given King a probated sentence of 12 months at a public works camp. The appeals court said the legal maximum was six months in the camp and six months in prison.

King also paid a $25 fine. Mitchell revoked the probation when King was arrested for taking part in a Negro sit-in demonstration last October. King was charged with violating a state trespass law.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Mitchell said he had not received formal notice of the appeals court ruling and thus did not know whether he was legally able to sentence King to the full 12 months of confinement.

The case became involved in the presidential race through efforts of Kennedy, and his campaigning brother Robert, now U. S. attorney general, to intercede with Mitchell to give King his freedom.

King was hustled off to the state penitentiary shortly after a publicized series of telephone calls that have been credited with increasing Kennedy's standing with minority groups.

King was freed the same day through appeals and not as a result of the telephone calls. The trespass charge against King was not pressed.

King Awaits Decision While Disorders Continue

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. today awaited a court decision on whether he must go back to jail in a case that attracted national headlines and an expression of sympathy from then presidential candidate John F. Kennedy.

But the sit-in movement which King supports chalked up an important victory when Atlanta businessmen capitulated and agreed to desegregating downtown stores next fall.

The King case Tuesday resulted in a Georgia Court of Appeals ruling that the Negro minister had been illegally sentenced to 12 months on a charge of driving without a state license.

But it didn't free King. The case now goes back to the lower court, where he could still get 12 months, or possibly a probated sentence. The reversal was based on a legal technicality.

The Atlanta desegregation settlement followed months of sit-in demonstrations, boycotts and picketing of downtown stores. Negro leaders agreed to urge their followers to cease such activities pending voluntary desegregation of lunch counters and other facilities next fall.

The agreement is pegged to the scheduled September desegregation of Atlanta public schools under federal court order.

In other racial developments:

Eight of 190 Negro college students jailed after demonstrations at the South Carolina state capitol were convicted of breach of the peace and handed $100 fines or 30-day jail sentences at Columbia.

One adult in the group, 21-year-old James Edwards, was also convicted of contributing to the delinquency of minors, a charge that may also be leveled at 33 other adults who took part in the march.

Edwards, a Benedict College student like the other demonstrators, was held under $5,000 bond on the delinquency charge, which could draw punishment of three years in prison and a $3,000 fine.

Police at Columbia were still looking for the unidentified white man who stabbed a college student at a sit-in demonstration at Woolworth's Monday. Two other students sat at the Woolworth lunch counter without incident yesterday.

At Montgomery, Ala., the state Court of Appeals ruled that no offense was specified against seven Negroes and two white men arrested for eating together at a restaurant and threw out their convictions on disorderly conduct charges. The white men are Dr. Richard Nesmith of Macmurray College in Jacksonville, Ill., and the Rev. R. Edwin King of Boston University.

Also at Montgomery, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered the U. S. district attorney for middle Alabama to take an active part in all future civil rights cases there. Johnson said in some instances the Justice Department had sent men from Washington to handle such cases.

District Attorney Hartwell Davis was not immediately available for comment. The judge said his ruling will require the U. S. attorney "to actively perform his duty in this most important field of litigation and not sit back with an attitude that 'it is being done from Washington'."

Atlanta to mix in Fall—

King awaits new

By The Associated Press

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Edwards, a Benedict College student like the other demonstrators, was held under $5000 bond on the delinquency charge, which could draw punishment of three years in prison and a $3000 fine.

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AT MONTGOMERY, Ala., the state Court of Appeals ruled that no offense was specified against seven Negroes and two white men arrested for eating together at a restaurant and threw out their convictions of disorderly conduct charges. The white men are Dr. Richard Nesmith of MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill., and the Rev. R. Edwin King of Boston University.

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Georgia sentence

Sentence for King

Is Ruled Excessive

But Court of Appeals Finds Traffic Conviction Is Valid

The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled Tuesday that a judge exceeded his legal authority in sentencing integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. to 12 months at hard labor in a traffic case. But the decision did not free King.

The Appellate Court in a unanimous decision, written by Justice J. M. C. Townsend, said King should be brought again before Judge Oscar Mitchell in DeKalb County for resentencing. The new sentence could be six months in jail and six months in a public works camp.

That would be the same sentence insofar as time is concerned but would differ in how it should be served.

The Court of Appeals said it was powerless to order King freed because he had entered a plea of guilty last year to having no valid Georgia driver's license. This brought a $25 fine and the 12-month works camp sentence, which was suspended at the time pending good behavior.

"A plea of guilty by the defendant appearing in the record," the court said, "he cannot be discharged, although the sentence is a nullity, but a legal sentence may be imposed.

Pointing out that Mitchell could have sentenced King to six months imprisonment and another six months in a work camp, the court said of the technicality:

"He could not sentence the defendant to work on the public works for 12 months, this being an excessive punishment for the offense committed.

"In a misdemeanor case, the sentence is illegal if the term of imprisonment is greater than the maximum provided by the statute but this does not render the judgment void. The proper procedure is to return the defendant to the court to be sentenced in accordance with the law."

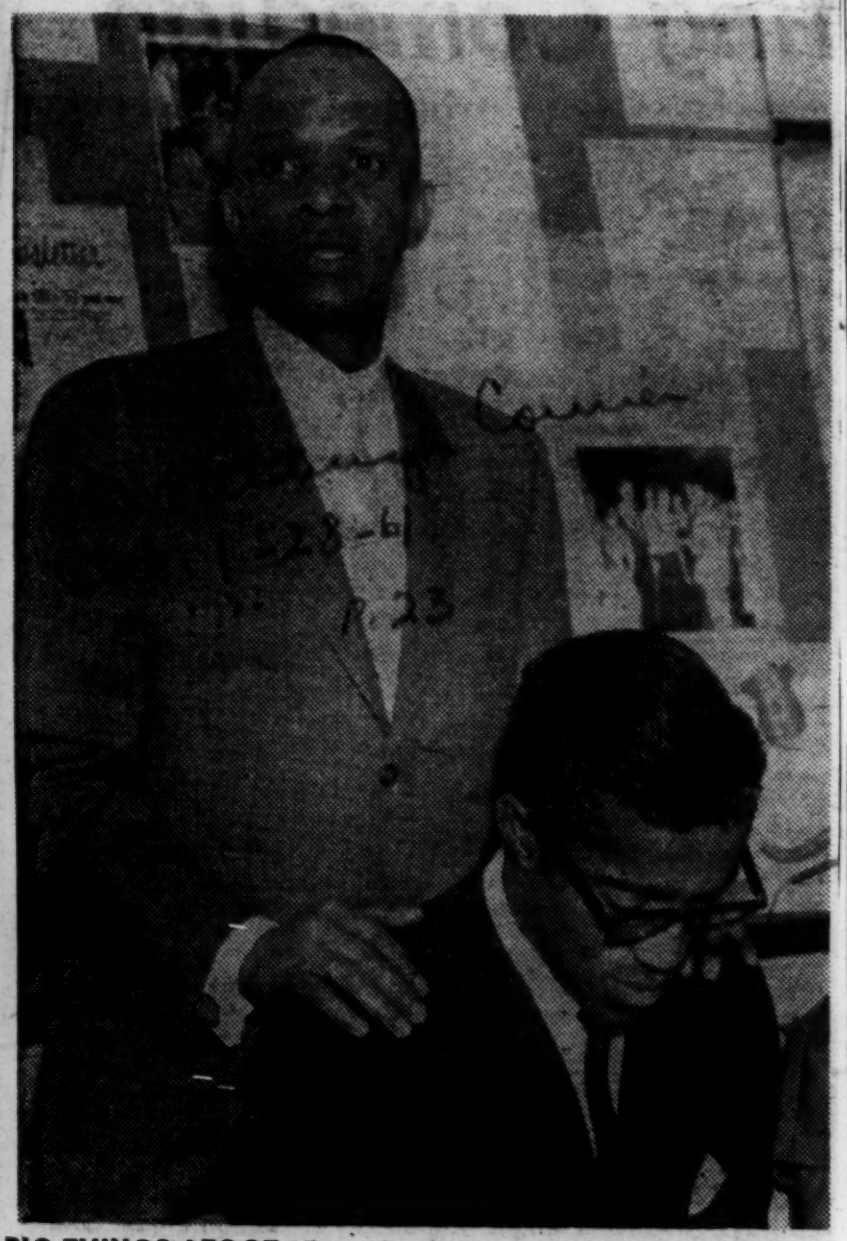
The decision said that Mitchell's later order revoking King's probation and ordering him to serve four months after he engaged in lunch counter sit-ins was void. The court ruled there was no probation to revoke since the original 12-month sentence was illegal.

The effect of the ruling was that unless Tuesday's decision is appealed to the state Supreme Court, there would be a replay of all proceedings.

The first step would be resentencing of King by Mitchell, the second a decision whether the sentence should be suspended and the next a decision on revoking all or part of the probation and whether to order King imprisoned.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
BENEFIT-CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK
SAMMY DAVIS, FRANK SINATRA, DEAN MARTIN
PETER LAWFORD, JOEY BISHOP---...

Salute to Rev. King Sold Out



BIG THINGS AFOOT—Finis Henderson Jr., Chicago impresario and talent coordinator for the Regal Theatre, is shown with his good friend, Sammy Davis Jr. Henderson has concluded plans for a gala which will cite the Rev. Martin Luther King at Carnegie Hall in New York City on Jan. 27.

By TED WATSON

CHICAGO—Not even standing room is available for anyone who might wish to witness the gigantic gala being produced and directed by Finis Henderson Jr., and which will salute the Rev. Martin Luther King in New York's Carnegie Hall on Jan. 27.

The Courier was informed, last week, that the 2,760 Carnegie Hall seats have been gobbled up at prices ranging from $3.50 to $100, and according to producer-director Henderson, the show may run well over three and a half hours.

Henderson's '61 gala will open with "The Star Spangled Banner" being sung by Mahalia Jackson and will be followed by this long list of famous personalities of theatrical business: Tony Bennett, Nipsy Russell, emcee; the Carmen McRae trio, Sy Oliver's 30-piece orchestra, Augie and Margo, internationally known ballroom duo; George Kirby, Ruth Brown and Rose Hardaway.

After a fifteen-minute intermission, the Rev. Mr. King will be presented by Sidney Poitier and a citation will be made. Following this, acknowledgement of former heavyweight champions of the world, Rocky Marciano and Jersey Joe Walcott will be made along with Frank Sinatra, boss of the "Clan."

Henderson, who is talented coordinator for the Regal theatre in Chicago and also personal manager of radio and television star, Marty Faye, stated that this bevy of talent is the largest yet to appear on any stage during the top of this year.

Harry Belafonte has been set to close the show.

King Benefit Draws Fire Of Georgians

ATLANTA (AP) —The Georgia House Monday received a resolution deploring a benefit show held in New York's Carnegie Hall in honor of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader.

The resolution urged a boycott of products advertised by persons participating in the benefit performance.

"The purpose of raising this slush fund is to reward Martin Luther King Jr. for an incarceration in ragard to illegal picketing and to further create dissension among the races," the proposal said.

This was a reference to King's arrest as a result of a sit-in demonstration at an Atlanta department store lunchroom.

The resolution, sponsored by Reps. Thomas Sangster of Dooly County and Marvin Sumners of Crisp, was referred to the House Rules Committee. Sources indicated it will never get out of committee.

Seats at the benefit sold for up to $100 each and the proceeds are earmarked for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by King.

The resolution urged that the money raised "go to a more constructive cause; namely schools for the Negro blind, increased facilities for the mentally ill of the Negro race, construction of homes for unwed mothers and for other humanitarian needs."

The resolution listed as promoters of the Benefit Frank Sinatra, Peter Lawford, Sammy Davis Jr., Joey Bishop and Dean Martin and said supporters of the benefit included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Averell Harriman, Herbert Lehman, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, R-Minn., Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., actor Steve Allen and musician Leonard Bernstein.

Sammy Davis Scores With King Benefit, Stints In Nightery

Sammy Davis, Jr., figured prominently in boxoffice news last week.

In New York, the benefit he staged for Martin Luther King became a sellout long before the curtain went up in Carnegie hall.

In Camden, New Jersey, he attracted record smashing crowds at the fabulous and huge New Latin Casino night club (seating capacity 1500). On one weekend night, more than 3400 patrons jammed the nitery to see Davis perform in two shows, while another 1100 were turned away. According to club owner Dave Duschoff, the reservation list for that particular evening had to be closed four days in advance of the shows.

Davis and his buddies—Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Peter Lawford and Joey Bishop — headlined the benefit for Dr. King.

In addition to the Summit Group, the extravaganza also highlighted Count Basie's band and Singer Tony Bennett, Gospeler Mahalia Jackson, Songstresses Carmon McRae and Ruth Brown, the dance team of Augie and Margo, Sy Oliver's band, comics George Kirby and Nipsey Russell and dancer Rose Hardaway.

Proceeds from the benefit go to support Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference whose avowed purpose is to "extend the frontiers of liberty" in the segregated South.

FOR DR. KING

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss

Sinatra & Co. Throw Big Mixing Benefit

NEW YORK (UPI) — Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis Jr., assisted by a host of top stars of the entertainment world, put on a whomping benefit show Friday night in honor of Negro integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King.

1-28-64

A standing room crowd of about 3,000 jammed New York's famed Carnegie Hall and wildly cheered the antics of Sinatra, Martin and Davis who were ably assisted in comic routines by television stars Jan Murray and Buddy Hackett.

The huge crowd paid from $7.50 to $100 a ticket for the benefit performance honoring the Montgomery Negro bus boycott leader who inspired the "sit-in" strikes by Negro college students.

All proceeds from the benefit show will go to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which King is president, and will be used to further the struggle for integration.

King lauded the entertainers who donated their time and devoted many long hours to make the show a huge success.

"All of your efforts tonight will give me and my colleagues the courage to carry on our struggle for human dignity," King told the audience.

King also praised the 50,000 Negro citizens of Montgomery, Ala., who "substituted tired feet for tired souls" and won their battle for recognition.

Among the top entertainers who performed were gospel singer Mahalia Jackson, Count Basie and his band, Sy Oliver and his orchestra, singers Tony Bennett, Harry Belafonte, Joe Williams, Carmen McRae, Ruth Brown and Rose Hardaway; impersonator George Kirby, comedian Nipsy Russell and the dance team of Augie and Margo.

Rev King In Firm Link With Newly Formed Western Group

Los Angeles Advocate

Los Angeles, Calif. Jan. 23 — Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, established a firm affiliation between the newly-formed Western Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which he is President.

Jackson Miss

Upon his arrival at International Airport, Friday afternoon January 13th, the famous protector of civil and human rights, was met by Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who extended official greetings.

1-28-64

At a conference held in the Ambassador Hotel Press Room, a group of newspapermen and women from local and metropolitan



REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

papers, recorded, along with TV cameras, Dr. King's fiery remarks regarding the reapportionment in Los Angeles and those who would bar the Negro from fair representation.

Dr. King stated that the ugliness of segregation can be just as harmful in Los Angeles as in Georgia, and it does exist in the North and in the West though it may be a subtle, under-the-table type of segregation, he said. It can be found, Dr. King said, if you look real close in Housing, in the lack of representation in City and State Government and in many economic situations.

In assisting the Western Christion Leadership Conference to formulate its first election, the Rev. Dr. King stated in his keynote address that ministers of the West must accept the challenge to rise above narrow denominationism and sectionalism.

A Saturday evening reception at the Wilfandel Club on West Adams Boulevard, in honor of Dr. King, was interrupted by frantic calls from Rev. Chambers of Zion Hill Baptist Church, where Dr. King had spoken earlier in the afternoon, asking that Rev. King please return for a word to several hundred persons who had mistaken the time for his appearance and would not leave. For the second time in one day, Dr. King electrified his audience at the Zion Hill Baptist Church, with words that of a certainty, as was indicated, must come direct from Martin Luther King.

Tells Negroes: Calm down—

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat 3-14-64

King hails lunch counter accord

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. has called on Atlanta's Negro community to calm down and accept the lunch counter desegregation agreement which halted the recent wave of sit-in demonstrations and boycotts in the downtown area.

King urged calmness and unity as a mass meeting held to clarify terms of the settlement worked out with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce after some students expressed dissatisfaction.

The rally, attended by 2000 Negroes in the Warren Methodist Church last night, was one of three held in as many Southern states. Easter shopping boycotts were urged at meetings in Rock Hill, S. C., and Louisville, Kentucky.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN Atlanta Negro leaders and major department, drug and variety stores, announced Tuesday, reopened lunch counters on a segregated basis with the provision they would be opened to all when school desegregation took place.

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS have been ordered to start desegregation in the 11th and 12th grades this Fall. The University of Georgia at Athens admitted two Negro students in January.

Negro Atty. A. T. Walden told the meeting the sit-in agreement was a necessary compromise and said that "no other city has made such a sweeping desegregation agreement in advance."

But the Rev. Samuel Williams said his understanding was that lunch counters would be opened to all "no later than next Fall regardless of what occurs in connection with school desegregation."

WILLIAMS SAID IT was agreed lunch counters would desegregate "sometime between now and September" and that Negro leaders received the impression that some lunch counters would be opened shortly on an integrated basis.

AT ROCK HILL, about 400 Negroes attending a rally, voted to boycott all stores on the city's main street for a period of 30 days, extending through the Easter shopping season.

James Farmer of New York, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, told the meeting that four Negro girls would apply for admission to Winthorp College, the South Carolina Woman's College, in September.

The rally, followed by a dance, was staged in honor of 13 students who recently served 30-day jail terms in York County rather than post bond for breach of peace convictions in connection with anti-segregation demonstratoins.

ABOUT 200 Negro youths and three white persons met at Louisville church and pledged to extend indefinitely the "buy nothing for Easter" campaign.

At Martinsville, Va., six Negro youths picketed two variety stores for about two hours but did not attempt to seek service at the segregated lunch counters. No incidents were reported.

In Durham, N. C., 25 faculty members from Duke University and North Carolina College joined students in picketing two movie houses to protest segregated seating policies. The 25 were among 262 professors of the two colleges who signed a resolution earlier this week condemning segregation at the theaters.

The Rev. J. Neal Hughley of North Carolina College, chairman of the liaison committee for the faculty members, told newsmen "this picketing by the faculty is not a one-time shot. It will be a continuous thing as far as we are concerned."

In another North Carolina development, Joseph Charles Jones, 23, was reinstated in good standing at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte after serving 30 days in jail as a result of a sit-in demonstration. The theology student was convicted of breach of the peace at Rock Hill, S. C., and went to jail rather than post bond.

AT OXFORD, MISS., Billy C. Barton, 20, of Pontiac, Miss., said pro-segregation forces were circulating reports against him in an apparent attempt to prevent his election as editor of the student newspaper at the University of Mississippi.

The college senior showed copies of letters originating from the Citizens Council in Jackson and sent by the State Sovereignty Commission. The letters said he took part in an Atlanta sit-in and was a member of the NAACP.

Barton said he was working on The Atlanta Journal last Summer and was assigned to help cover a sit-in. He denied he took part in the demonstration and said the charge he was a member of the NAACP was "preposterous."

Barton said he was prepared to institute libel and slander proceedings against two high state officials in the matter.

Racial Tensions Hurt Industries, Ga. Told

Georgia businessmen were told Monday the state lags behind others in attracting industry and one of its leading native sons gave some reasons why.

A study made by the Georgia Tech Industrial Development Branch and given to the first annual Governors Conference on Trade and Commerce said Georgia is not creating the number and type of jobs needed.

Kenneth C. Wagner, head of the Tech department which conducted the $100,000 study for the state, said by averaging 15,000 new manufacturing jobs per year, Georgia could catch up with the national average in 25 years.

"Despite many misleading percentage gains which have been made, the most recent income data indicate the gap has actually widened" between Georgia industrial job earnings and the national average, Wagner said.

CLAY GIVES REASONS

Gen Lucius Clay, a leading World War II military figure, a native of Marietta, and now chairman of the board of Continental Can Company which has a $100 million investment in Georgia, outlined reasons he felt retarded industrial progress in his home state.

Clay named racial tensions, the could catch up with the national ating tax system, particularly at the local level, as factors that raised questions in the minds of industry seeking new locations.

Clay warned against the lure of tax inducements which he said often turn against industry after it is located.

"None of us want to locate in areas where there is serous risk of conflict between local custom and federal law," Clay said. "We need the good will of the community and yet we must obey the law."

He said Georgia should consider intensive in - plant training for its Negro employes as a means of raising their work production.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver, who called the two - day session, used the opening meeting Monday to announce a $16 million bond issue to refinance Georgia ports investments and to expand facilities at Bainbridge, Augusta, Columbus, Brunswick and Savannah ports.

J. D. Holt, executive director of the ports authority, said Savannah would get 80 to 85 per cent of the money including funds for a giant cold storage facility.

HITS UNIT SYSTEM

Concerning Georgia's county unit system which gives control of state government to rural counties, Clay said "outside industry cannot understand why it has such a relatively weak voice in the political life of the state."

He said that while his own firm had not been affected by the Georgia racial problem it is a matter of concern among industry as a whole.

Mayor Quoted On 'Crackdown' On Segregationists

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The mayor of Atlanta warned Wednesday that he intends to "ride herd" on segregationist "rabble rousers" so that "what happened in Little Rock won't happen here."

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, 71, was quoted in an article in the current issue of Look Magazine entitled "The Second Battle of Atlanta." Hartsfield and other civic leaders were pictured as confident that Atlanta can start school and lunch - counter desegregation next fall without violence.

"We've had men from our force in Little Rock and New Orleans studying what they did wrong," Hartsfield said. "We hold police seminars in riot control. A mob sizes you up. They can tell when the law enforcement officers don't have their hearts in it. When racists come to this town, they know they're going to get their heads knocked together."

Hartsfield said Gen. Robert E. Lee "wouldn't even spit on the rabble rousers we have today." He decried Southerners who swear on old Southern traditions and fail to sense the excitement of living through a changing era in the South.

GEORGIA

"What a dynamic story!" he said. "And Atlanta is the leader. Now that the state government is backing off its policy of massive resistance, you're going to see some interesting things. Once somebody like Governor Ernest Vandiver shifts over to the side of reason, he starts getting all the poison and hate of the racists in his face, and he is pushed further over."

"What happened in Little Rock won't happen here," he said.

"We're going to ride herd on these rabble rousers."

Macon Defers Action On Negro Golf Request

MACON (AP)—The City Council Recreation committee took no action Wednesday on the request of a group of Negroes for permission to play on the city-owned golf course.

The committee held a closed session with Mayor Edgar Wilson.

Following the meeting, Wilson and committee chairman Robert M. Wade issued a statement saying, "We met and considered this petition. We have reached no conclusion. We are requesting the city attorney to furnish this committee a legal opinion regarding the city's rights and responsibilities in this matter."

In a petition filed April 4, a group of Negroes asked to be allowed to use the city golf course, saying they now have to travel to Atlanta or Florida to get in a round of golf.

LEGAL ACTIONS KEEP GEORGIA HOPPING

Preservers of the peace and good order were busy this week with such as conviction of two Marietta city councilmen on bribery charges, the Meldrim disaster's first damage suit, an executive order that T. V. Williams Sr. refund $69,610 embezzled by an official under him, a broadside suit demanding desegregation of the city's last bastions, including swimming pools.

Edward W. Chastain and Guy Powell were the councilmen of Marietta convicted of accepting payoffs from pinball machine moguls. Such conviction of political bigshots in Georgia is a rare thing these days.

The Meldrim train explosion disaster which killed 23 was relived in court with a young man asking $1,050,000 damages for the death of his wife and baby. Testimony included that of a witness who said he saw a bent rail before the explosion but was unable to get through to Seaboard railroad by phone. Settlement by the jury of $20,674 was less than the man had been offered out of court.

Gov. Vandiver told Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook to collect the embezzled money from former Revenue Commissioner Williams under state law he was responsible for actions of his subordinates.

Four Negro college students filed the scattershot suit to end all remaining segregation in city of Atlanta facilities. It remained to be seen if this would slow down or speed up the final showdown on swimming pools.

Similar Matters

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission charged a $1,500,000 swindle against Prutt & Co., Inc., stockbrokers. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration seized 3,430 counterfeit drugs from McKinney's Apothecary Shop in Decatur and Crow's Drugstore in Athens. It hasn't said whether there'll be prosecution. Both drugstores said they didn't know the pills were counterfeit.

A 57-year-old carpenter was stabbed to death with a butcher knife his female companion had been using to butter cornbread.

Cheney Griffin, that "dynamic Christian leader," as one welcoming preached called him, returned home triumphantly after his acquittal on charges of selling to the state while employed by it.

Dodge Deputy Sheriff Jackson Jones was among four arrested on federal liquor charges. Latest fad among the young kook set seemed to be heaving rocks and shooting pellets off Expressway bridges at the innocent cars below.

Cops in a special six hour watch on the road from Savannah to Savannah Beach netted 200 traffic offenders. . . . Disbarment procedures were entered against attorney Marvin D. Pierce Jr. of Winder. Charges included conspiracy with former Judge Maylon B. Clinkscales currently appealing a disbarment decision, to defraud and circumvent lawful court procedure.

Other Side

On the other side of the ledger, among people in the news was Penton Eldred Adams, truck driver of Alabama, who thought quickly, chose to let his steel loaded truck hit a pole instead of people and cars when the brakes gave out on a downtown street.

A baby in a cardboard box spent its first days of life a mystery foundling after being left in an apartment hall. For Policeman Jack Wallace, it was a particularly close-to-heart thing. He started life similarly, and like this little fellow so far, has never found his folks.

Eight were killed in wrecks over the weekend, five more in a single head-on collision Thursday.

The first of 44,000 began getting government surplus food in Fulton, amid reports some came in Cadillacs and that in Telfair County, nearly everybody was getting in line. The chiseling of perhaps a few was measured though against the real need of such as one family observed in Fulton, a mother with eight to feed and a husband in jail.

East Point announced plans for a mayor and council bike race to attract attention to exercise. Georgia State held up the stop sign on a budding bed pushing bit which one hopes would end this particular manifestation of what our students do while those around the world make history.

Klux

John Pennington pulled the sheets back to show a surprising sparsety of numbers along with other lacks readily apparent among the local Ku Kluxers.

As he wrote of some past Klan brutalities and recent unseemly bickering over the loot, their counterparts were two of three arrested after the Birmingham riot against bus riding integration demonstrators.

J. B. Stoner, head of a klan hating Jew and Negro alike, showed up as attorney in Decatur for Robert A. Bowling who sued for his constitutional right to distribute hate sheets aimed to kill all the Constitution stands for. Stoner, the Pennington series reported, went on record as desiring death for Jews back when we were just winning a war against such business in Hitler's Germany.

Religion

The Rev James Adkins resigned as pastor of North Atlanta Baptist Church, denying that the recent meeting of the Birch brethren there was the main cause.

Brother A. A. Allen descended upon the town promising miracles and healing and passing the old collection plate. His crowds were somewhat integrated, something of a miracle itself, and this apparently got him a dynamite or big firecracker blast near the tent one night.

A verbal blast came from the Greater Atlanta Pentecostal Fellowship which complained of "unbiblical sensationalism" among other things.

Medical

An appropriations committee approved $12,000,000 expansion of the Communicable Disease Center here which cost $12,500,000 to begin with. Part of the expansion would be an experimental animal farm.

One of the CDC scientists, meanwhile, reported some evidence found in Illinois to indicate leukemia is contagious.

Segregation

One white Atlanta student applied for transfer from a desegregation target school to one of six that is not . . . Negroes seeking transfers were taking placement tests Thursday and Friday.

An initial-name organization, OASIS, announced its birth with a view to promoting calmness and obedience to the law. Its first public gathering was not too calm, with a yeller getting the floor.

An Atlanta Bar Association Executive Committee came out for obeying the law peacefully on school desegregation.

The Governments

Fulton agreed to imprison rather than send to the state 100 more misdemeanor prisoners, as state penal experts bewailed overcrowding. A legislative subcommittee promised unannounced visits to state prisons, mainly Reidsville and Buford. It will be interesting to see if they find them as bad now as reporter John Pennington found them a year ago.

Gordon High School fielded 95 per cent voter registration . . . The expensive Buckhead plan sought by a civic group was done to death by the same group when they apparently realized saving the area might be costly to some individuals.

Our Town

Georges Remond, French restaurant operator here for 20 years, died . . . The Rev. Vivian L. Bray, 77, Methodist pastor known over the state, died.

The Piedmont Art Festival all week provided pensive and purchasable pleasure for another successful season.

The Louisville Defender Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Martin Luther King and The Negro Minister

Thurs 4-27-61 Pg 9

38a

By Rev. James E. Wadsworth, Jr.
(Pastor, St. Mark's Community Church, Detroit, Mich.)

The Negro preacher, since the days of slavery has been a symbol of persistence and courage for the Negro Community in America.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has followed in that grand tradition.

Few men, since the days of the preacher who inspired his congregation to write the grand spiritual "Go Down Moses," and caused his followers to say "Before I would be a slave, I would rather be dead in my grave," have captured the admiration and the allegiance of the Negro masses as has Dr. King.

His persistence encouraged the people of Montgomery to walk for months.

This they did cheerfully, stating that it was better to walk in dignity than to ride in humiliation.

We take note of his courage as we see his calm reaction to the bombing of his home, intimidation by letter and telephone, his demeanor in the course of being arrested and his appearance in court, and more vividly when, we noted his unusual serenity as he lay seriously stabbed in a New York department store.

People and ministers upon seeing Dr. King under fire took renewed courage and dedicated or rededicated themselves to the finished task of making democracy live for all citizens in this republic.

The Negro minister has tried to emulate this mighty warrior in many areas by giving leadership to the NAACP, voter registration drives, increased employment opportunities for Negroes, and so forth.

He has given them the will to lead and fill the preacher's mission as God's man who has been ordained to make the kingdom of this world the kingdom of our God.

Further, Dr. King has given the clergyman of color a growing sense of race pride.

More and more there has been a lessening of thought about denominational differences and a greater togetherness in the struggle for the common goals that the vast majority of Negroes seek.

During the days of the Montgomery boycott, crimes of violence and general crimes involving Negroes lessened because of the involvement of the community in the bus boycott.

Seeing the success of this movement and its clerical leadership has infused the minister with the realization that he is somebody, and he must spread and give this witness to those that he serves.

As an outgrowth of this, we see in Martin Luther King's leadership the rallying of the old and the young, the intelligentsia and the unlearned, behind a common cause.

The molding of this united action inspired the ministers in Atlanta, Miami, and other places to give vigorous leadership to further boycotts, sit-ins, stand-ins, and the like.

In countless communities there is a renewed desire for all to work together to eradicate the long standing traditions, customs, and laws that have shackled our people since slavery.

In this endeavor, he has enabled the people to see that no single Negro is ever totally free until all his brothers and sisters, no matter what their station in life, are free.

Last, but far from least, he has demonstrated the value of preparation for one's life work.

In this man we find one who is a product of the public schools of Atlanta, Morehouse College, Crozier Theological Seminary, and Boston University, where he earned his Ph.D.

He is articulate and thinks with a classical mind. M. L. King, Jr., speaks the language of the people and makes live for them the great ideas and ideals of the ages.

One would hope that the Negro who desired to preach, upon seeing this outstanding man, would realize that God, when He calls men to preach, also calls them to prepare to preach.

Many preachers have gone back to school and are doing additional reading, through his fine example, so that they can better give leadership to their parishes.

The preacher, along with the teacher, and the leader of the family, must continue to bring to the Negro community the importance of preparation for one's life work.

As the day of total integration nears, skills and services will be necessary tools for all to bring to this order, if one hopes to enjoy the fruits of integration.

Dr. King has given the Negro preacher a positive image of himself.

The image of one who is courageous and persistent, one who has an appreciation for his race and who understands that the community is made valuable by the contributions of its various classes, and who has a growing appreciation for the value of preparation for himself and for his fellows.

We Negro preachers are grateful to God for this outstanding prophet and leader.



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Atlanta, Ga., integration leader, spoke to Negro leaders and students during an appearance in Louisville recently. Dr. King advised the integration leaders here to not give up in thier quest for civil rights and remain unified in goals and purpose. Above is Arthur Smith, Atty. J. Earl Dearing, Dr. King, Miss Beverly Neal and Rev. Joseph R. Reid.

Traffic Case Against King Settled By Fine, Suspension

DECATUR, Ga. (AP)—A judge Friday imposed a suspended sentence and a fine on Negro integration leader the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., closing a traffic charge case that figured in the presidential election.

Judge Oscar Mitchell levied a fine of $25 and a six-month probated sentence at hard labor against King. The fine already has been paid.

The Georgia Court of Appeals ruled recently on an appeal by King that his original sentence of 12 months on the public works, also suspended, exceeded the legal limit of punishment in such misdemeanor cases. The appellate court decision sent King back before the De Kalb County judge for resentencing.

"This court wants it clearly understood," Mitchell told King, "that the conditions of the probation of this sentence are that the defendant shall not violate any federal or state statutes or municipal ordinances.

"If this defendant should violate any of the conditions of this probation, the sentence shall be subject to revocation."

Revocation of the Negro leader's previous probationary sentence for driving without a valid Georgia license drew President Kennedy, then a candidate, and Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, of King's probation on the traffic count and sent him to state prison.

The presidential candidate then called Mrs. King to express sympathy and Robert Kennedy called Mitchell to ask what could be done about furnishing bond.

After two days in prison, King was released on bond while his original sentence was appealed.

then his brother's campaign manager, into the case on King's behalf.

King was arrested on the traffic charge last spring and was rearrested in October when he took part in a Negro sit-in at a department store restaurant. He was charged with violating the state antitrespass law.

Mitchell revoked four months

Dr. King again attacks slow integration pace

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference and co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta, re-emphasized his attack on the snail-like pace of integration here last week.

King, addressing 500 persons at a Brotherhood dinner, asserted that only 6 per cent of colored students who were attending segregated schools in 1954 now are attending integrated schools.

At the present rate, he said it will be 94 years before southern schools are fully integrated.

* * *

"THE COLORED MAN is the last card in many employment files,' he said. "He is the last to be hired and the first to be fired.'

Dr. King declared that 43 per cent of colored families in America have an income of less than $2,000 a year, whereas only 17 per cent of white families are in this income bracket.

* * *

"MORE THAN ever before the United States is challenged to bring the dream of brotherhood to reality,' he said, adding that his visits in ...sia and Africa have convinced him that racism and ...olonialism must go.

However, he warned against hatreds engendered by the problem of integration, and against violence in obtaining their aims because "violence never won any permanent benefit.

Dr. Martin Luther King Wants 'American Dream' To Become Reality Soon

Speaking on "The American Dream," here Wednesday night, Dr. Martin Luther King called upon white Americans to make the dream a reality by eliminating racial discrimination and segregation and urged Negro Americans to continue their fight for first-class citizenship through non-violent, non-resistant methods.

Dr. King, leader of the famous Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and now living in Atlanta, was the principal speaker at the annual Brotherhood banquet held by the Temple Brotherhood of the Congregational B'nai Jehudah.

The dinner was open to men only but a large group of women gathered later to hear Dr. King. At least 20 Negro men were in the group of 400 who attended the dinner.

A Dream Unfulfilled

Dr. King said that America essentially is a "dream yet unfulfilled." The dream, he said, is a land where equality of opportunity is a reality and where men of all races, nationalities and creeds can live together as brothers. The substance of the dream, he declared, is expressed in the words from the Declaration of Independence, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

Dr. King spoke of the American dilemma created by 'proudly professed principles of democracy" as contrasted with "the sadly practiced antithesis of these principles."

"America is challenged as never before," he declared "to bring its dream into reality. We can no longer afford 'anemic democracy,' "

Dr. King said that America should become truly a democracy not because its worlds prestige stands now at its lowest ebb and not because Soviet Russia makes propaganda of its racial injustices but because it is morally right to do so.

"We must not seek to solve our racial problem," he warned, merely to satisfy the challenge of Communism but because segregation and discrimination are morally wrong."

Dr. King declared that "the clock of destiny is ticking out and we must act before it is too late. We can no longer be a first-class nation with second-class citizens."

He added that the United States must act not because it is diplomatically expedient but because it is morally compelling. We can not afford a high blood pressure of creed and an anemia of deed."

Wants Government Action

Dr. King called upon the federal government to exert its full leadership and influence to rid this country of racial discrimination in housing, employment and every other avenue of human endeavor.

"The federal government must use all its constitutional powers and all of its influence to break down those barriers which makes brotherhood impossible," he commented.

He said that in recent years "we have seen real leadership exerted only through the judicial branch of our federal government. He said that there has been a dearth of leadership in the executive branch and called upon the federal government to "rise out of its apathetic slumber and its conspiracy of silence."

Calling attention to the recent executive order of President John F. Kennedy calling for an end to racial discrimination in government employment and in industries with government contracts, Dr. King said that this order "if vigorously enforced will be a great step forward."

Answering the oft-stated opinion that man's morals cannot be legislated, Dr. King said, 'Morals cannot be legislated but behavior can be regulated." He said, 'It is true that a law cannot make a man love me but it can prevent him from lynching me."

94 Years To Go

Commenting upon the criticism that Negroes are "moving too fast" in their fight for their rights, Dr. King said that it has been six or seven years since the U. S. Supreme Court declared segregated schools to be unconstitutional. "Yet in six years only 6 per cent of the Negro students in the 17 southern and border st. 's which practiced segregation before the decision are now enrolled in integrated schools. This is progress of one per cent per year. At this rate, it will take 94 years to get integrated schools in the south. I don't think we have that long to wait."

Dr. King stated that progress comes only through struggle, sacrifice and suffering. He spoke of the sit-in demonstrations to open segregated lunch counters which have swept the country as "one of the courageous and significant movements in our heritage." He said that in less than a year 135 cities have opened their lunch counters to persons of all races.

The leader who gained fame through the Montgomery bus boycott in which Negro citizens of that city refrained from riding busses for an entire year in protest against segregated seating, urged the Negro people of the country to continue pressing for their right[illegible]gh the non-violent, passi[illegible]stance method.

Three [illegible]ays To React

He said that Negroes must work "passionately for first-class citizenship but they must not use second-class methods."

There are three ways, he said, in which oppressed people can react to injustices:

. They can acquiesce or resign themselves to the oppressor. In this way, he said, they cooperate with evil.

2. They can rise up against the oppressor with violence. This method, he says, brings only temporary victory, never permanent peace.

3. They can use the non-violent, passive resistance method. This, he said, is the most powerful weapon which a people can use to secure their rights. Through this method, he said, one "secures moral ends through moral means."

In a question and answer period which followed Dr. King's formal talk, he gave his views on "just laws" and "unjust laws." A questioner asked him, "Is it true that you have said that you would not have obeyed the Supreme Court decision if it had upheld rather than outlawed segregation?"

Dr. King said that he would be the first person to say that people should obey the law. "But there are two types of laws," he explained, "the just and the unjust."

The moral law, he said, squares with the law of the universe. It does not degrade the human personality but respects the dignity of the human personality.

Defines Unjust Law

A law is unjust, he said, when the majority imposes a code on the minority which it does not impose on itself.

If a law is unjust by these standards, Dr. King said, a man has no choice but to disobey. At the same time, he said, he must voluntarily and willingly accept the penalty for violation. Such acceptance, he said, is the ultimate respect for the law.

Dr. King said that civil disobedience is nothing new. He said that the Christians of old practiced civil disobedience and were thrown to the lions as a penalty. The Boston tea party, the underground railroad and the underground movement against Hitler in Germany were cited as other instances of civil disobedience.

Dr. King was introduced at the dinner by Rabbi William B. Silverman, pastor of the Congregation B'nai Jehudah who said that Dr. King's was "not only the voice of protest but the voice of love."

A message of greeting was sent to the Temple Brotherhood and to Dr. King by Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg, pastor-emeritus of the temple who is ill.

Dr. King, who stopped at the Hotel Muehlebach while here, left early Thursday morning.

He was interviewed for the television program "Insight" which will be seen on WDAF-TV Sunday, March 19, at 4:30 p.m.



MARTIN LUTHER KING VISITS KANSAS CITY.—Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city Wednesday, March 15, to address a brotherhood dinner at the Congregation B'nai Jehudah, 712 East 69th St. Dr. King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boyoctt and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Inc., is shown here with Rabbi William B. Silverman of the B'nai Jehudah Temple. Rabbi Silverman introduced Dr. King at the dinner attended by 400 men.

PATTERSON WARNS OF 'COLD WAR' AGAINST FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

HONOLULU, Hawaii (AP)—Alabama Gov. John Patterson called on U.S. governors Wednesday to band together to preserve states' rights and warned that federal force may be used in their states as it was in Alabama.

This word, along with a warning of a possible "cold war" between state and federal governments, was in a statement planned for delivery in opposition to a proposed civil rights resolution at the National Governors Conference.



PATTERSON

The resolution, backed by 15 Republican governors, would put the conference on record as favoring an end to segregation. A Patterson spokesman said it apparently was spurred by recent "Freedom Rider" incidents in the South.

The Alabama governor struck at what he called "pretty-boy politicians" outside the South trying to capitalize on the race situation, mentioning Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York as one who "praised the 'Freedom Riders' and encouraged more of them to invade our state."

He said the conference "should reaffirm the sovereign right of states to exercise those functions of government which are expressly reserved to the states. . ."

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USE OF U.S. Marshals in Montgomery during racial disturbances last month was among "arbitrary intrusions of the federal government which ignore the 10th Amendment under the guise of enforcing some other amendment," Patterson said.

"If the breach in federal-state relationship continues to widen," he continued, "we will soon be engaged in a full-scale 'cold war' within our own government . . .

"If forces of the federal government can be sent into my state, they may also be dispatched into any of the other 49 with equal disregard for all state laws."

The marshals were sent to Montgomery after a mob greeted arrival of a bus carrying "Freedom Riders" May 20. They were on guard the next night when a mob threatened a church where Negroes gathered for a mass meeting.

★ ★ ★ ★

PATTERSON said use of the marshals was "in flagrant violation of the United States Constitution" and "a slap in our face as a sovereign state" which "brought federal-state relations to the brink in Alabama."

The governor insisted that state and local authorities were, and are, capable of enforcing the law. Referring to his use of the Alabama Highway Patrol and National Guard to protect "Freedom Riders," Patterson said Alabama "did its duty . . . had we known that a riot was to break out at the Montgomery bus station, we would have taken action to prevent it. I think the Montgomery city police would have too . . ."

He accused the "Freedom Riders" of serving "to disrupt racial harmony and to set back good relations in general." Further, he declared, the Riders "played into the hands of Moscow by creating an ideal climate for Communist exploitation . . . as an indirect consequence, our relations with the federal government have almost reached an impasse."

And, he asserted, "the issue of state authority vs. federal unrighteousness is not confined to the south alone." He noted "a general weakening of the influence of the various states" in recent years.

PATERSON ALSO took some swings at Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, who sent the marshals into Montgomery. He charged that Kennedy "offered his blessing" to the riders, giving "implied sanction to violate our laws under the cloak of interstate commerce immunity—the right of the individual states notwithstanding. . ."

This, Patterson asserted, "is not the proper function of the national government."

As to Kennedy's telephone calls to Alabama officials during the racial crisis, Patterson said "the handling of delicate state-federal matters by long distance telephone, in the middle of the night in an air of tension and hysteria is, in my opinion, not the proper way to conduct business between two governments. There is too much room for misunderstanding and confusion. . ."

The Alabama Governor accused "prejudiced writers who accuse us of harboring prejudices" of conducting "an extremely vile 'hate the South' campaign." He did not elaborate on that accusation.

★ ★ ★

BUT, HE CONTINUED, "I do not believe the demonstrations were primarily directed against Negroes," but instead at "groups coming into our state from other areas to purposely defy our laws and shatter our traditions."

Patterson denied that the Alabama incidents have "blackened America's reputation around the globe," and said it is unfair "to single out one state or section in criticizing our nation's shortcomings."

The Governor, contending the picture is not so black as it is sometimes painted, said both races in Alabama are proud of the progress of the Negro in the last century.

"Negro teachers in Alabama public schools draw higher salaries, in fact, than do white teachers," he said. "Many Negro families in my state have two cars, live in split-level homes and hire domestic servants of their own."

He accused the Civil Rights Commission of authorizing an official report showing significant Negro gains in the past 25 years, then suppressing the report because "it must have been too favorable."

Editorial Urges Patterson Tour To Explain Problems

HONOLULU (AP)—The Honolulu Star-Bulletin suggested editorially Wednesday that the U.S. State Department send men like Alabama's Gov. John Patterson into non-Caucasian countries to explain the South's integration problems.

The editorial, entitled "Explanation, Not Apology," said the suggestion originated with William J. Lederer, co-author of the book "The Ugly American," after he watched Patterson on television.

The editorial said in part:

"Lederer himself is going into Asia to speak and answer questions about America's position in international affairs. As an author he is widely known abroad as a man willing to examine his own country's faults.

"The idea of sending the governor of race-conscious Alabama is not only novel and interesting but, the more it is studied, particularly by anyone who has listened to Gov. Patterson, the more valid it becomes.

"The central fact that Gov. Patterson represents a point of view cannot be dispelled by saying it is wrong. It is there, and it must be taken into consideration . . .

"We send men like Ralph Bunche and Joe Louis abroad, leaving the inference open that they are representative of the United States. They aren't.

"Why not be forthright enough to send, deliberately, men who represent the point of view that is under attack? Gov. Patterson represents this point of view. He understands it. He is articulate to a rare degree. He can express it.

"Furthermore, he could explain some things which foreigners can never seem quite able to grasp—the dual sovereignty of the federal and state governments."

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GOVERNORS CONFERENCE (HONOLULU)

PEACE AT HONOLULU

Few 'Rider' Rumblings Stir Among Governors

HONOLULU (AP)—The nation's governors officially opened Monday a languidly paced annual conference with a notable lack of controversy even for a non-election year.

Democratic and Republican governors did veer off into separate huddles across the breakfast tables, but not because of dissension. The Democrats decided to have their coffee with Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, here to fill in for President Kennedy. The Republicans figured they might as well get together at their own table.

A few rumblings could be heard some in the rumor stage, about conference action on "Freedom Riders," selection of a new chairman and a slap of sorts at Kennedy's proposal to create a federal department of urban affairs.

The governor's committee on federal-state relations agreed to toss into the conference a resolution disapproving the President's recommendation. The committee chairman, Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, said the resolution was aimed sounding out the entire conference for guidance of himself and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina. They are members of the President's advisory committee on the handling of urban affairs.

"Frankly, I don't know whether a motion of disapproval would carry," Smylie said. "It is a question that crosses party lines."

The chairman of the conference Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado, predicted the resolution would be discarded.

There were rumors that Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi would introduce a resolution in the conference asking the governors to speak out against Freedom Riders.

But Govs. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., of Virginia and Bert G. Combs of Kentucky said they knew no basis for the reports or rumors. Barnett said he had no intention of offering a resolution.

"We're getting along pretty well down there now," he said. "Even the Negroes down there oppose this Freedom Riders movement that violates our laws."

A bit of talk was getting around that Gov. Nelson A. Rockfeller of New York had earned a chance at the chairmanship of the governors' conference, but fellow Republicans would torpedo any effort to elect him.

The conference rotates the chairmanship between Democrats and Republicans. It is the Republicans' turn this time.

Alabama's Gov. John Patterson told his news conference the "Freedom-Rider" incidents have hurt the loyal Democrats in his state and their chances of coming out all right in a projected redistricting that will trim the state's delegation in the U.S. House from nine to eight members.

It looks now, he said, as if there might be a five to three advantage for the conservatives. But he conceded the conservatives already had the upper hand in last year's presidential election when they swung six of the state's 11 electorial votes to Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

Patterson's news conference was given over largely to a repetition of what he has been saying about "Freedom Riders," with a few new twists.

Once again he criticized Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy on the ground Kennedy encouraged the riders to enter Alabama to try to smash racial barriers. He said he is convinced the administration violated the Constitution by sending in U.S. marshals without being asked to do so by himself or the state legislature.

He jabbed at Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California when asked about a reported $100 contribution Brown made to the "Freedom Riders."

"I think," Patterson said, "that people who encourage other people to go into another state and violate the laws of that state are not doing the right thing."

Asked whether he is sorry now that he supported President Kennedy for the Democratic nomination instead of Johnson, Patterson replied:

"Oh," he said, "I have high hopes for the Kennedy administration. But I don't intend to support them in things that are wrong."

A bit later he remarked that "this is not a personal matter with me. Mr. Kennedy is a good friend of mine."

Patterson Seeks To Air 'Rider' Issue In Hawaii

May Ask Governors Take Stand

HONOLULU (AP)—The nation's governors plowed into their 53rd annual conference Sunday with Alabama's Gov. John Patterson hunting a chance to toss the "Freedom Riders" issue into the proceedings at some point.

The "Freedom Riders" question accompanied Patterson from San Francisco to this crossroads of the Pacific. He flew the route with 10 other governors and their parties aboard a chartered jet Saturday.

Both at his takeoff in San Francisco and his arrival here, parading pickets protested his stand against "Freedom Riders" who rode buses into Alabama to try to rip down racial barriers at bus stations

Patterson ignored the pickets and their waving signs. But he told a reporter: "If the opportunity arises at the conference, I'd like to make myself heard on the question of the federal government's encouraging people to come in and violate state laws, as the 'Freedom Riders' have done.

FEEL SOME PULSES

"This is a very serious thing. It is something all governors should be concerned about when the federal government sends troops and U.S. marshals into any state."

To a question whether he might try to bring the matter before the conference in resolution form, Patterson replied it would depend on the sentiment among other governors. He said he intended to do some pulse-feeling.

"I don't believe in avoiding controversial subjects that need to be discussed," Patterson said.

"It's 'Freedom Riders' this time. It might be something else the next time."

He said there might be an opportunity to bring the issue into focus before the federal-state relations committee of which he is a member.

DOUBTFUL PROSPECT

Idaho's Gov. Robert E. Smylie said he doubted that the committee would offer Patterson any solid peg for raising the question. It takes a two-thirds vote to get a resolution through the conference.

Without relation to the conference, Patterson swung hard at U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in a statement taped for a Honolulu radio station. He said the youthful Kennedy's handling of the "Freedom Riders" problem was somewhat childish and that Kennedy tried to order him around by telephone "like I was a private in his army."

Those who came to Alabama to try to break down racial segregation at bus stations, Patteron said, were not tourists or visitors.

"They didn't come here on any legitimate business," he said. "They weren't interstate travelers in the legal sense. The bad thing about it was that the attorney general encouraged them to do this."

Sunday's conference activities centered on committee session and socializing. Business meetings open Monday and continue through Wednesday.

Some governors were eyeing hopefully a proposal to ask the federal government to turn over five per cent of its income tax receipts to the states for improving schools. Smylie, chairman of the confernce committee on federal-state relations, said the thought the conference might approve the idea.

New York. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said the matter would come before the conference Monday and he preferred not to prejudge it. But he remarked that it is the same approach the states get from school districts—that the states collect revenue and turn it back to the districts for school programs.

SESSION CALLED

The Idaho governor called a session of his committee to study a report on the matter which it will submit to the conference.

The idea was suggested by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio, Smylie said, with the thought that President Kennedy's school aid program probably would fail to get clearance from Congress. Roughly, he said, the five per cent would provide about what the Kennedy program would offer and would be distributed among the states on about the same basis.

This approach has something in common with Rockefeller's views. The New York governor was saying a year ago that Washington should give up some of its taxing monopolies to state and local governments for use in supporting schools.

U.S. Aid to Build Schools Endorsed by Governors

By LEO EGAN

(Copyright, 1961, by The New York Times Co.)

HONOLULU—The governors' conference approved Wednesday by a vote of 35 to 12 a resolution asking federal aid for school construction and federal loans for construction and improvement of higher education facilities.

The resolution avoided any mention of federal aid for teacher salaries.

A resolution declaring that the governors, "in the interests of national security", stand united behind all necessary action taken by President John F. Kennedy to preserve the values represented by the American system of government was adopted unanimously by a standing vote.

In its preamble the resolution said:

"This is no time for half measures or faint hearts or mere rhetoric. It is a time to make those hard decisions and take the tough and imaginative action necessary to stop the accelerated Communist drive for world domination through the subjugation of free men."

A threatened acrimonious dispute over civil rights was avoided by the unanimous approval of a slightly modified version of a proposal submitted by Governors Ernest Vandiver of Georgia and Prince Daniel of Texas, both Democrats.

Without once using the words "civil rights," the resolution, stripped of whereases, said:

"Individual rights, liberty and freedom are being assailed throughout the world by those who lack respect for the principles of Democracy.

"The moral, spiritual and constitutional concepts of our nation and our respective states call for vigilant protection of individual rights and personal liberties.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this conference commends and encourages the exercising of leadership in protecting these cherished American principles and translating them into realities."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Gov. Wesley Powell of New Hampshire was elected chairman of the conference for next year, succeeding Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado. Powell is a Republican, McNichols a Democrat.

The resolutions adopted at Wednesday's closing session covered a wide variety of subjects.

Among the recommendations made and resolutions that were approved Wednesday were:

1. An exchange of teachers with South American nations should be encouraged.

REORGANIZE FDIC

2. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's executive board should be reorganized by dropping the comptroller of the currency as a member and by replacing him with a representative of state banking regulatory agencies.

3. The states and the federal government should do all they can to encourage the construction of shelters from nuclear fallout.

4. The National Guard should be retained at its present strength and the obsolete C47 transports used by the National Guard should be replaced with more modern planes.

5. A uniform formula for apportioning federal health grants among the states should be adopted and provision made for some transfer from grants made for one health purpose to another, depending on need.

6. State and local governments that do not now do so should be encouraged to obtain interest on temporary deposits in commercial banks.

7. The proposed Delaware Water Compact between New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware on the Northeast Water Compact should be approved by Congress.

8. All states should be encouraged to participate in the New York Warld's Fair of 1964-65 and the Seattle World's Fair of 1962.

Freedom Rides Could Be Issue For Governors

Patterson May Try To Put Problem On Agenda Of Hawaii Meeting

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

Associated Press Staff

HONOLULU, June 25.—Governors plowed into preliminaries of their 53rd annual conference Sunday with John Patterson of Alabama hunting a chance to inject the "Freedom Riders" issue into the proceedings.

A proposal to tap the Federal Government for five per cent of its income tax receipts and apply the money to schools also was capturing attention. Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, chairman of the governors' committee on Federal-state relations, thought it might get a vote of approval from the conference.

Groundswells of presidential politics, as always happens at these affairs, lapped at the edges of the conference. Fellow governors will be surprised if Nelson Rockefeller of New York doesn't try to make something of a splash.

Too Early To Decide

The New York Governor arrived Saturday night. At a news conference Sunday, he said it is too early to say whether he might run against President Kennedy in 1964. But he called for united support of the Kennedy Administration now.

Sunday's conference activities centered on committee sessions and socializing. Business meetings open Monday and continue through Wednesday.

The "Freedom Riders" question accompanied Patterson from San Francisco to this crossroads of the Pacific. He flew the route with 10 other governors and their parties aboard a chartered jet Saturday.

Both at his takeoff in San Francisco and his arrival here, parading pickets protested his stand against "Freedom Riders" who rode buses into Alabama to try to rip down racial barriers at bus stations.

Patterson ignored the pickets and their waving signs. But he told a reporter:

"If the opportunity arises at the conference, I'd like to make myself heard on the question of the Federal Government's encouraging people to come in and violate state laws, as the 'Freedom Riders' have done.

Marshals Cited

"This is a very serious thing. It is something all governors should be concerned about when the Federal Government sends troops and United States marshals into any state."

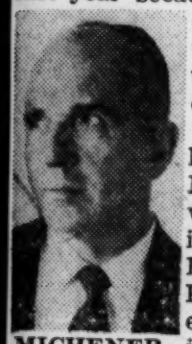
The Alabama Governor said there might be an opportunity to bring the issue into focus before the Federal-state relations committee of which he is a member.

Smylie said he doubted that the committee would offer Patterson any solid peg for raising the question. It takes a two-thirds vote to get a resolution through the conference.

Novelist Quits Hawaii Because Of Racial Bars

Miami Herald Sun. 4-9-61 Miami, Fla. P. 26

HONOLULU — (AP) — A New York Post article quoting Novelist James A. Michener as saying he left Hawaii last year because of racial discrimination has touched off controversy in Honolulu.



MICHENER

Michener and his Nisei wife Mari left Hawaii to live in Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa. They presently are visiting Spain.

The Post quoted Michener as saying "on the day-to-day operating level to which my wife and I had to live, we met with more discrimination in Hawaii than we did in Eastern Pennsylvania."

Some of Michener's close friends in Hawaii agreed with the statement. Others termed it "nonsense."

Friends said restrictive covenants denied him the right to buy a home in the exclusive Kahala area because his wife is not Caucasian. Mrs. Michener, of Japanese ancestry, was born in Chicago.

Frank Midkiff, a Bishop Estate trustee, said Michener would not have been turned down had he made any real effort to buy Kahala property.

State Sen. O. Vincent Esposito, a close friend of Michener, said, "I know the Micheners love Hawaii and have deep friendships and interests here. But Hawaii is like any society, with a 10 per cent fringe of goofballs involved in racial and religious discrimination."

Others echoed Esposito's feelings. Many said they felt Michener would return to Hawaii.

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Justice Department Urged By Thurmond To Re-Study Electoral College Bills

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
A Special Writer

WASHINGTON — Sen. Strom Thurmond Friday told Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, in effect, that the Justice Department didn't know what it was talking about when it opposed the Mundt-Thurmond resolution providing for reform of the electoral college.

Thurmond said in a letter to Kennedy that Assistant Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's statement in opposition to the Mundt-Thurmond proposal and in support of the rival Kefauver plan for electoral reform, demonstrated a lack of understanding of the former.

He suggested to Kennedy that a "deeper and more thorough study" of the Mundt-Thurmond proposal might lead the Justice Department to revise its views on the resolution.

Thurmond said Katzenbach's testimony two weeks ago before the Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments showed that the assistant attorney general thought:

1. That the Mundt-Thurmond resolution would deprive electors of discretion to vote for anyone but the choice of the electorate (When in fact the resolution does not purport to change the degree of discretion that now exists in electors.)

2. That, with the exception of two at-large, all electors would be elected in each state on the basis of one to each Congressional district (When in fact the resolution provides for creation of the same number, but differently bounded, electoral districts, with the specific purpose of avoiding gerrymandering.)

3. That the Kefauver resolution provided material change in the existing electoral college (When in fact it is limited to a change in form which "perpetuates the disproportionate influence accorded populous states and minority blocs within those states, in presidential election").

"I cannot escape the conclusion," Thurmond wrote Kennedy, "that your department's advocacy of abolition of the office of elector is based on inadequate study and consideration of the consequences of such a change. As I pointed out in the testimony (By the Senator before the same subcommittee) enclosed herewith, some agency must be designated by the constitution to perform the ministerial function of actually electing a president.

"In the absence of the office of elector to perform this function, legal recognition, and thereby regulation, of the conventions of the national parties would be unavoidable. A parallel consequence would be the transfer of the control of elections and election machinery from the states, where it now resides, to the national government."

Gangs roam streets—

Race violence hits Chicago for third day

CHICAGO, July 15 —(AP)— Negro gangs attacked a white man with ax handles and hurled explosives at two young white girls as racial violence erupted for the third successive day in a tense, mixed neighborhood on the Southwest side.

Beefed-up police patrols cruised the streets as the toll of white persons injured by roving gangs of Negroes rose to 18.

AN ELGIN MAN, Fred Vaughn Jr., told police four Negroes belabored him with ax handles early Saturday as he returned from a cigar store to his mother's home. He was hospitalized with head cuts and bruises.

The girls, Linda Rivers, 14, and Alice Ramos, 12, told officers they were sitting on the Ramos front porch when four or five young Negroes stopped on the sidewalk, hurled a few remarks and then a home-made bomb containing steel pellets. Both girls were hospitalized with cuts.

Sixty-four Negroes were rounded up by police Friday as tension mounted in the area.

POLICE SAID 19 of the 64 Negroes in their late teens or early 20's were charged with aiding a riot and breach of the peace. Twenty juveniles were sent home to their parents, 20 others were charged with unlawful assembly and disturbing the peace and five were sent to a juvenile home.

Police said 45 of the 64 seized were 16 or younger.

An emergency police control plan was thrown into operation in the neighborhood of Harrison High School. More than 100 police were moved into the area to restore order and prevent further violence.

There still was no comment or indication of action by leaders of either race.

THE VIOLENCE was stirred, police speculated, by the unsolved killing Wednesday of Matthew Tolber, 16, a Negro. Tolber was walking home from Summer school with friends when he was struck by a bullet. Police say they still do not know who fired the fatal shot.

Ten Negro youths were picked up Friday shortly after school was dismissed for lunch. Twenty more were seized minutes later. Officers also picked up a teen-age Negro girl who jeered police as they seized the first group.

Roving gangs were dispersed by police, but they quickly reformed in alleys. Some threw stones at windows. A bus was halted and some of its windows smashed. A policeman fired three warning shots over the head of a youth who broke away from him, but the boy hid among bystanders.

Fernando Molina, 16, was beaten in a fight in front of the school and taken to a hospital. Joseph Zan, 69, was kicked and beaten with a bicycle chain because he refused the youths' request for cigarets.

HERMAN GOODMAN, 68, was treated for a razor slash on the arm—incurred during an attack by 16 Negroes. Harry Tammeling, 65, sustained a possible brain concussion when assaulted by a large gang of Negroes.

Two men and a boy were beaten as they walked to a lumberyard. The boy, 14-year-old Edward Kendzior, suffered head and back injuries when attacked with an umbrella. Chester Jachim, 24, and Arnold Skala, 26, had their teeth loosened during the fracas.

Kenneth Wolski, 18, was beaten by a Negro gang and robbed of $2. He was not seriously injured. An 18-year-old youth, Anthony Kisla, may lose the sight in one eye as the result of a gang beating.

William F. Lundren, 15, was assaulted inside the high school by five Negroe youths as he walked through a hallway.

ALEXANDER BOBROW, 40, was assaulted by 12 youths while he was sunbathing in Douglas Park. He told police the Negroes beat him with sticks and fists and kicked him when he refused their demand for money. He was treated for a possible skull fracture. The assailants took his shirt, glasses, binoculars and $45 from him.

Gerald Morgan, 12, was hit in the face and eye near the school. Ralph Murphy, 45, was struck by a brick thrown by one of five Negroe youths and suffered lip and scalp cuts.

Frank Wayne, 19, was roughed up and robbed of a wrist watch by eight Negroes in Douglas Park.

A 61-year-old man, William Hall, was struck on the ribs by six youths, but was not injured.

Two other white youths said they were in a restaurant when about 20 Negroes rushed in and demanded, "give us your money or we'll kill you." The boys said police drove up at that moment and the gang fled.

Other racial news:

IN HARTFORD, CONN., Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta called on President Kennedy to issue a second emancipation proclamation.

"Now is the time for the president to declare all segregation laws unconstitutional and illegal," he said in Memorial Auditorium.

King, predicted the struggle over the "freedom riders" in Jackson, Miss., was heading for a breaking point. But he said he did not know when or what that point would be.

AT JACKSON, city police arrested two former "freedom riders" on charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors by enticing them to break the state's segregation laws.

In additon, four Jackson Negroes were convicted of breach of the peace for taking part in a sit-in at a variety store lunch counter traditionally reserved for white persons. City Judge James Spencer sentenced them to $200 fines and 4 months in jail.

Four "riders"—two Negroes and two white persons—arrived at Shreveport, La., at a bus station sealed off by police. They left for New Orleans without trying to test segregation facilities. The riders earlier were released from jail in Little Rock, Ark.

Another group composed of four Negroes and four white persons stopped briefly at Baton Rouge, La., before continuing to New Orleans. No attempt was made to use bus station facilities. The group, sponsored by the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles, plan to go to Jackson eventually.

AT PONTIAC, MICH., a temporary injunction was issued barring a number of Negro and white youths who call themselves "freedom swimmers" from picketing or interfering with the operations of a Suburban Oak Park swimming pool.

Police Round Up 64 Negro Youths To Restore Order To Chicago Area

CHICAGO (AP)—Police took 64 Negro youths into custody Friday and restored order to a Southwest Side neighborhood that was beset by race disorders for the second consecutive day.

Calm was restored within two hours after police threw a huge emergency control around the neighborhood of Harrison High School at 26th Street and Marshall Boulevard.

At least nine white persons were injured in scuffles with gangs of Negro youths. Of the 64 youths seized, 45 were 16 years of age or younger.

It was in this neighborhood that a Negro youth was shot to death Wednesday while walking home from summer classes at Harrison High.

Police blocked off the area to automobiles and set up headquarters at 18th Street and Douglas Boulevard. The prepared plan of operation brought in 26 two-man squad cars, five combination squad cars and patrol wagons, 13 members of the Youth Bureau, 10 patrolmen and 32 men of a task force, all under command of a deputy police superintendent.

John T. Connors, deputy superintendent, said 10 Negro youths were seized in Douglas Park, a short time after Harrison High, where summer classes are in session, let out for the noon hour. Shortly afterward 50 more were picked up in the area and taken to a district police station.

Officers also seized a teen-age Negro girl in a large group of girls who jeered police picking up youths in Douglas Park.

The youths were seized when they defied police orders to break up their groups and keep moving.

Fernando Molina, 16, was beaten in a fist fight in front of the school and taken to a hospital. He is white.

Some groups of roving Negroes threw stones at windows.

A bus was halted and some of its windows broken. A policeman fired three warning shots over the head of a youth who broke away from him.

Earlier Joseph Zan, 69, was kicked and beaten with a bicycle chain but he did not require medical treatment.

Shortly afterward Herman Goodman, 65, was struck on the head by a brick under elevated railroad tracks at 2106 S. Kedzie Ave., and Harry Talmennid, 68, was cut on the arm in a scuffle nearby. They were treated at a hospital.

Two white youths were set upon Thursday by groups of Negro youngsters in separated incidents.

Some general rowdyism in the Harrison High area included stoning of house windows, a march through the high school where a door was broken open for admittance, and a false bomb report to high school authorities.

Police said restiveness of neighborhood teen gangs was stirred by the unsolved shooting of a summer high school student Wednesday. Matthew Tolber, 16, a Negro, died of a bullet wound he received while walking home from classes at Harrison.

Racial Violence Erupts Ruthlessly In Chicago Area

CHICAGO (AP)—Pointless violence that erupted fitfully and ruthlessly in a racially mixed section of Chicago's Southwest Side appeared under control Saturday.

Shouting matches between groups of unruly youths, seldom requiring police action, continued however.

Some 200 extra police from outlying areas were ordered into the Lawndale and Fillmore districts Friday to help maintain order. Extra police were withdrawn Saturday.

Twelve two-man squad cars normally patrol the two districts during the day. They had help from an additional dozen squad cars Friday.

The swift, senseless attacks by roving gangs of youthful Negroes started Thursday after the mysterious slaying of a Negro boy who was shot from ambush as he walked home from summer school. The gunman has not been found.

Seldom numbering more than six, the gangs appeared suddenly where a single white man or woman walked or was driving an automobile. Swiftly, sometimes shouting obscenities and sometimes silently, the hoodlums swarmed around their victims.

Wielding ax handles, sawed-off baseball bats, short lengths of chain and rubber hose, the marauders beat down their prey in seconds. Before fleeing, they generally rifled the victim's purse or pockets for valuables.

In three days, the victims numbered 20. Some were hospitalized. Among them were two young girls—one 12 years old, sitting on the front porch of her home. The girls suffered cuts and bruises when the gang hurled a homemade bomb at them.

One man, 68 years old, was beaten and slashed by razors when a gang of 15 Negroes attacked him.

Sixty-five Negroes of all ages were taken into custody. Police said at least 45 of them were boys and girls under 16. Some older Negroes were charged with aiding a riot, breach of peace and unlawful assembly.

There was no pattern to the attacks, police said. As quickly as a victim was attacked and robbed the gangs fled assembling again at a distant, prearranged location.

Sometimes the gangs would stone a passing bus, taxicab or private car.

Civic and church leaders deplored the violence.

Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive vice president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, urged a "return to sanity" in the district.

Edward Marciniak, executive director of Mayor Richard J. Daley's Commission on Human Relations, blamed the violence on "unruly teenagers" and pleaded that youths show "a good, clean, Americanism."

While an enlarged police force searched for clues to the mysterious shooting of the negro youth Wednesday, Walter Karlblom, assistant deputy police superintendend, said in a statement:

"We don't even know who shot the boy. We don't even know why he was shot."

The boy, Matthew Tolber, 16, was slain as he walked from Harrison High School, a mile from his home.

The high school is in the Lawndale Police District, which covers about five square miles of a section southwest of downtown Chicago. Adjacent to Lawndale, is the Fillmore Police Distritc, of about 4½ square miles.

While both districts are southwest of the Loop, this section is locally termed the West Side.

It is densely populated, mostly by Negroes, with a few whites and some orientals.

One police official, predicting the weekend would be relatively calm, expressed belief additional police again would be needed in the Harrison school area when classes resume Monday.

"We'll go to school Monday," he said, "that's when those young hoods go to work on the innocent youngsters."

Around 1,000 students will be there Monday, he said, and so will "some hoodlum punks."

Playboy Vows To End Club Bias

Denying Playboy Key Club International condones racial discrimination, Hugh Hefner, publisher of Playboy Magazine, Show Business Illustrated and president of the super-sophisticated club chain, wrote a Daily Defender editor that his enterprises are "actively involved in the fight . . . to see the end of all racial inequities in our times."

Hefner added that opening night proceeds to the Playboy Jazz Festival had been donated to the Chicago Urban League — a contribution of $101,000. (The Urban league denied receiving any such sum.)

Hefner's letter was directed to Tommy Picou, Defender sports editor, who had charged that he and two friends were denied admission to a Playboy Key Club in New Orleans because of their race.

Picou holds a membership in the organization's Chicago chapter and such memberships are supposed to be honored by all Playboy Key Clubs.

Hefner's letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Picou:

"A Mr. Bob Hunter, of your publication, called our offices recently, posing a very serious question regarding the admittance of Negroes to our New Orleans Club. It was brought to my attention that both yourself and a university professor friend, were not permitted to partake of the facilities of our club.

"First, let me make our attitudes clear to you. We believe in the acceptance of all persons in all aspects of life on the basis of individual merit and without any regard to race, color or religion. Do I mean that we are 'tolerant' and that we believe in economic integration but not social integration? No, Mr. Picou, I mean we believe in being "colorblind" straight down the line! We believe that any form of racial discrimination is illogical and we have great respect for logic. We do not pratice racial discrimination and we have no sympathy for those who do (although we do respect the rights of others to hold and peacefully advocate any point of view no matter how idiotic and off-base it might seem to us.")

OUTSPOKEN FOES

"This is to say that we are outspoken foes of segregation, that we believe in brotherhood as a matter of practice and that we are actively involved in the fight to see the end of all racial ineguities in our time.

"Let me cite some of the things that we have done and are doing. I do this, Mr. Picou, without any special pride, for there is no reason to take pride in doing things that should be done as a matter of course. PLAYBOY's employees are selected without regard to race. PLAYBOY produced a TV show with an integrated party format that has deprived us of a number of southern markets as outlets even though it is shown on both the Palm Beach and Miami stations.

"PLAYBOY supports, with time and money, the Chicago Uban League. . .and we donated the proceeds from the opening night of our Playboy Jazz Festival to that organization... a contribution of $101,000.

"The Playboy Club is integrated and we are proud of our policy and of the important step that we have taken in integrating an 'exclusive, private club.' Anyone who can afford to join our club is welcome to do so, and as you probably noticed, our application form asks no questions in this respect."

NO COMPLAINTS

"We have never had one single complaint. . .even from the most rabid of our southern keyholders. . .over the presence of Negroes or mixed groups of other members, with whom they have shared the facilities of our Playboy Club in Chicago. Furthermore, I am sure that many southern white visitors to the Chicago club have taken home with them to the South the awareness that the presence of Negroes at the Chicago club did not, in any way, lessen their enjoyment of the time spent there, and some. . .we hope... have drawn for reaching implications from that awareness.

"The fears that were expressed, even by some of our employees and friends, when we announced that we planned no discrimination for the Playboy Club, have never been justified in any way. Not a single incident has marred our successful experience with integration at the club.

"We own and operate the Playboy Club in Chicago and, as of September 15, the Miami Playboy Club. The New Orleans Club is a franchise. Up until recently, the Miami Playboy Club was also a franchise but we have just, at a cost of $697,000, purchased back that operation. The Miami Club practiced discrimination up until the time we purchased it. However, there is no discrimination at that club now that we are in full control of the operation.

LOCAL CUSTOM

"You must understand that Franchise Agreements with us insist upon the admission of bona fide keyholders of International Playboy Club" ....in accordance with local laws and customs' This permits a number of variations in the individual operations when they are franchises. For example, in some states it is legal to serve alcoholic beverages to men when they are only 19. In those states, a 19-year-old might well become a member of the Playboy Club, but this would not entitle him to admission in a state where 19-year-olds are not permitted to drink. The club in the latter state would be under no obligation whatsoever to admit the youthful member, of course. Similarly, though we doubt the constitutionality of the law, we know it would be illegal under Louisiana state law to admit and service a Negro member at the New Orleans Playboy club, and we know this. . .even though we are appalled by such laws . . .and, as I say, doubt their constitutionality.

"Our Miami Playboy Club franchises insisted that integration, even if practiced in public Miami Beach locations, is unheard of in public Miami nightclubs and that it would be disastrous in a private Miami club. He had a $400,000 investment in this Playboy Club and he believed his investment would be lost if he practiced our policy of colorblindness. We do not know whether or not he was right, but we doubt it, as we have seen fears of this sort prove groundless over and over again, but we could not. . .in good conscience. . .ask him to lay his investment on the line at that time, even if the risk existed solely in his mind. You will note, however, that now that we own the club discrimination will no longer exist. Our confidence in integration is being backed up with an even larger investment in view of the fact that franchises received a sizeable profit from us when he sold us back the club.

NO MIXING

"Nevertheless, the New Orleans Club will not be integrated at the present time. We are faced again with the same sort of franchise problem. I apologize and I humbly and sincerely ask for your tolerance in this matter. We are in the position of having to temporarily countenance the sacrifice of an ideal 'for expediency's sake.' It is a compromise at best, and we ask you to bear with us as we continue to do everything in our power to help remove injustices from the path of all Negroes. . .not just those who can afford the luxury of a private key club, but, and certainly, more importantly, those who are insulted and humiliated in their quest for the simple necessities of life. This is not say that we feel that the indefensible posture of discrimination is any less wrong because it is manifested on the level of a luxurious private social club in New Orleans that it is when it rears its ugly head in public school system or public transportation. . .North or South of the Mason-Dixon Line.

"We are all shackled in some way to the ignorance of others. Like our national debt, this ignorance is on the liability side of our national heritage and unhappily offsets many of our wonderful assets. As in any business, the net worth of the nation is just what is left after we subtract the liabilities from the assets. As good businessmen, we at PLAYBOY want to see the liabilities reduces so that the net worth may be increased and this means that the liability of racial discrimination must go. . .and go fast. This is even more important when we, as a nation, are trying to talk others into doing business our way. . .to buy, as it were, franchises in our national way of doing things.

"PLAYBOY wants to play an important part in making the balance sheet read right. To be effective we cannot act foolishly. . .and we must take the ignorance of others into consideration as a real factor just as you must have to do when you travel in a southern state. The ignorance of others is a factor with which both of us must cope. . .even if we do not countenance it, but to ignore it would seriously impair our ability to function where the opportunity for effective action exists.

"Of course you are entitled to return your key to the Playboy Club for the full refund, but we hope that you will not do this. It is not that we need the money, but because your key will be, and I promise you this, a continual reminder to me that the policies at the New Orleans Playboy Club constitute a problem that must be solved in accordance with the principle of good will to all men. I assure you that all clubs we open and completely control, or purchase back, will have the same policy of colorblindness that already exists at the Chicago and Miami Clubs. We will strive to eliminate the illogic that exists in other clubs as fast as we can.

"In a recent issue of the New Yorker, a superb editorial comment appeared in "The Talk of the Town" section. The discussion was with regards to the Freedom Riders, but I think it is equally applicable here. Said the New Yorker, 'Conceivably, it is in the national interest to persuade Negro leaders to set a slower pace, but the argument is one that does not permit us a high moral tone. One can hardly, with justice, inform a Negro that he has a duty as a citizen to refrain from sharing in the rights of citizenship. We can imagine asking it, under special circumstances, but only as the immense favor that it would be, rather than as the obligation that it decidedly is not.'

"I ask just an immense favor that we're doing everything that we can to set matters straight just as fast as we can."

Sincerely,
Hugh M. Hefner



HUGH HEFNER

Negroes Beat White Youth In Racially Tense Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — The tension center of race friction shifted Monday from Rainbow Beach back to the Harrison High School area on Chicago's Southwest Side.

A white youth was waylaid, cut and beaten in an alley near the school by three Negro teen-agers as he walked to work.

Police in a beefed up force patrolling the district seized 11 Negro youths.

But peace settled over the Lake Michigan Shore area, scene of a "wade-in" demonstration Sunday at Rainbow Beach. The wade-in by some 175 Negroes and white persons ended in a disorderly incident.

The flare-up was highlighted by kicking and flailing attack on several members of a 250-man police task force at the beach by one of 11 white youths arrested for refusal to obey police orders.

The incident, which came as the integrationists were leaving, led to angry jeering by 100 or more youths, and an order by Police Capt. James Hackett that 10,000 bathers leave the three-block beach.

Hackett rescinded his order after a majority of the crowd left.

Monday's events occurred some 12 miles west and north of the shoreline. Small parties of Negro youths, many in the 13-15 age group, roamed through the drab, run-down area of mixed racial habitation.

Ronald A. Kwasny, 17, was slashed and bruised in a gangway. At Cook County Hospital where he was treated, he told police three Negroes about his own age dragged him into the gangway and kicked him repeatedly after pricking him with knives and knocking him down.

A half block from the scene, two Negro youths were seized by police who said one carried a length of tire chain and the other a bottle of wine. Another Negro, 17, was arrested and accused of flinging rocks at automobiles passing the Ogden and Albany ave., intersection.

Eight more Negro youngsters were bundled into a patrol wagon after they had defied orders to leave a street corner near Harrison High School.

O. W. Wilson, Chicago's superintendent of police, told his men seeking to cope with threats to safety of white persons in the Lawndale District and to rights of Negroes at the beach:

"It is the duty and responsibility of all members of the Chicago Police Department to protect every person, regardless of race, creed or color, in the exercise of his right to free and equal use and enjoyment of public parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, bathing beaches, streets, and all public places.

"It is a neglect of duty on the part of any policeman to fail to do so."

Resumption of summer classes at the high school after the weekend recess, brought some 150 task force policemen into the neighborhood.

An inquest began Monday into the killing of a 17-year-old Negro pupil of Harrison High School—the cause, police testified, of current tension in the neighborhood.

The victim was shot in the head Wednesday with a .22 caliber bullet as he stood talking with three friends after class. He was Matthew Tolbert Jr.

Detective Charles Glass told a coroner's jury that the slaying appeared to have sparked the rash of forays by young Negro gangs. Outbursts have caused injuries to 20 persons since Friday, and led to 71 arrests in the last 10 days.

The inquest was continued to Aug. 1.

The 11 youths seized at Rainbow Beach appeared before Municipal Judge Harry Commerford. Two were given stiff fines, charges against two were dismissed; the other seven obtained continuances.

Pvt. James Petcel, 20, a Marine on leave from Camp Le Jeune, N.C., was fined $100 for unlawful assembly and $25 for disorderly conduct. Assault and battery charges against Petcel were dismissed.

Joseph Stern, 19, was placed under court supervision for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct and fined $50 for unlawful assembly.

Thomas McKenna, 19, and Patrick Brennan, 19, were freed. They declared they had merely asked policemen why they had been ordered to move because they didn't know what was happening.

BOMB HURLED

Dogs Disperse Rowdy Negroes

CHICAGO (UPI) — Racial tension brought the city's new canine corps into two adjoining neighborhoods today to preserve an uneasy calm.

Police also reported a bomb was hurled into a home in a separate incident during the night but withheld details pending further investigations. Officers said there were no injuries in the incident, reportedly involving an interracial marriage.

In a previously untroubled Southwest Side neighborhood Friday night, police used dog patrols to disperse roving groups of Negroes. The neighborhood is predominantly white.

Some of the groups were said to have clashed with white groups and been driven back. There were several reported injuries. However, no one was taken to a hospital.

NEGRO STUDENT KILLED

The strife spilled over from the Harrison High School neighborhood where a Negro student was shot and killed on a sidewalk last week. The killer was not found, but the rumor spread through the Negro community that a white gang was responsible.

In the same neighborhood, a white teen-ager was knifed Monday. Ronald Kwasny, 17, was found lying in an alley and taken to Cook County Hospital.

Kwasny said three Negro youths attacked him with knives and bicycle chains.

About 150 policemen patrolled the neighborhood and arrested 15 suspected troublemakers. All but four were released after questioning.

TWO DOZEN ATTACKED

During the past week, nearly two dozen persons were attacked and beaten by gangs of Negro teen-agers roving through the neighborhood.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said Chicago authorities were adequately handling the racial unrest and there was no need for intervention by the federal government. The statement was in response to a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. Mac Donald Gallion that the Justice Department move into Chicago as it did into Montgomery, Ala.

A spokesman for Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the situations in Chicago and Montgomery were not the same.

"We only sent marshals into Alabama when it became obvious that local law enforcement authorities could not and would not maintain order," he said.

Chicago's Rainbow Beach Scene Of Freedom Waders

By ROBERT T. LOUGHRAN

CHICAGO (UPI)—Chicago police, reaffirming their determination to put down any outbreak of racial strife, trundled teenagers into paddy wagons around a south side high school Monday.

At least five youths, all Negroes, were picked up as potential troublemakers in the troubled Lawndale police district area close to Harrison High School.

The southwest side neighborhood has been the scene of tension and violence since last Wednesday when a Negro student at the school was shot and killed on the street. The rumor spread that a white gang was responsible and close to 20 persons were attacked and beaten by roving bands of Negro youths.

While 50 policemen kept order around the Harrison High School white teen-agers who staged a demonstration against pro-integrationist "freedom waders" were brought into court.

Police Sunday cleared a section of the south side Rainbow Beach when 500 white teenagers milled about between police lines guarding the "freedom waders." Eleven white youths were arrested, one of them a 19-year-old who started swinging at policemen and was carried unconscious from the beach.

The "freedom waders" — 200 whites and Negroes — are staging regular weekend "wadeins" at traditionally all - white Rainbow Beach. Their purpose is to achieve recognition of Negroes' rights to swim at the public beach.

Patrick Kennedy, the teen-ager who used his fists Sunday, appeared in court on charges of disorderly conduct and was given a continuance of his case. Kennedy denied he had been knocked unconscious by police clubs. He said he was an epileptic and lost consciousness when a policeman grabbed him around the neck.

Kennedy's lawyer, Richard Gallagher, said his client suffered a blackout after his court appearance Sunday. The blackout was not noticed by court officials or reporters.

Chicago police said they were willing and able to handle any situation that arose and the Justice Department in Washington agreed.

Chicago Uses Dogs In Racial Violence

"Molotov Cocktail" Bomb Thrown Into Home Of Mixed Couple As Lawndale Riots Mount

By ROBERT T. LOUGHRAN

CHICAGO (UPI)—Chicago police said Tuesday they would use their new canine corps of German Shepherd dogs whenever necessary to put down any outbreak of racial strife.

The dogs, specially trained in the handling of unruly crowds, went into action Monday night. They helped break up roving bands of Negro youths who showed up in a predominantly white neighborhood on the city's southside.

The five dogs are rookies in the police department. They were trained by St. Louis experts and were added to the Chicago police last June 17.

The troubled southwest side Lawndale district has been the scene of sporadic violence since last week, when a Negro student at the Harrison High School was shot and killed on the street. Rumors spread through Negro communities that a white gang called the Latin Counts was responsible.

Although police discounted the rumors, close to two dozen persons have been attacked in the Lawndale district since the shooting. Most of the victims were white and most of the assailants were Negro teenagers. Weapons have included knives, bicycle chains and clubs.

In the latest southwest side incidents in Lawndale and elswhere, a homemade "Molotov cocktail" bomb was thrown into the home of a white man and his Negro wife. Damage was only $300.

Racial tensions continued in another Chicago neighborhood where pro-integrationist "freedom waders" are seeking to gain acceptance of Negroes on a traditionally all-white beach.

Marvin Ceynor, president of the Chicago chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE, said the "freedom waders" would almost certainly stage their third weekend "wadein" at Rainbow Beach this Sunday. Police cleared a section of the beach and arrested eleven youth last Sunday when white teen-agers struggled with the police guarding the "freedom waders."

Police Arrest White Youths At 'Wade-Ins'

CHICAGO (AP)—Police Sunday cleared a South Side beach packed with 10,000 persons and arrested eleven white youths—one of whom had kicked a policeman as the second weekend of organized integration "wade-ins ended in violence."

Those arrested, police said, were among more than 500 white youths who jeered officers and a mixed group of some 175 integration demonstrators at Rainbow Beach, traditionally an all-white facility.

The beach is about 12 miles from a West Side area of the city in which racial unrest flared during last week.

Police said the beach emptied peacefully without incident. Later, several white families and a few bathers wandered back and police allowed them to sit on the beach and swim. Otherwise, the beach was deserted.

Police said the 19-year-old who kicked an officer was subdued by several other policemen with nightsticks drawn. The youth, who passed out during the struggle, told authorities he was not knocked unconscious by officers' nightsticks but passed out in the excitement. He said he suffers from epilepsy.

Police said none of the eleven would be charged immediately. They were being held for more questioning.

The kicking incident came in midafternoon several hours after the integrationists had arrived. The integrationists disbanded and left the beach peacefully shortly thereafter.

Four white youths were arrested for refusing a police order to sit down and keep quiet. A short time later seven more were arrested.

The crowd crew restive after the youth who kicked a policeman was carried away unconscious to a police squad car.

As unrest grew, police Capt. James Hackett faced the crowds with his megaphone and told them: "The crowd on the beach constitutes an unlawful assembly. You will disperse or be arrested in the name of the people of the State of Illinois."

The outbreak came as the integrationists were preparing to leave at the scheduled hour of 3 p.m. They drifted away almost unnoticed as antagonism mounted between the white crowd and some of the 250 police detailed to the beach.

The first sign of friction between the crowd and police came about an hour earlier, when Capt. Hackett ordered 35 uniformed patrolmen from their reserve station to a spot on the beach.

Forty to 50 youths milled around the detachment, but quickly dispersed when ordered.

Capt. Hackett ordered the crowd home after they surrounded him and his men and began chanting, "Go, go, go."

There was no violence reported between Negroes and whites.

Sunday's wade-in was organized by the Congress of Racial Equality—CORE, the Negro American Labor Council, the West Avalon Community Association, the Positive Action Committee for Equality, and the Temporary Woodlawn Organization, a neighborhood group.

The People Report

Chicago Defender

(On Racial Bias)

Racial tension continued in the Windy City this week to such an extent that it was necessary for three carloads of police to escort 60 Negro children to Sherman Park and then lull around in order to protect them. P. 1

The youngsters, all 12 years and under, were scheduled to have a day camp at Sherman Park on July 19, but this outing was cancelled when officials of Firman House received word that racists were waiting for them and had thrown broken glass and rocks into the pool. 7-29-8-1961

However because of what William J. Neal, Firman House director, called "excellent" police protection, the youngsters were not molested on Monday. But two white boys were given juvenile cards because they hurled racial epithets and heckled the colored children.

Last year when Sherman Park was used as a day camp for the Firman House youngsters, the group was stoned and gave up using the facilities.

Neal, who says this summer's schedule calls for using the park again on Aug. 4 and 9, say the white hoodlums constantly yell: "Get out of our park," and "niggers get out."

He added that he has been told to take his charges to Washington Park, but he refuses to do this, first because he resents being told which facilities to use solely on a racial basis, and secondly because both parks are public, paid for by citizens of all races.

Neal lauded Capt. Frank Reynolds for his skillful handling of the situation this week and said that police protection was more than adequate.

The director also warned that Sherman Park is an extremely hostile area and any Negro would be quick to find it out if he wandered around there alone. This hostility is not noticeable when one is driving through the area, he added.

In the 15th annual session the Salem District Associa

Shiloh Baptist church, 4821 S. Wabash ave., newly-elected Moderator H. B. Brady appointed Dr. Morris H. Tynes, minister of Monumental Baptist church, to head a committee to formulate a statement Mayor Richard J. Daley regarding he tense racial situation in Chicago. The following telegram was sent to the mayor:

Honorable Richard J. Daley
Mayor of the City of Chicago
City Hall
Chicago

P. 2

The 15th annual session of the Salem Baptist District Association wishes to commend you for the strict and impartial enforcement of the law by the Chicago Police Department in connection with recent racial disturbances.

We strongly urge that you utilize local radio and TV facilities for the purpose of delivering to the citizens of Chicago a message that would alleviate the growing tensions engulfing our city.

Such a message should caution against hysteria, violence and earnestly admonish patience, understanding, mutual respect and goodwill. In this crucial period of world affairs, Americans should not only be told that prejudice greatly weakens our country, but that a nation divided against itself cannot stand. It is not only to our moral shame but to our military regret that we are facing history's most ruthless aggressor with one arm tied behind us.

May God grant you continued good health, wisdom and strength for these trying times.

Respectfully yours,
Morris H. Tynes, DD.
For
The Salem Baptist
District Association

The Salem Baptist District Association comprises approximately fifty churches with a combined membership of nearly 50,00 persons.

* * *

A memorandum sent in by J. Kesner Kahn, 7023 Constance ave., points to a local school situation which the Chicago Defender has spotlighted on occasions.

Kahn's memorandum follows:

To increase the pupils-per-classroom ratio in one school an entire school district is disrupted, a school sterrificed, a high school jeopardized and educational standards are down-graded . . . WHY?

Currently Dr. Benjamin Willis, Supt., Chicago Board of Education has seen fit to order an arbitrary shift of Parkside's eastern boundary, a move which would send some 50 Parkside pupils to the school in the next district. Why? Statistics? This is little more than a roomful of pupils, Parkside isn't that crowded, and for O'Keefe to the East it will solve no problems.

Education should be the chief concern of a school superintendent, but here education is being jeopardized. For this boundary shift will solve only about 5 per cent of Parkside's pupils, yet these few make up 35 per cent of the "accelerated class" students. This area, last year, accounted for 18 of the scholarship winners at Hyde Park High School. This is the area which provides so much of the student and parental leadership which made Parkside an outstanding school and contributed so greatly to Hyde Park High School's excellent standing.

The Parkside neighborhood is also unique in many other ways. It has long been truly religiously and racially integrated. The population is about equally divided between Jews, Catholics and Protestants, with a thriving Greek Catholic and Mohammendan community. It is about the only area where Negro families moved in without incident, and where Negro owned Apt. buildings, where ed apartment buildings, where Arabs and Jews live side-by-side and orientals and occidentals work together in neighborhood activities. Here there are ADC'ers and reliefers, tycoons and professional leaders all successful in making Parkside, their part of the South Shore Community, the best place to live in. Here, fathers, as well as mothers, are active on the school and PTA committees. Here everyone supports the South Shore YMCA. Here is a neighborhood that has grown used to change, changing as people have left and new people have come and joined in, for here it might be said that the more this area changed the more it remained the same.

Now the school superintendent is about to carve up this neighborhood, set new school boundaries cutting right through it. Why?

Why create educational problems for the local elementary school and the high school it feeds? Why speed up the already rapid neighborhood changes to the point where they could get out of control? Why overload the ability of the residents to maintain these excellent standards in school and social relationships?

Where else but at Parkside do you find interested fathers working far into the night with the school principal to assure better school-parent relationships? With mother, and with Dad interested in the school the children are more interested and the teachers can accomplish so much more.

Where else do you find white groups anxious to maintain, and have their own children attend, an integrated school?

This is not the time to upset such an ideal situation. This is no time to remove the leading students. This is not the time to force a reorganization of Parkside's classes, which this violent change of student ability distribution would cause. Most important, this is certainly not the time to draw a school boundary which is all too likely to become a racial boundary.

What the Parkside Parents want is first consideration given to education, the education of their children. They are agitated and rightly concerned that it is intended that their children be moved merely to make enrollment larger at a neighboring school. They do not want to see the now rapid neighborhood changes accelerated to a painc-pace, but hope for the opportunity to complete the transissions they have begun in such a fine manner.

Why then the change? Who opposes the Parkside Community? Not the residents, nor the property owner nor neighborhood associations. None of the religious or racial groups. Not the teachers, principal or the administrative officers of the Board of Education. Not even the majority of the members of the Board would ever oppose what has been the ideal situation and an excellent example of the best in progressing relationships. Only the General Superintendent opposes, and he has never said why. Why?

Why should a School Superintendent wish to down-grade the student population at Parkside? Why should he wish to further reduce the hi-ability population at Hyde Park High school, and reduce the white pupil attendance? (Historically fewer O'Keefe graduates go to Hyde Park than do Parkside graduates.) Not the local or state politicians. Only the General Superintendent opposes, and why should he wish to frustrate, maybe even sabotage one of the most successful, working examples of good and proper human relationships found in the country? Indeed why?

To increase the student-per-classroom in one school, the only reason ever indicated for the above move of boundaries, when it will cause all this damage, indicates a most unprofessional approach for any school official.

* * *

PAUL REVERE AND THE FREEDOM RIDERS

By S. RALPH HARLOW

Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the Freedom Riders and Paul Revere;
How he said to Saint Peter,
"Get me a steed, for Liberty's once again in need
Of a ride through the night
To sound the alarm,
'Ere my country suffer from grevious harm.

No Red Coats threaten on Lexington Green,
And Concord's Bridge is safe and serene;
But more than taxes on tea protests,
Americans robbed of their rightful quests,
Of Justice and Freedom which cannot be bought,
The very rights for which we fought."

So over the Greyhound's racing wheels,
Is heard the clatter of horse's heels,
A cry in the night, "Awake Awake!
Once more our liberties are at stake."

But Paul Revere, as his steed he goads,
Is puzzled by what he sees on the roads.
"These Freedom Riders are all unarmed,
Yet, like the Patriots, stand their ground.
Instead of the Red Coat's musket fire
There's a burning bus
And a mob's fierce ire;
Contempt for values for which men died,
When first I went on my midnight ride."

He bows his head. "O cruel fate,
To see my country in such a state.
I rode for Justice and Liberty,
That men might everywhere be free;
America wake, I sound the alarm,
For Profiles of Courage in city or farm."

Yes, whether on Greyhound or steed of black,
For Riders Freedom shall never lack:
So once again America stirs
At the hoof's of a horse over the bus wheel's whirs.

Again the Clarion call rings out,
"Rise, put the forces of sin to route."
For men will suffer as they did then,
On Lexington Green or at Concord, when,
Around the world a challenge was heard,
As Humanity waits for America's word.

Rap Judge, Cop For Action In Rioting On The Westside

Chicago Defender
P. 1

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

The Fillmore District police station and two police officers, one from the Austin District (28th), were severely criticized this week for their performancc in a Westside race riot, last Friday, in which more than 70 persons participated, but which resulted in the arrest of only negroes involved.

The Civil Liberties Union, calling the incident "disgraceful" lodged a protest with the police department against officers Kenneth Arens (badge no. 10231) and Timothy Nolan (6569), of the Austin District station.

7-14-61

Arrested by police following a "free-for-all" in Garfield Park were Mrs. Annie Pittman, 31, of 3902 W. Wilcox, her two sons, Curtis, 14, and Alton, 15, and a third teen-ager, Milton Lenon, 15, of 3822 W. VanBuren st.

Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pittman has filed complaints against the police officers charging they called her and other Negroes "niggers" and other derogatory names.

WHITES ATTACK NEGROES

According to reports, the melee began when Brian Pittman, a 12 year old son of Mrs. Pittman, was attacked by two white youths while delivering papers in the vicinity of Fulton and Hamlin aves., a predominantly white neighborhood.

Brian had taken his six year old brother, Stanley, and two other youths to help him deliver papers. When the four boys were attacked by the white youths, Stanley ran home and reported the incident to his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Jackson, mother of Mrs. Pittman.

Mrs. Jackson said she called police at Fillmore district who came to her home, but told her they didn't have time to go look for Brian, "but if they heard about it, they would send him home."

Mrs. Jackson and her grandson, Alton, decided they would go and search for Brian who, by then had been given refuge by one of the white subscribers on his route.

Mrs. Pittman, who was not at home at the time, said she, too, went to look for Bryan when she returned home. Curtis and Stanley accompanied her, she said. While out, Stanley saw the two original white youths who had attacked him and his brother earlier, and Mrs. Pittman said she went up to them and asked why they attacked her sons.

Chicago Defender
July (8-14) 1961

The reply was that the Negroes had no business in the neighborhood, Mrs. Pittman said.

FATHER PUSHES FIGHT

Mrs. Pittman said the father of one of the white youths suggested that he let son, Curtis, fight his son on the spot. The two boys fought and when it was over and she and her sons attempted to leave the neighborhood, they were attacked by a crowd of whites who had gathered on the scene.

Bricks, bottles and stones followed their retreat, Mrs. Pittman said, until they were halted in the Garfield Park area by other whites who had lined the streets.

The police drove up at this time, Mrs. Pittman reported, and one of the officers fired a shot into the ground. Officer Nolan who was then identified only by his badge number (6569) reportedly said: "Don't a nigger move," whereupon he then began to manhandle the Negro youngsters.

SWINGS BAT

While the police were on the scene, a spectator, later identified as Alvin Ferris, of 3647 Pine Grove ave., reportedly got out of his car, came up on the grassy area and picked up a bat and swung it at Mrs. Pittman and her son, Curtis. The bat struck Mrs. Pittman on the arm, the mother said, and hit Curtis in the head.

At this point Alton Pittman who was being held by police broke loose and attacked Ferris who, by then, was being pummeled by Mrs. Pittman and Curtis. It was then, Mrs. Pittman explained, that police arrested her, her two sons, and Milton.

None of the whites, many of whom were still standing there with bricks, bottles and clubs in their hands, were arrested, Mrs. Pittman added.

The mother said Officer Nolan told her: "you niggers ain't got no business on the north side of Lake street, anyway. You pushed us out of this school (Edward C. Delano elementary school, 3937 W. Wilcox) and now you're trying to push us out of this neighborhood."

'LET'S TRY NIGGERS'

At Fillmore Ave. station, the Pittmans said they were taken up to a room on the second floor (which is a courtroom during the day). There, officer Kenneth Arens, simulating the judge, reportedly grabbed a gavel laying on the desk, pounded the desk and hollered: "let's try these niggers, now."

Mrs. Pittman said a redheaded officer whom she could not identify called Arens aside and spoke to him, whereupon Arens then came to her and asked her if she heard him use any derogatory remarks. When she replied, "yes," Arens reportedly stated, "well, you can't prove it," and then left the room.

By this time, about 7:30 p.m. Curtis Pittman, sr., 32, husband of Mrs. Pittman, said he arrived at Fillmore station and requested permission to sign a complaint against Ferris for striking his wife and son with a bat.

CAN'T SIGN COMPLAINT

Sgt. Edwin Bidwell (1154) reportedly on duty at the time, allegedly told Pittman he could not sign a complaint until AFTER COURT. The sergeant then booked his wife, Pittman claimed, on disorderly conduct and simple assault.

The Pittman boys, Curtis, jr. and Alton, along with Milton Lenon, were charged with fighting and turned over to juvenile authorities. On the way to the Audy Home, police stopped at Garfield hospital where doctors looked at the injury on Curtis' head (acquired from the bat incident) and released him.

But at the AUDY Home, officials refused to accept Curtis until police had a statement from Cook County hospital stating that Curtis' injury was not serious.

But the police, not wanting to travel to County hospital, the father said, took the boy back to Fillmore station and called his parents to come for him. On Saturday, July 1, Curtis passed out at home.

Rushed to a private doctor, his parents were told he had a fractured skull and should be taken to Children's Memorial hospital. Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Pittman signed complaints against the police.

CAN'T SEE SON

On Sunday, Mrs. Pittman went to see her son, Alton at the Audy Home, but an officer there told her she could not see him, she said, because he stated she was drunk.

The mother who said she had had nothing to drink said the officer then muttered something about her "signing complaints against police officers." She said she wondered how he knew she had signed a complaint.

A woman matron then made her walk a straight line, Mrs. Pittman said, and after telling the officer she had not been drinking, allowed her to see her son, Alton.

On Monday morning, July 3, Mrs. Pittman was tried in Woman's court on the charges of assault and disorderly conduct signed by Ferris. She said the Judge (J. J. Butler) heard Ferris' story and that of the policeman and immediately found her guilty.

'SHOOT THEM'

She said Judge Butler asked the policemen if they were attacked by Mrs. Pittman and her sons and when the policemen answered yes, the Judge asked "why didn't you shoot them."

Judge Butler is reported to have said from the bench, that his father was a policeman and that he would have shot them. The judge is then reported to have added that if he had been on the street, he would have shot them.

Butler then fined Mrs. Pittman the maximum penalty, $200 fine, and when she couldn't pay it, sent her to jail to work out the fine at $2 per day at the House of Correction.

On Wednesday, Referee Hartman, sitting in the Audy Home, continued the case **against the Pittman boys until July 21, at 9 a.m.**

Negroes Claim Bowling Refused; Three Charged

Minneapolis Tribune
6-9A
Fri 10-6-61
38

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—Warrants charging illegal racial discrimination have been issued against the operators of three bowling alleys in Belleville and one near Cahokia.

The warrants were issued by East St. Louis Justice of the Peace Virgil Calvert on complaint of four East St. Louis Negroes, members of a Negro bowling league. They said they were refused service because of their race.

Three of the operators pleaded innocent Tuesday and were released on $500 bonds.

They are Eugene P. Dill Jr., operator of the Bel-Bola Bowling Lanes, Belleville; Don Godferson, operator of the Chokia Bowl near Cahokia; and Stan Doryska of the Plaza Bowl in Belleville.

The fourth wasn't immediately served with the warrant. He is Arthur Stauder, who operates the Bel-Air Bowl in Belleville.

The charge is a misdemeanor based on the Illionois Civil Rights statute. Maximum punishment is a $500 fine and one year in prison.

The People Report

Chicago Defender

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Chicago Defender will publish incidents of racial discrimination which are experienced by Negroes in the area from day to day. Send in any encounter you may have experienced.

The Chicago police department under the orders of Supt. O. W. Wilson and Mayor Daley turned their backs on you Negroes again, Sunday, this time at Rainbow beach.

The other time was at the Holy Cross Lutheran church for the fire victims. 7-(8-14)-61

I am a white man and I have been a policeman for 13 years, but I have never seen such acts on the part of the department in breaking up mobs. For as you know -- one was arrested and mob violence won on both occasions.

MR. DALEY AND WILSON Chicago, Ill.

I will never forget the look on those young colored people's faces at Rainbow Beach as they sat there being jeered by bigots, while expecting help from the police. I realized those two or three hundred so-called white persons did not speak for all of us whites here, but I wonder if Mr. Daley and Wilson know this.

Sir, as a newspaper, the Defender should awaken the colored voters and colored citizens, and ask them to demand police action when a mob tries to take a God-given right away from them.

Capt. James P. Hackett was in charge of police at Rainbow beach, Sunday, and he did not order us to disperse the group of whites who were subjecting five young Negroes to taunts and harrassment.

But he did ask those colored people to leave the beach. Now, need I tell you what cheers went up when this white mob saw those colored people leave and they had won again.

ORDERS OR MOB

I ask you, if colored people can be arrested by the dozens for loitering in the streets, why can't these white bigots in mobs be arrested? Is the Chicago police department acting on the orders of the white mob, or is it simply afraid to be called nigger-lover.

In your Monday paper, you asked for the colored people to start sit-ins in Chicago. This is just the right thing, for I assure you that then the police departments will make some arrests, but it will all be colored.

I hope and pray that you will be able to make Daley and Wilson see that the police need to fill up the jails and show these white bigots that a person's rights must not be sacrificed to mob rule.

Chicago Defender

Demand that the police make arrests at such scenes as above, and you will see a quick change on the part of my so-called white race.—Yours in disgrace. (The officer's name is withheld for his own protection).

July (8-14)-1961

On June 18 while searching for the volunteers bureau place in Sherman Park, Sargent P. Jackson and his wife, of 9441 S. Union st., were driven from the area by a gang of white youths who told them to get out of the park. (5200 S. Loomis.)

Jackson's wife had volunteered to do some work for the crippled children volunteer bureau and they were driving in the area looking for a W. 53rd address she had been given.

Jackson said the youths practically wrecked his automobile while yelling threats at him. There were no police nearby he said and when he finally did locate an officer, it was too late for anything to be done. His windshield was smashed and the side of the vehicle smashed, he said.

Caught by surprise by any such action in the city, he said he felt that others should be warned of this sort.

Three summers ago an advertising executive was ordered to move from his Lincoln Park West apartment because he had Negro guests. The owner of the building who lives in the suburbs himself, reportedly told the executive that he did not want Negroes in that building, even as servants.

In addition to the owner, the executive who took the case to court, said that the neighbors taunted him because he had Negro friends. In court, the executive agreed to move after being awarded about $1,000 for the humiliation he had undergone.

* * *

Mrs. Marjorie Pierce, an order typist at Inland Steel's East Chicago (Ind.) Harbor Works, called to report the refusal Monday of the Auditorium Grill, located at 3436 Main st., East Chicago, to serve her and another Negro girl co-worker.

Mrs. Pierce, of 1400 Jackson st., Gary, said she and Miss Merle Flynn, a file clerk, of 3822 Euclid, East Chicago, waited in vain for more than an hour after a waitress had practically ignored their presence.

The victim of the act of discrimination said she called the grill later and asked whether it was their policy to refuse service to Negroes. The answer was in the affirmative.

Mrs. Pierce said white co-workers who witnessed the incident expressed their shock and deep regret.

* * *

On June 29, 1961 around 8:30 p.m., a friend who works downtown rides the Halsted bus to and from work was waiting for a bus at 55th and Halsted to ride to Normal Blvd. While standing there he said a gang of about eight white boys came up to him and said "nigger you are lost.." He said he just stood there and said nothing. Again one of them said, "nigger" did you hear what I said? So he replied that he had just got off from work and was en route home. He said they told him, "well nigger you are lost over here," and began to attack and beat him. The only thing he could do was to run. He out ran them, but not before they took his glasses and other items.

The same thing happened to me in the summer of 1957 over at 57th and Halsted. This goes on every summer and nothing is done about it. It is useless to report it to the police. They know about it, but don't care. But yet they come over here in the Negro neighborhood and ride around all day and night but where they are needed, you can't find not a one.

This is not Alabama or Mississippi—this is Chicago. Most of the Negroes here in Englewood act as if they are not concerned about what's happening. But to me it is a serious and dangerous situation. If the Negroes would cooperate and stick together, we could break it up. But two or three cannot do it all.

It is just as bad here as in any southern state, but is only done in a different way. According to the law here a person is not supposed to carry a gun—but what are we supposed to do. We work and try to make a living and can hardly go to and from work without being beaten. So, I am asking the Negroes here to first look at Chicago before going to Alabama and Mississippi because what those people down there are doing, we need to be doing here.

Chicago is a hell-hole. We can't go to Calumet Park, we can't live in Deerfield—can't hardly live in Trumbull Park. Now they are trying to drive us out of Englewood. Next thing they will be driving us out of Chicago.

We can't get jobs. We can't go to the school of our choice, so what is so different in Chicago from that of Mississippi and Alabama? Nothing!

The white man is on our backs everywhere we go—even in Washington where the highest laws of the land are made. We've got to get him off. So, the only way we can get him off our backs is to stick together. Sometimes I wonder if we are supposed to be living in a democratic country or not. Chicago Negroes have got to wake up and start doing something before they find themselves back in slavery. We should not talk about Mississippi and Alabama anymore until we clean up the thing that is happening right here.

I am a young Negro of 23 and am very concerned about this problem of freedom. I am a member of the NAACP and very proud to be a member of such a fine organization. We need more people to join.

The reason I've reported this is because I want the people in Chicago to know what we have here in our own back yard.

Banner Jackson
Chicago

Bombs Hurled In Racial War

Negroes Terrorize Southwest Chicago

Jackson Daily News
P. 1

CHICAGO (AP)—Negro youth gangs attacked a white man with ax handles and hurled explosives at two young white girls as racial violence erupted for the third successive day in a tense, mixed neighborhood on the Southwest Side.

Beefed-up police patrols cruised the streets as the toll of white persons injured by roving gangs of young Negroes rose to 18.

An Elgin, Ill., man, Fred Vaughn Jr., told police four Negroes belabored him with ax handles early today as he returned from a cigar store to his mother's home. He was hospitalized with head cuts and bruises.

The girls, Linda Rivers, 14, and Alice Ramos, 12, told officers they were sitting on the Ramos front porch when four or five young Negroes stopped on the sidewalk, hurled a few remarks and then a home-made bomb containing steel pellets. Both girls were hospitalized with cuts.

64 ROUNDED UP

Sixty-four Negroes were rounded up by police Friday as tension mounted in the area.

Police said 19 of the 64 Negroes in their late teens or early 20's were charged with aiding a riot and breach of the peace. Twenty juveniles were sent home to their parents, 20 others were charged with unlawful assembly and disturbing the peace and five were sent to a juvenile home.

Police said 45 of the 64 seized were 16 or younger.

An emergency police control plan was thrown into operation in the neighborhood of Harrison High School. More than 100 police were moved into the area to restore order and prevent further violence.

There still was no comment or indication of action by leaders of either race.

UNSOLVED KILLING

The violence was stirred, police speculated, by the unsolved killing Wednesday of Matthew Tolber, 16, a Negro. Tolber was walking home from summer school with friends when he was struck by a bullet. Police say they still do not know who fired the fatal shot.

Ten Negro youths were picked up Friday shortly after school was dismissed for lunch. Twenty more wer eseized minutes later.

64 Chicago Negro Youths Seized As Police Quell Race Disorders

Courier-Journal

Chicago, July 14 (AP)—Police rounded up 64 Negro youths Friday and restored order to a Southwest Side neighborhood beset by race disorders for the second successive day.

A huge emergency control plan was thrown around the neighborhood of Harrison High School, 26th Street and Marshall Boulevard. Calm was restored within 2 hours.

Most 16 Years Or Younger

At least nine white persons were injured in scuffles with gangs of Negro youths. Of the 64 seized, 45 are 16 or younger.

Police blocked off the area to automobiles and set up headquarters at 18th Street and Douglas Boulevard. The prepared plan of operation brought in 26 two-man squad cars, five combination squad cars and patrol wagons, 13 members of the Youth Bureau, 10 patrolmen, and 32 men of a task force, all under command of a deputy police superintendent.

John T. Connors, deputy superintendent, said 10 Negro youths were seized in Douglas Park a short time after Harrison High, where summer classes are in session, let out for the noon hour. Shortly afterward 20 more were picked up in the area and taken to a district police station.

The youths were seized when they defied police orders to break up their groups and keep moving.

Police said restiveness of neighborhood teenage gangs was stirred by the unsolved shooting of a summer high-scool student Wednesday. Matthew Tolbert, 16, a Negro, died of a bullet wound he received while walking home from classes at Harrison.

Boy Beaten By Negroes In Chicago

The London Times-Union
P. 28

CHICAGO, July 13 (UPI)—Police broke up a disturbance at Harrison High School today, less than 24 hours after a student was slain as he walked home from class.

Police said the disturbance probably stemmed from gang rivalry. Martin Tolber, 16, was shot to death by a bullet from a small caliber pistol yesterday and police said some of his friends blamed white youths for the killing.

Shortly after 11 a.m. today, four Negroes approached Stephen Matus Jr., 15, who was sitting on the steps of the school. Matus said they asked if he was a student there. When he told them he was, they beat him for five minutes, Matus said. He was admitted to a hospital.

A little later, police said, a crowd of about 400 persons gathered in front of the school. About 20 teen-agers, all Negroes, then entered the building, according to Principal Edward Finston, and broke down an inner door. Finston said he didn't know why.

Order was restored before 1 p.m., by a force of 47 policemen.

Harrison High, on the South Side in a mixed neighborhood, has about 2,600 summer students.

60 Negroes Seized In Race Disorders

P. 9

Chicago Police Move In, Halt Wave Of Violence

CHICAGO, July 14.—(AP)—Police rounded up 60 Negro youths Friday and restored order to a Southwest Side neighborhood which was beset by race disorders for the second successive day.

A huge emergency control plan was thrown around the neighborhood of Harrison High School, 26th and Marshall Boulevard. Calm was restored within two hours.

At least four white persons were injured in scuffles with gangs of youths. Of the 60 seized, 43 were 16 or younger.

It was in this neighborhood that a Negro youth was shot to death Wednesday while walking home from summer classes at Harrison High.

Police blocked off the area to automobiles. The pre-prepared plan of operation brought in 26 two-man quad cars, five combination squad cars and patrol wagons, 13 members of the Youth Bureau, 10 patrolmen and 32 men of a task force, all under command of a deputy police superintendent.

John Connors, deputy superintendent, said 10 Negro youths were seized in Douglas Park a short time after Harrison High, where summer classes are in session, letout for the noon hour. Soon 20 more were picked up in the area and taken to a police station.

Officers also seized a teenage Negro girl in a large group of girls who jeered police picking up youths in Douglas Park.

Fernando Molina, 16, was beaten in a fist fight in front of the school and taken to a hospital. He is white.

Some groups of roving Negroes threw stones at windows. A bus was halted near 21st and Kedzie Avenue and some of its windows were broken. A policeman fired three warning shots over the head of a youth who broke away from him.

Earlier Joseph Zan, 69, was kicked and beaten with a bicycle chain at Marshall Boulevard and Cermak Road.

Demand Negro On CTA Board

The News Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
Jan 28-61

By DAN BURLEY

An increasing awareness of the role they play in city and state elections is waking Chicago Negroes to the extent in which they are being shortchanged when it comes to outstanding appointments in government.

They know how the Negro was completely ignored when it came time to fill the recent vacancy on the Park District Board, membership on the State Racing Commission and the State Liquor Commission as well as membership on the Chicago Transit Authority.

Third Are Negro Fans

Although at least a third of the total attendance at Chicagoland tracks is said to be Negro track fans whose bets contributed heavily to $17,989,167 collected from seven tracks in Illinois from 1951 through 1960, Negroes have absolutely no say in the conduct of the sport and employment only on the lackey and stableboy level.

If Negro patronage of Chicago's bus and elevated rapid transit lines suddenly declined by as much as 15 percent, the CTA would go bankrupt because Negroes constitute the largest single racial group using public transportation.

Means Nothing To Bosses

But this means nothing to the "power bloc" that runs things in Chicago and neither Mayor Daley nor Gov. Kerner and his predecessors in Springfield have even hinted they considered naming a Negro as a Chicago Transit Authority commissioner.

Whenever such questions arise, those able to name a Negro to such a post invariably come up with the lame excuses that they don't know of anyone "qualified" for the position. This, in itself, is an obvious stall. There are a number of outstanding Negroes with impeccable backgrounds and with the ability to help run Chicago's transportation system.

What About Walter Lowe

Among them are such men as State Rep. Corneal A. Davis, Geo. S. Harris, president of the Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co., Walter L. Lowe, nationally known insurance counsellor and broker; John B. Knighten Jr., real estate corporation head of Markham Manor; Earl B. Dickerson, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co, ex-Liberian Ambassador Richard A. Jones, vices president of the South Center Department store, Robert M. Landrum, realtor; Bindley C. Cyrus, president of Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Negroes are resolved, according to letters to the New Crusader, to continue putting pressure on both Kerner and Mayor Daley until they begin "loosening up" and giving Negroes their long overdue recognition in significant appointments. Although the Negro vote in Chicago and Illinois plays the decisive balance in most elections, city, county or state, the politicians who sweep into office because of it immediately adopt a lilywhite policy when they dole out top drawer patronage. On the other hand, Negroes in New York who also have the controlling edge in voting, are "miles ahead" of their brothers in Chicago.

Only 4 Negro Judges

Dozens of Negroes hold down important commissionships in all phases of government, local and state. There are at least a dozen judges and justices sitting on city, county and state benches. But Chicago and Cook County can only point to two Municipal Court judges — Sidney Jones and Henry C. Ferguson and two Superior Court judges, James B. Parsons and Fred W. (Duke) Slater.

Naming of a Negro to the vacancy on the CTA board would go a long way in restoring the faith of the Negro in fair, impartial political leadership. Similarly, the naming of a Negro to the State Liquor Commission would prove a bombshell to those who preach and practice racial intolerance.

Estimates have been made that proportionately Negroes spend more money on liquor than any ethnic group in the United States. That they do not have representation on the state board controlling the sale of intoxicating beverages and the governing of conditions under which they are sold, is a slap in the face of every politician who seeks the black vote at election time.

Cafe That Paid $600 For Bias At It Again

Chicago Defender pg 4
Chicago, Ill.
2-4-61

Dr. Dorothy Sutton, pastor of Commonwealth Community church, who won a $600 out of court civil rights settlement when Nielsen's restaurant, 7840 S. Western, refused to serve her and her husband three years ago, said Nielsen's was back at its old tricks, having refused the couple service Friday afternoon, Feb. 3.

Dr. Sutton, said she and her husband, L. C. Branch, prominent mortician, were seeking the legal services of their attorney, George N. Leighton, who handled her first suit.

She said the manager of the restaurant which features Swedish smorgasbord was "polite but very positive" in his refusal to serve them on the basis that the place is a "private club."

SERVED FRIENDS

The pastor recalled that three years ago two white friends had gone to Nielsen's and had been served, and had the manager sign a menu. When the fact that the white couple were not members of any club there, but had been served, was brought out, the case was quickly settled in the Branches' favor.

In a telephone conversation with the Defender, a man who identified himself as Mr. Hansen, the manager, admitted refusing to serve Dr. Sutton and her husband last Friday.

"But it was not because they were Negroes," he said, "this is a private club." When he was asked if he recalled the earlier incident, he refused any further comment saying, "I don't handle legal matters."

Attorney Leighton said he had not yet decided on what course of action to pursue and had to discuss it with Mrs. Sutton. He indicated one possibility was that the attorney-general might be asked to seek an injunction on the basis that "the nuisance is a continuing one."

The restaurant has been mentioned in Gourmet magazine for the excellence of its food.

Dorothy Sutton Sues Nielson's Restaurant Again

The New Crusader
Chicago, Ill.
2-11-61

Hans Nielsen, owner of Nielson's famed Smorgasbord restaurant at 7840 S. Western, is willing to go to court and lose another civil rights case to Rev. Dr. Dorothy L. Sutton, pastor of Commonwealth Community Church, 5735 Indiana ave, as he did four years ago, just as long as he can keep Negroes out of his lilywhite eating place.

Over four years ago, Dr. Sutton, accompanied by her husband, Lemuel C. Branch of the House of Branch Memorial Chapels, 7918 South Park and 3125 W. Roosevelt Rd., went to the restaurant for dinner.

They were stopped in the foyer by Nielson and asked for membership cards. He told them the restaurant was open only to private members of the "Nielson" club.

The New
When Mr. Branch offered to buy membership cards he refused and the couple filed a civil rights suit against the restaurant. Nielson met them again and in a deposition with Nielson, his lawyer, Ald. Tom Keenan, Atty. George N. Leighton, Dr. Sutton and Mr. Branch, the restaurant card and turned them away. conceded it practiced Jim Crow and paid damages.

On Feb. 4, 1961, Mr. Branch decided to take his wife to the restaurant again to celebrate her birthday. They arrived at 5 p.m. rehashed the prior requirements in practicing this type of Jim Crow in the State.

At this, Dr. Sutton reminded him of their previous suit. Nielson quietly responded, "Yes, I remember you, Reverend."

Atty. Leighton will fill another suit against the restaurant which should not be permitted to persist in the State.

Moisant Airport Accused of Bias

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS — Certain facilities of the Moisant International Airport here are still "off limits" to Negroes despite various court rulings barring racial segregation in travel.

Two teachers, en route to their homes in Miami, Fla., on April 8 complained that they were refused service in the airport's "Coffee House" because of their race.

The teachers, Mrs. Betty Williams and Mrs. Theodora Williams Brown, sisters, of 5801 N. W. 23rd Ave., Miami, Fla., arrived in the airport shortly after noon and were waiting until 6:10 P. M., for an outbound plane.

■

ACCORDING TO Mrs. Williams, they sought to be served in the 'Coffee House" but were told they could eat and drink only in the "Snack Bar."

Mrs. Williams said they had been to visit her son in the Holy Rosary Institute, Lafayette, La., for Easter.

The two attractive young women said they intended to make a written complaint to the Department of Justice.

A Federal suit challenging the racial discrimination in Moisant Airport is pending in the U. S. District Court in New Orleans.

Corpus Christi Mayor In A Personal Win Over Bias

WAUKEGAN, Ill — (ANP) - A Texas mayor personally interceded to save a trip by the Waukegan Grade School Band that had been endangered by the specter of segregation.

The 92-member band, made up of youngsters from the city's grade schools, had accepted an invitation to pay in a three-day Corpus Christi music festival beginning May 4.

One band member, Ronald Jones, 13, a saxophonist, is a Negro.

After festival sponsors requested a photograph of the band and were sent one, they advised band officials that Ronald could not be housed with the other young Waukegan musicians because Corpus Christi motels are segregated.

Ronald's father, Raymond, telephoned Waukegan Mayor Robert Sabonjian and told him he preferred his son not make the trip unless he could stay with his friends.

Mayor Sabonjian, by a long distance call, told Mayor Ben F. McDonald of Corpus Christi the Waukegan band preferred not to make the trip unless all members could remain together.

"Give me half an hour," McDonald asked Sabonjian.

Mayor McDonald telephoned back to Sabonjian and informed him he had made arrangements for all the band members to stay in a motel together.

Earlier, the Waukegan Grade Schoo Band Parents Assn, had recommended an amendment to its by-laws providing that the band would go no where unless all members could be housed together.

Police, Mayor, NAACP, Urban League

Organizations Move to Erase Race Riot Stigma in Chicago

The Pittsburgh Courier
P. 3 Sat. 7-29-61 Pittsburgh Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

CHICAGO—Rumors that notorious Westside Negro gangs have united to "defend" Lawndale, like dozens of others reports, proved to have no basis in fact as Chicago got down to the business of trying to cut through the racial tension which has kept the city on the edge of its seat.

With massive "wade-ins" at Rainbow Beach and the explosion of Negro youth in Lawndale, Chicago came face to face with its own destiny. As one veteran Westsider observer put it:

"You saw what racial strife did to Little Rock. If Chicago doesn't solve its race problems, it will be impossible for this city to maintain its status as an economic, cultural, educational and medical center."

So what is Chicago doing about this powder keg upon which it is perched?

First, and of extreme importance, Police Supt. O. W. Wilson ordered a crackdown on the handling of racially inspired outbursts. His men have reacted to his directive with such efficiency that a group of residents who live near Rainbow Beach have protested that police have been using "arrogant and dictatorial tactics."

■

THE MAYOR'S Commission On Human Relations has been contacting as many ministers as possible in the troubled Lawndale area seeking their cooperation. The clergymen were asked to make a special plea to the youth in their churches not to congregate in tension areas and to shun any acts of violence.

The newly organized Freedom Action Committee of Chicago met Saturday to lay plans for a mass meeting Sunday, July 30, at which time the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Birminham will speak.

Purpose of the meeting, scheduled for 8 P.M. at St. Stephen AME Church, Damen and Washington, is to give Negro youth a sense of direction in their quest for equality of treatment and opportunity. Several Freedom Riders will participate in the meeting.

■

EDWIN C. BERRY, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, has put his staff on 24-hour alert duty and has made assignments which will permit him to have first-hand reports on tension areas.

The league has issued a call to every major religious group in the city and asked them to sign a "Declaration for Democracy." When this declaration is made public, Berry said, it will serve notice on the entire city that Chicago's citizens will not tolerate racial violence and discrimination.

Berry said he has held several high level conferences with police officials since the outbreaks.

The NAACP has extended its office hours until the crisis is over. Located at 3856 S. Parkway, the NAACP offices will be open until 10 P.M. Its staff is also on 24-hour alert.

Officials of the branch met with Mayor Daley Friday to discuss means of bringing racial peace to Chicago. The Rev. S. S. Morris, branch president, announced that wade-ins will continue at Rainbow Beach, but from now on groups will not go to the beach by caravan but, instead will reach Rainbow by normal means.

Aldermen Speak On Bias In Chicago

Chicago Defender
July (22-28) 1961

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

Few men in public life have had more controversial words spoken and written about them than have the six Negro "warlords" of Chicago politics who politically represent more than a half million Negroes in the city.

The careers of Aldermen William H. Harvey (2nd), Ralph H. Metcalfe (3rd), Claude W. B. Holman (4th), Robert H. Miller (6th), Kenneth E. Campbell (20th), and Benjamin F. Lewis (24th), have probably been more distinguished for things people believe they have not said or done. These men have often been called "the silent six."

Is this a true and cacurate image of these men who some believe, collectively, have more potential power than any single block of men in the City Council? In this and subsequent stories, the Chicago Defender will attempt to bring to the readers what the aldermen, themselves, feel are their responsibilities to their own constitutients and the city at large.

It has been in the area of civil rights, especially during the heat engendered by the city's recent racial turmoils, that Chicago's Negro aldermen have come under public criticism.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the face of mounting racial tension and violence in the city, the six Negro aldermen have been asked to express their views on what can and should be done to help correct the situation. Next week, Alderman Robert Miller will comment).

ASKED QUESTIONS

Each alderman was asked a set of questions relating to Chicago's racial situation. Following are replies of Benjamin Lewis, alderman of the 24th Ward on Chicago's 'Westside.

Q. What can Chicagoans do to prevent future racial clashes?

A. The first thing all Chicagoans can do is acquaint themselves with the statues governing civil rights. The rights of citizens have been clearly defined in city and state laws, and certainly in the Constitution.

Q. Do you feel the police department has given adequate protection to racially tense areas?

A. No. Excluding situations of Rainbow beach and other areas where police have quelled a disturbance after it has occurred, they have done very little in preventing these situations from arising.

'ASHAMED'

Ald. Lewis said he was "ashamed" that we had to deploy so many policemen to curb racial incidents which should have never occurred. "In the past racial offenders have been given a pat on the head and their actions have been condoned by silent city officials.

"I actually believe, though, that Mayor Daley has awakened somebody and told them this thing has got to stop. I think he was terribly embarrassed with the Bridgeport incident (evacuation of Douglas hotel fire victims from a Lutheran church) right in his own backyard."

Q. Have you ever been to Rainbow beach?

A. No.

Q. As an alderman what



BENJAMIN A LEWIS

can you do to help bring about greater racial harmony?

A. As an alderman and individual, I can do nothing. But I am vice-chairman of the police - Fire - Civil Service-School and Municipal Institutions committee of the City Council and if a matter came up for investigation by my committee, such as the conduct of policemen, I would give a good account of myself.

Q. Do you think our laws stipulating punishment for civil rights violators are adequate?

DO NOT FIT CRIME

A. No. The punishment does not fit the crime. A maximum $200 fine or 30 days in jail is not enough. Don't forget, these persons are creating situations in which hundreds of persons could get killed or hurt. I don't believe in fines, these people who incite to riot should go to jail.

Q. How man the City Council give Mayor Daley and Supt. Wilson more support in their effort to quell racial bigotry?

A. By every alderman being honest. By every alderman telling his constituents that Negroes are citizens of the U.S., and, as such, have as much right as anyone to use public facilities. Aldermen have thousands of ward meetings in which this information can be disseminated.

When a person comes into a ward office and tells his alderman that a Negro has moved next door, the alderman should be honest and say that there is nothing I can do about it and forget it.

Q. Did you ever visit or talk with either officials or victims of the Douglas hotel fire?

A. No.

Q. If not, why not?

STAY IN MY WARD

A. First of all I am a Westsider and I stay in my ward. I don't have any constituents over there.

Q. Should Negro aldermen concern themselves with things pertaining only to persons in their wards?

A. No. But the practice has been for aldermen to observe each other's boundary lines.

Q. In light of this, why didn't you do something about Bridgeport (the community where Douglas fire victims were taken?

A. Well, the oldest Negro alderman, Bill Harvey, did not call a meeting and suggest this was a thing we should take a stand on, but should act upon. There are a a lot of positions we should take a stand on, but we are part of a team. If I get out of line, I can be overruled.

Teens Smash Car Windows As Youth Halts At Signal

Chicago Defender
July (22-28) 1961

Three post office employees returning home from work Wednesday night were attacked by three white teenagers as they waited a signal light change at Taylor st., and Western ave.

No one was inured.

Victims of the racist attack were Carey Hemmons and his sister, Mrs. Geraldine Nails, both of 13544 Lawndale ave., Robbins, and Mrs. Myrtle H. May, whose address was not obtained.

According to Hemmons, 19, as he stopped at a traffic signal as he drove along Western ave., three youths ran across the street towards the auto. Sensing trouble, Hemmons rolled up the car windows and as he did so one youth kicked in the rear window of the car, a Chevrolet, while a second youth threw a stone through the windshield. The third boy broke the window on the driver's side with his fist.

COPS NEAR BY

Mrs. Nails said that apparently some other incident had just occurred because four police squad cars were about half a block down the street and there was an unusually large crowd milling about on the street.

Hemmons said he and his passengers escaped from the yelling youths when he backed up a few feet to get around congested traffic and headed down Western ave.

They met a motorcycle policeman at 21st and Western ave., but he could not make a report or call for more police aid because his radio apparently wasn't working.

The trio finally made their way to Marquette police station where they reportde the incident.

Racial tension erupted in the area not too far away July 12 when a 17-year-old Negro student of Harrison High school was shot and killed. His friends and others blamed the slaying on a white gang and bands of Negro youths have prowled the neighborhood seeking revenge. To date no arrests have been made in that case, but a large number of Negroes have been nabbed for their activities and officers are patroling the community with dogs to stem any violence.

Chicago Defender
July 22 1961



RAINBOW BEACH integrationists are briefed by NAACP representative prior to "Wade-In" activities Saturday in which eight white persons were arrested. Two-hundred policemen under Commander James P. Hackett of the Task Force maintained order. Included in the group were visitors from Roxbury, Mass.

Fined for Refusing To Serve Students

WATERLOO, Iowa. — A Waterloo tavern owner was found guilty this week of discrimination in his establishment against an African exchange student and the youth's Negro girl friend.

The tavern owner . . . Everett Martin . . . has been given a $30 fine or nine days in jail. However, he is expected to pay the $30 and costs.

Martin was sentenced by Municipal Court Judge Ben Howrey. A jury deliberated one hour and returned a guilty verdict.

The top sentence for the discrimination charge was a $100 fine and 30 days in jail.

The charge of discrimination was brought by Shakib Sheik Mohamud, a citizen of Somali, republic of East Africa.

Mohamud, a student at Iowa State Teachers college, accused Martin of refusing to serve him and his 18-year-old companion, Doris Jaegers of Waterloo, several weeks ago.

JUNE 1961
LOUISVILLE, KY.- AMUSEMENT PARK

28 Are Arrested In Stand-In At Fontaine Ferry Park Gates

The Courier-Journal
6/7/61

Triplett Ruling Cited By Police

Louisville Times
6-7-61

Thirteen juveniles and nine adults were arrested in stand-in demonstrations yesterday afternoon at the gates of Fontaine Ferry Park at South Western Parkway and Market Street.

The juveniles included a white girl, 11 Negro girls, and seven Negro boys. Each was charged with delinquency and breach of the peace.

Among adults arrested on breach-of-peace charges was Frank Stanley, Jr., cochairman of the steering committee leading integration efforts here.

Stanley Changes Mind

Stanley at first refused bail and said he intended to remain in jail. But a short time later he joined other demonstrators in posting $100 bonds on the breach-of-peace charges.

Stanley's arrest came when he led to order about 18 Negroes in front of the amusement park's main gate to open a lane. Police Sgt. Edgar Paul warned him that he would be arrested if he refused.

Stanley maintained arrests of all the demonstrators were illegal because all were on private property and Louisville police obtained no warrants.

Chief William E. Bindner, who arrived after Stanley's arrest, said the arrests were based on a recent ruling by Juvenile Court Judge Henry Triplett.

Standards Set Down

Judge Triplett, in dismissing charges recently against 397 juveniles arrested in earlier demonstrations, set down standards for future conduct.

Among the standards was: "No one has the right to enter a place of business for the purpose of engaging in adverse disturbances or disorders or for the purpose of blocking entrances, exits, aisles, lobbies, or doors of public places."

The demonstrators arrived shortly before 4 p.m. and lined up at the park's two gates to buy tickets. They were refused, but kept their positions.

Eight At Side Entrance

Eight were arrested at the side entrance when they allegedly blocked it. The demonstrators then concentrated on the main gate.

Stanley was arrested at 4:05 p.m., and several others who filled one of the three aisles were taken away moments later.

Negroes in the other aisles then stepped forth to block the empty aisle, one at a time, and were arrested. Thirteen remained until a police van arrived and then were arrested en masse.

Adults Are Listed

The adults were listed by police as Laverne Patricia Downs, 18, of 1816 Cedar; Evelyn Romona Glass, 40, of 2501 Hale; Arthur Smith, 18, of 2129 W Walnut; Stanley, 24, of 2810 W. Chestnut; Henrietta Woodson, 30, of 1166 S. 41st; William Thomas Kellar, Jr., 18, of 4318 Greenwood; Raymond Earl Sims, 19, of 2129 Dumesnil; Robert Leonard Coleman, 19, of 4632 Garland, and Raoul Cunningham, 18, of 732 S. 45th.

In addition to the breach-of-peace charges, charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors were placed against Stanley and Smith, who led the groups manning each gate.

White Youths Jeer

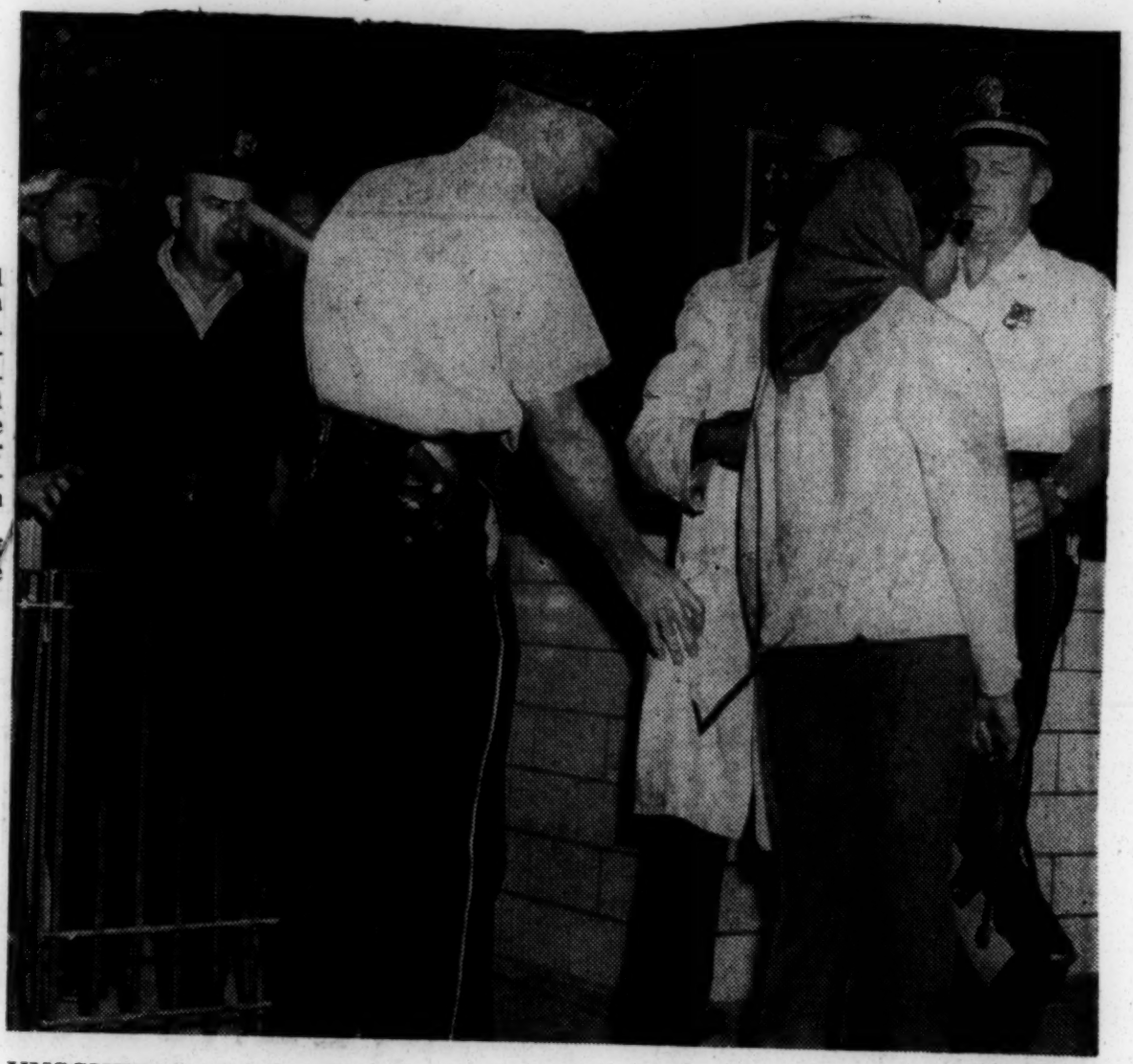
A group of white youths gathered to jeer at the Negroes. There were several instances of horn blowing by white youths passing in cars.

As the demonstrators were loaded and hauled away, their song, "Freedom," was answered by jeers and hoots from the white youths who congregated on the other side of the street.

Chief Bindner ordered several youths who darted up for a closer look to cross the street.

Stanley said the demonstrations were begun after the management of the amusement park refused to talk with the Negro steering committee or with the newly organized Citizens Emergency Integration Committee.

The arrests were the first of their kind in Louisville since before Derby Day on May 6.



Staff Photo

UNSCHEDULED EVENT at Fontaine Ferry Park yesterday was the arrest of Negro demonstrators protesting segregation at the amusement park. The Negroes were denied entrance and were arrested by Louisville police on the ground they were blocking entrance to the park.

Race Curbs Yielding To Louisville Drive

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—"It's no longer fashionable in Louisville to be publicly pro-segregation," said a Negro, gazing thoughtfully around the dining room of a prominent hotel.

The comment came from Charles Steele, executive secretary of the local Urban League. It offers a clue toward explaining the sweeping changes in racial custom that have taken place here recently.

Five years ago Louisville desegregated its public schools without awaiting a direct order from the Federal courts.

Today the city is moving toward eliminating discriminatory practices in hotels, restaurants and theatres—another sharp departure from the broad regional pattern.

With few exceptions, this goal has been achieved throughout the downtown area. More than 185 restaurants, lunch counters and soda fountains have dropped all racial barriers.

Only one theater and one hotel remained closed to Negroes. A second hotel will house them if they are members of convention groups.

Much of this progress came under the pressure of demonstrations and a boycott, and then only after the city had moved near the brink of a racial crisis. But there have been no major incidents since the changeover. And a police official said there was no apparent increase of friction between whites and Negroes now.

"I wouldn't want to leave the impression that Louisville is all sweetness and light," said Mr. Steele. "We still have our problems."

Some Discrimination Left

He and other persons interviewed here said there was widespread discrimination in hiring and housing—complaints heard frequently in cities to the north.

Louisville, in fact, has much of the North in its make-up. Gen. George Rogers Clark founded "the gateway city" in 1778 by the falls of the Ohio.

The state that gave birth to Lincoln remained loyal to the Unoin during the Civil War. But Louisville traded with both sides.

"We've had a long history of decent compromise," recalled a prominent citizen.

Louisville also has strong ties to the South. It once lay in Virginia. The act establishing it as a ctiy was signed by Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of the Old Dominion.

Industry Diversified

The Civil War and the world conflicts that followed brought an influx of new residents from above and below the Mason-Dixon Line to work in the city's burgeoning industries.

Today the city is a highly diversified manufacturing center, turning out electrical appliances, tractors, synthetic rubber and aluminum products. Its population of 390,639 is 21 per cent Negro.



United Press International Radiophoto

NOTES PROGRESS: Woodford R. Porter, president of the Louisville School Board, who said racial discrimination in the hiring and placement of teachers had been decreasing.

The product of these diverse influences, said a resident, is "a Northern city with a University of Virginia complex."

Segregation by law came late to the ctiy, several years after the turn of the century, and its grip was never firm.

Moreover, its Negro community has a background of militancy. Bill Woolsey of The Louisville Times, for instance, has remarked:

"Vast changes have occurred in Louisville recently in the realm of racial equality. But the seeds of the miltiant spirit that wrought the changes were sown here more than a half century ago."

Most Schools Integrated

The city's bus system has never been segregated. Rail and bus terminals ended segregation some time ago.

Parks, swimming pools and auditoriums were open to all before school desegregation began. Some variety stores' lunch counters ended all restrictions not long after the schools were desegregated.

Samuel V. Noe, the city school superintendent, said that 85 per cent of the Negro children were now attending school with whites. However, some schools have only a handful of Negroes while others have a small number of whites. Nine of the seventy-three schools have desegregated faculties.

The school board's president is a Negro, Woodford R. Porter. He was elected by the other members, all of whom are white.

In discussing faculty desegregation, Mr. Porter remarked that "its almost go to the place where we're hiring teachers and placing them where they are needed without regard to color."

Against this background of progress, many residents were surprised by the events that took place after a desegregation drive began last February.

"This was so unexpected in Louisville that I think it was a traumatic experience," said the Rev. W. J. Hodge, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church and president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was one of three co-chairmen of a steering committee representing Negroes in the desegregation campaign.

Mr. Steele agreed.

"A lot of white people didn't realize that the theaters and restaurants weren't open to all," he said. "They honestly didn't know."

However, he contended that city officials had been told for years that they were "sitting on a powder keg." The Negroes, he said, grew tired of waiting and touched off the fuse.

Shopping Boycott Staged

The N. A. A. C. P. called a "shopping vacation" in the downtown business district, which was to last from Feb. 20 through April 3. The theme, used elsewhere, was "nothing new for Easter." Later, the boycott was extended into May and the slogan changed to, "nothing new for the [Kentucky] Derby."

The Congress of Racial Equality and the nonpartisan Registration Committee, a Negro voters' organization, also were involved.

Chanting lines of Negro high school students picketed theaters and stores along Fourth Street. Some entered segregated restaurants to seek service. Others were barred at the door by private police.

On one day of the demonstrations, 149 Negroes, including nine adults, were arrested.

The campaign tapered off this summer after an abortive attempt to desegregate a privately owned amusement park. In all, more than 730 demonstrators were arrested, most of them juveniles, according to J. Earl Dearing, a lawyer. He is state president of the N. A. A. C. P. and has defended many of the demonstrators in court.

From February to May was a period of stalemate and recurring tension. Persons with whom it was discussed gave much of the credit for breaking the impasse to a committee of white leaders, who worked with representatives of the Negro community.

Governor Backed Move

The panel was named by Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell at the urging of Gov. Bert T. Combs and Lieut. Gov. Wilson W. Wyatt.

Its members interviewed business men and explained objectives. It issued a public statement urging desegregation and sought the endorsement of various business, civic and religious groups for the move.

Whites and Negroes involved in the negotiations traveled to St. Louis in April to discuss methods used there to end segregation in restaurants. At the committee's recommendation, the Mayor asked all downtown restaurants on April 25 to open their doors to Negroes voluntarily by May 1.

Singly and in groups, the restaurants began admitting Negroes. The shopping vacation was ended May 5.

Those interviewed said the demonstrations had served as a catalyst.

"Without the agitation, I don't think we would have come along quite so fast," observed Barry Bingham, editor and publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, who served on the Mayor's panel.

Mr. Bingham praised the "tolerance and patience" shown on both sides of the negotiating table.

Mr. Steele also praised the role played by Governor Combs.

"He has stood foursquare for right on this issue," declared the Urban League official.

Mr. Hodge said the two newspapers had done much to create the climate for change.

"I don't think they could have given any more support than they have given our cause," he said. "Mr. Bingham has used his personal influence in this area to support us."

The N. A. A. C. P. leader contended that out of the controversy had come some basic gains in race relations.

"We have already noticed improvement in employment," he said.

However, he expressed concern over housing. Desegregation in public housing had been held to a bare minimum, he said, and Negroes are prevented from buying homes in many areas.

"This could well militate against the total integration of the public school system," Mr Hodge said.

Some Still Segregated

Moreover, a majority of the restaurants, theatres, and drug and variety stores in outlying areas remain segregated. Only a handful of motels have followed the lead of the hotels. However, the progress downtown has had some effect.

Mr. Hodge said that he walked into a drug store near his home recently, and ordered a glass of seltzer water. When the waitress handed it to him in a paper cup, he asked her if Negroes were served there.

"Yes," she replied.

"Do you serve them when they are sitting down?"

"No," she answered.

"Oh, yes we do!" exclaimed the manager, who was standing near-by.

Mr. Hodge said the drug store had continued to serve Negroes—sitting down—ever since.

City To Seek Downtown Integration

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sat. 12-25-60

Negroes Halt Picketing Pending Discussions

Negro leaders of Louisville agreed last night to call off demonstrations in downtown Louisville while an emergency committee appointed by Mayor Hoblitzell negotiates with businessmen to open downtown establishments to Negroes.

The Negro leaders left a meeting at City Hall to go immediately to Fourth Street where they called off demonstrations in front of stores, theaters, and restaurants.

Meet For 3¼ Hours

The agreement was thrashed out in a 3½-hour closed meeting of the Mayor's committee and the Negro leaders.

After the meeting, a statement was issued for the Mayor which said:

"A meeting was held between the Negro leadership and the Mayor's recently appointed committee to discuss the problems arising from the efforts of Negroes to accomplish integration in downtown Louisville.

"The Negro leadership assured the committee that they would postpone any further demonstrations until the committee had opportunity to conduct a series of discussions with involved establishments downtown."

'We Are Very Optimistic'

"It was the feeling of all who attended that this was the proper approach to the solution of the problem. We are very optimistic."

After the Negro leaders left the meeting about 5 p.m. to stop the demonstrations, the Mayor's committee spent another hour closeted with Kenneth Williams, president of Stewart Dry Goods Company, and Robert Millius, president of Kaufman's of Kentucky.

Restaurants in these two stores have been the targets of several "stand-in" demonstrations. It was at Stewart's basement tearoom that five teen-agers were arrested Monday.

Demand Charges Be Dropped

It was learned that the Negro leadership also demanded that charges against all demonstrators arrested this week be dropped as a condition of halting the demonstrations.

Of this, Mayor Hoblitzell said:

"It was discussed and I told them I would do everything I could. But I pointed out I could not make a definite promise because it is a matter before Juvenile Court. Also, I didn't know what charges were involved, or on what basis the arrests were being made. If warrants were involved, we wouldn't make any promises. And if disorderly conduct was the charge that would be one thing, but if something like assault was involved, that would be something different."

It was learned also that the Negro leadership sought to set a deadline for definite action by the Mayor's committee with the implication that demonstrations would be renewed if some move toward integration was not made.

There was talk of a deadline of 10 o'clock this morning. The Mayor said his committee would meet today and that discussion on the problem would be "almost continuous."

Shop 'Vacation' Still On

The Negro leaders refused to make any statement upon leaving the meeting with the Mayor's committee, but said they would have something to say today. The implication was that they were waiting until today to see what progress had been made to break down racial barriers.

It was also learned that there is no plan yet for dropping the "vacation" from shopping by Negroes in downtown Louisville called for by the Louisville chapter of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. The N.A.A.C.P. has asked Negroes not to patronize any business in an area bounded by First and Ninth and Oak and Main from Monday through April 3 as a protest against discrimination.

'Time Has Run Out'

The Negro leadership was characterized as in no mood to back down on their insistence upon free access to establishments downtown. "Time has run out," is the way one termed it, "we're tired of waiting."

Members of the Mayor's committee are Dillman Rash, president of Louisville Title Company, chairman; Thomas A. Ballantine, vice-president of Glenmore Distillers; William Harrison, chairman of Louisville Central Area, Inc., and head of Taylor Drug Stores; George W. Norton, president of WAVE, Inc.; Barry Bingham, president of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times; John M. Hennessy, Jefferson Circuit Court clerk; Henning Hilliard, a broker; John Acree, Jr., president of Lincoln Income Life Insurance Company; Archibald P. Cochran, president of Anaconda Aluminum Company, and Henry Offut, president of Kentucky Trust Company.

Integration Leaders

The integration leaders included Frank Stanley, Jr., assistant to the publisher of The Louisville Defender; J. Earl Deering, Kentucky chairman of the N.A.A.C.P.; the Rev. W. J. Hodge, pastor of Fifth Street Baptist Church and president of the Louisville chapter of the N.A.A.C.P.; the Rev. G. F. Sampson, pastor of Mount Lebanon Baptist Church and vice-president of the Louisville N. A. A. C. P.; Charles Steele, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League; the Rev. Phillip Smith, minister of First Unitarian Church, and Dr. George A. Kimborough, a West End physician and chairman of Louisville Unitarians for Social Action.

Louisville Pushes Desegregation

The Christian Science Monitor
4-12-61

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville

The desegregation of downtown restaurants and movie theaters here is proceeding by fits and starts. But it is proceeding to such an extent that Negro leaders have held off any further demonstrations.

One major downtown department store desegregated its eating facilities on Good Friday, and another is expected to follow suit. Two movie theaters took down the color bar and eight small eating places also reported that they now will serve Negroes.

Representatives of 21 other restaurants in the downtown area agreed to negotiate with Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell's emergency committee on integration and with the steering committee of Negro leaders.

Latest Phase

The current Negro drive against segregated restaurants and movie theaters is only the latest phase of the integration story in Louisville. And it is not necessarily the final one, for the Negro leadership is expected to attack hiring practices in some downtown business establishments next.

The present campaign involving private business firms catering to the public has tended to obscure the fact that desegregation is complete here in the public sector and has been for years.

The public schools were desegregated five years ago, quietly and without incident. The University of Louisville was desegregated even earlier. The public parks, swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, Memorial Auditorium, and other public facilities also have been desegregated for several years.

Even before the current anti-segregation campaign was launched downtown, nearly 50 per cent of the eating establishments on Fourth Street—the chief shopping thoroughfare—were desegregated, as were three of the major hotels in the downtown area. Lunch counters in variety stores and drug stores also were desegregated about a year ago.

The current crisis was brought to a head when the Negro community grew impatient for further integration as some downtown business firms were slow to act and some refused even to consider desegregation.

Until recently, City Hall also had shown no disposition to exert leadership in the direction of further integration. But this procrastination came to an abrupt end when the Negroes announced an Easter season "buying holiday" aimed at downtown stores and at the same time staged demonstrations in the business district. The buying holiday was effective.

Police arrested hundreds of student demonstrators over a month or so, mostly on disorderly conduct charges. Most of them were paroled immediately to their parents. Whether the disorderly conduct charges will stand up in court remains to be seen. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is determined to fight the charges, one by one, and appeal to the federal courts if necessary.

Peaceable Methods

So far the demonstrations have been without violence. They have been conducted in a peaceable fashion, and the demonstrators who were arrested were cited for blocking the sidewalks or the entrances to business establishments.

A substantial and influential segment of the white community has sided with the Negro effort for desegregation of downtown business houses. The white leaders have used their power of persuasion and prestige to induce many restaurant owners, theater operators, and department store executives to desegregate for the good of the community.

From a slow start, the desegregation drive has gained considerable momentum.

100 Negroes March In Frankfort Protest

Local Unit, N.A.A.C.P. Sponsor Parade Seeking Action On Integration Solution

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 7.—One-hundred Negroes paraded through downtown Frankfort at noon Thursday, seeking integration of restaurants and other businesses here.

Chanting "Freedom, everybody wants freedom," and carrying placards, the group marched single-file along a route cleared by City police. Police were at intersections to control traffic.

The demonstration was sponsored by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, and a local citizens committee. Participating were Kentucky State College students and townspeople.

Mrs. Helen F. Holmes, associate professor of English at K.S.C. and president of the Frankfort N.A.A.C.P. chapter, said the citizens committee has been working with the Mayor's Committee on Human Rights since February. But Negro leaders are dissatisfied with progress on an integration solution.

'Prefer Conference Table'

"We did not want to resort to demonstrations," Mrs. Holmes said. "We had no alternative. We would prefer to work it out peacefully around a conference table."

Negroes have been conducting sit-ins at Frankfort restaurants. Mrs. Holmes said they have been served three times at one restaurant. She added Negroes will not seek service at establishments that serve liquor.

Mrs. Holmes indicated there might be other demonstrations, "as necessary." A meeting is planned for 2 p.m. Sunday at First Baptist Church to discuss results of Thursday's march.

Theaters Drop Bias Seating

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.
4-(15-21)61 P. 3

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Three downtown Louisville movie theatres have integrated as a result of demonstrations by CORE and the NAACP Youth Council. The three theatres have requested that they not be named publicly.

38a

More than 300 white and Negro young adults have been arrested during the past month in demonstrations aimed at ending discrimination in downtown Louisville movies and restaurants. Kenneth Miller, a CORE leader, has been arrested four times.

Louisville CORE has been standing in at two downtown department stores for months. Arrests at one of these stores and at a movie triggered mass demonstrations and mass arrests. Since then the two department stores — Kauffman's and Stewart's — have agreed to integrate.

CORE field secretary Joseph Perkins reports that local integration leaders have expressed dissatisfaction at the slow pace of negotiations with the Mayor's committee. The Louisville Courier-Journal has editorially asked for quick integration.

Parkins is arranging a training session for student leaders during Easter vacation.

Two Restaurants Open; Theaters Are Picketed

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Covington, Ky. — Relentless picketing by interracial groups has resulted in the desegregation of two restaurants and one bowling alley in this heretofore closely segregated northen Kentucky city.

A mixed group of whites and Negroes earlier this week were successful in securing service at Lang's and McClures restaurants in downtown Covington. Another similiar group were admitted to Maynard's Bowling Alley.

Thurs 1-5-61

The picketing and sit-ins were staged by the Congress of Racal Equality (CORE)) in the Covington area over the past 3 months. The group, composed of students from high schools and colleges in the Cincinnati-Covington area, also picketed several theaters.

Members of the organization distributed leaflets protesting discrimination in front of the Madison and Liberty theaters Police allowed the passing out of the handbills reversing a previous ban on leaflets as "a litter hazard" on advice of counsel.

Spokesmen for CORE pointed out that the theaters should be opened up to all the public regardless of race, color or creed. The group also stated that there would be no loss of business because of integration pointing to Cincinnati were theaters constantly play to capacity audiences.

CORE is also working closely with hospitals in the area to eliminate discrimination against Negro doctors who seek to admit Negro patients. CORE stated that the practice has been for white doctors to admit patients of Negro doctors.

A number of religious and fraternal group in the Cincinnati-Covington area have worked closely with CORE during the picketing. The group announced plans to continue their pickets for indefinite period.

Dime Stores

Pickets have been peaceful with no violence in contrast to integration activity in other cities. Covington police, while present at the demonstrations, have not jailed in members of the organization.

The organization has also been instrumental in desegregating lunch counter facilities in several Covington five and dime stores.

Louisville Committee Says To Integrate

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 3-11-61

LOUISVILLE, Ky.— The Mayor's committee on integration urged Louisville businesses to "desegregate all public accommodations."

As the committee met, the management of two major department stores -- Kaufman's and Stewarts--announced that they would integrate their restaurant facilities. Louisville CORE had conducted stand-ins and had continued negotiations at these stores for more than six months.

CORE Asks Kennedy To "Intervene" For The Sit-Inners On Road Gang

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat. 2-25-61

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The "CORE National Council," meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on Lincoln's birthday weekend, planned a three-pronged assault upon segregation, in every section of the nation.

An intensive three-week interracial training institute will be scheduled in the upper south. The institute will provide leaders with techniques for ending discrimination in places of public accommodation, such as theatres and lunch counters.

In the north there will be a two-week workshop on housing and employment discrimination. In the deep south a major action project is designed to open public buildings, transportation facilities and lunch rooms.

The council urged "sit-ins, picketing and' other appropriate action against discrimination in areas where it continues to exist. To such action we offer our fullest support.. As of this date no lunch counters have been desegregated in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Furthermore, nine CORE members, including field secretary Tom Gaither and two other students, are on a road gang in South Carolina: scores of students are in jail in Atlanta and Lynchburg as a result of demonstrations against segregated facilities.

"It is the recommendation of the "National Council of CORE" that our economic boycott in the North against variety and drug store chains be continued until reasonable progress is made in desegregation of lunch counters in the deep South. We further urge that diversified methods for effectuating this boycott be developed, not relying on picketing alone."

FAYETTE COUNTY

Richard Haley, field secretary assigned to Fayette and Haywood Counties, reported to the council meeting. The council then voted to continue financial support for the farmers who have dared to register to vote. CORE invited all other organizations to join in establishing a "Freedom Fund" to provide land, crop and equipment loans.

CAROLINA ROAD GANG

In support of the nine CORE members now on the road gang in Rock Hill, South Carolina, for sitting-in at a McCrory lunch counter, the council asked President Kennedy to "intervene, by word and deed, in order to eliminate such acts of vengence. The responsibility of our government is just as large towards the humble as to the great, the student as to the teacher.



James Farmer

CORE Head To Address Sit-In Clinic

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs 4-6-61

James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), will deliver the keynote address at a training session on "Non-violent" techniques at Emmanuel Baptist Church Friday, April 7 at [illegible] p.m.

The techniques will be advanced through workshops conducted by Farmer and CORE Field Secretary Joseph P. Perkins, Jr. Trainees will be instructed in "direct, non-violent actions of erradicating racial discrimination," said Perkins.

Farmer is a former program director of the NAACP.

Registration for the workshops will begin on Friday night at Emmanuel, located at 648 So. 10th St. The entire 2-day program will be held at the church, Rev. M. M. Purdue, pastor.

The actual training sessions will begin Saturday morning, April 8. Discussions and classes will include socio-dramas and an action project.

Louisville Group Urges Facilities Be Desegregated

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
3-18-61

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Mayor's Committee on Integration urged Louisville businesses to "desegregate all public accommodations."

As the committee met, the management of two major department stores—Kaufman's and Stewarts—announced that they would integrate their restaurant facilities.

Louisville CORE had conducted stand-ins and had continued negotiations at these stores for more than six months.

■

IN ITS first major statement since the committee was formed on Feb. 24 following the arrest of more than 70 CORE and NAACP Youth Council members, it said,

"It is desirable that the inevitable action take place before the generally good atmosphere of the Louisville community deteriorates."

The statement was issued after a three-hour closed meeting at city hall. The committee is expected to report "definite progress" to integration leaders this week.

■

THE STATEMENT said in part: "The Mayor's committee urges business establishments in Louisville to desegregate all public accommodations.

The Mayor's committee believes that desegregation is morally right and economically expedient, and that it is desirable that the inevitable action taken place before the generally good atmosphere of the Louisville community deteriorates."

Sitdowners gain restaurant, theatre and park victories

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
A1. 7-8-61

LOUISVILLE, Ky. —Three downtown movie theatres and eight restaurants announced, last week, that they are discontinuing racial segregation in serving the public.

The restaurants followed the precedent set by a number of other public eating places which previously stopped barring colored customers.

Both the restaurant and theatres, however, asked that they not be named publicly.

It is understood that 21 other restaurants are meeting with the Mayor's Emergency Integration Commitee in an effort to work out desegregation plans.

* * *

AS A RESULT of progess made recently in removing racial bars in downtown businesses, the Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, bishop of the AME Zion Church, said:

"We feel that the problem of desegregation in public places soon will be satisfactorily resolved."

The desegregation resulted from continued demonstrations by the Congress of Racial Equality and the NAACP Youth Council.

More than 300 white and colored adults have been arrested during the past month in demonstrations aimed at ending discrimination in downtown Louisville movies and restaurants. Kenneth Miller, a CORE leader, has been arrested four times.

Louisville CORE has been standing in at two downtown department stores for months. Arrests at one of these stores and at a movie triggered mass demonstrations and mass arrests. Since then the two department stores — Kauffman's and Stewart's —have agreed to integrate.

CORE field secretary Joseph Perkins reports that local integration leaders have expressed dissatisfaction at the slow pace of negotiations with the May committee.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has editorially asked for quick integration.

* * *

IN GLEN ECHO, Md., the Glen Echo Amusement Park opened its 1961 season March 31 on a non-segregated basis for the first time in 52 years.

Among the first colored to be admitted was Nathaniel Murrell, 43, and his son, Larry, 10.

"It's a wonderful opportunity for a lot of kids," Murrell said, pointing out that heretofore they had not been admitted and "didn't understand why."

The park's decision to open on a non-segregated basis was the result of a year-long effort by local citizens, Washington students, picketing and a number of lawsuits.

The park's swimming pool will open May 27 on a non-segregated basis.

'No Try-On' Policy Is Still In Effect, Says Stewart's Manager

Ph. D. Denied This Privilege

Although Stewart's Dry Goods store has desegregated its eating facilities, the management still adheres to a policy which forbids Negro women to try on garments at the store.

This policy was highlighted last week when Mrs. Gus Reigel, professor at Kentucky State College, was denied the right to try on some gowns she was going to purchase.

Ph.D. Degrees

Both Mrs. Reigel and her husband hold Ph.D. degrees. Gus Reigel was the first Negro to attend the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

Alfred Elgar, superintendent of Stewarts, admitted the incident and said the policy hasn't changed.

Saying that they had to think "of our people," Elgar explained that he was referring to both his sales personnel and his white customers.

Nice People

When informed of Mrs. Reigel's status, Elgar said, "I could tell they were nice people when I talked to them."

Expressing regret of the incident, Elgar said that the management was aware of the problem and was giving some thought to it. "These things take time," he said, "We are giving thought to it.

According to Elgar, the policies of the store are decided by a board of directors.

Cafeteria Mixed

In pointing out that the store was aware of the problem, Elgar revealed that the employee cafeteria had quietly lowered its color bars without any "hullabo" and that it worked perfectly.

Told that other stores did not have the "try-on" ban, the superintendent said that he could not speak for the other stores but he was aware that most of them did not bar Negro women from trying on clothes.

White Couple Pressured?

Louisville Defender

Wife's Rights Position May Cost Husband Job

Pi Thurs. 8-10-61

Louisville Ky

A Louisville white man who said his employment was terminated because of his wife's activities in anti-segregation demonstrations plans to file a formal complaint with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

It may be the first case of a white person, who is discriminated against as a result of pro-integration stands, seeking the protection of this committee, which was established by President Kennedy to eliminate job discrimination because of race or color.

The man is David F. Bennett, 30, office manager for the Louisville branch of the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company. Bennett said he was asked to terminate his employment July 31.

His termination papers list him as resigning, as company officials asked him to resign on July 20. He said they evidently concluded that he verbally agreed but that he has since written them withdrawing any verbal consent he might have given.

Bennett quoted company officials as giving two reasons for the request for his resignation. (1) They said the activities of his wife, Mrs. Jose Marie Bennett, in pro-integration demonstrations in Louisville were adversely affecting sales and customers and (2) They said his own expressions of opinions regarding segregation to other employees of the company had "affected office morale adversely."

Company officials declined any comment on the case.

Wife Active

Thurs 8-10-61

Mrs. Bennett has been an active member of Louisville CORE for several months. She has been active in the picketing and other peaceful demonstrations. Her name appeared in the newspapers in this connection last spring and her picture once this summer.

Bennett himself is not a member of CORE and has not participated in any demonstration. He says he is not given to broadcasting his opinions unless asked for them. The conversations with his fellow employees concerning segregation all took place after working hours, he said.

"I thought my ideas were very discreetly mentioned to people who were my working companions and who I thought were my friends," he said. When the subject came up, I just stated that I felt that the injustices suffered by Negroes in this area were foolish and bad."

Bennett has worked for Minneapolis Honeywell for over a year, the last six months in Louisville. His wife is from France, and he is an American citizen.

To Resign

He said that the request for his resignation came from Tod Carley, midwest regional manager of the company from Chicago, and Robert Scott, Louisville branch manager. He noted that they commended him on the quality of his work and gave him a letter of recommendation stating that his work had been "most satisfactory."

Minneapolis Honeywell makes air conditioning and heating controls. About one-fourth of the company's business is in government contracts, Bennett said.

This is why he and his friends in Louisville feel that he has recourse to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

"It's not that I want any revenge," he explains, "but I feel that a serious dangerous precedent is being set."

Louisville integrationists, both white and Negro, agree with him and are organizing a campaign of protest and asking sympathizers throughout the nation to join them. It is requested that protests be sent to Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, 2747 Fourth Ave., South. Minneapolis 8, Minn., and to the President's Committee on Equal Employment in Washington, D. C.

38a 1961

LOUISIANA

MOISANT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

CITES FEDERAL AID

Bobby Attacks Race Barrier At New Orleans Air Facility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department brought court action Monday to end asserted discrimination against Negroes in the dining facilities at Moisant International Airport at New Orleans, La.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced the suit was brought in the U.S. Dist. Court at New Orleans, at the request of Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Alan S. Boyd and Administrator N.E. Halaby of the Federal Aviation Agency.

The attorney general said, "As in other cases involving discrimination, we first attempted to work this out with local officials and without taking court action.

"We have not been able, however, to obtain satisfactory assurance that, in the future, all facilities will be made available to the public without discrimination. As a result we have brought this action."

The suit is directed against the City of New Orleans, the five-member New Orleans Aviation Board, and Interstate Hosts, Inc., which operates the dining facilities under contract with the city.

The government based its action on the fact that $1,125,000 of federal funds had been granted the city of New Orleans in 1957 for construction of the airport terminal building in which the dining facilities are located.

The Justice Department said the grant was made under a contract providing that the terminal would be "for the use of the general public on a racially non-segregated basis."

The suit said the present operations there violate the terms of the federal grant.

Officials said there had been no "Freedom-Rider" demonstrations at the New Orleans airport but that Interstate Hosts, Inc., requires Negroes seeking food to use a small snack bar while serving white travelers in a luxurious dining room and a somewhat less fancy coffee shop.

The action involving Moisant Airport is the first of its kind.

The CAB and FAA asked the Justice Department to act on the basis of a Supreme Court decision of last December which ruled that bus terminal facilities at Richmond, Va., operated as an "integral part of interstate commerce" must be made available to all interstate travelers regardless of race, or color.

N.O. Airport 'Eases' Segregation Policy

The Louisiana Weekly
Dat. 7-8-61

-(ANP) - If Moisant international airport manager, E. Neil Wanne, expected the government to withdraw its suit against racial discrimination at the terminal by easing jim crow regulations he was disappointed.

The government has indicated that it will go ahead with its suit in spite of Wannen's announcement that Negroes would be served in the terminal coffee shop heretofore off limits to Negroes.

New Orleans 07.1

"We have a new policy now," said Wannen, manager of eating facilities at the $2,250,000 terminal building. "We will serve Negroes in the coffee shop."

The justice department filed suit last week charging the airport broke a nondiscrimination clause in the agreement under which federal funds paid half of the terminal building's construction cost.

Until Wannen's new policy, all Negroes wishing to eat in the sumptuous International Room or the spacious, less pretentious Coffee Shop were without discrimination.

A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney in two private antidiscrimination suits against the airport, said he had been in close liaison with the justice department civil rights division during the past two weeks.

He said he, his wife and two children were admitted to the International Room recently but were told after they had seated themselves that the room was "reserved."

The Louisiana Week learned that Dr. William Adams was served in the Coffe House last week withou incident.

Facilities previously closed to Negroes were used again Monday by O. C. W. Taylor, news commentator, who had dinner in the International Room with a high official of the Prince Hall Masons who was passing through New Orleans enroute to Florida.

Dr. Adams, along with Dr. Henry Braden, III and Dr. Samuel P. Gandy all officials of the New Orleans NAACP, were plaintiffs in the original suit brought against the airport for refusing to serve Negroes in the Coffee House and in the International Room.

In Mobile, three Negro Army reservists have filed suit in U. S. district court to desegregate the waiting room, rest room and restaurant facilities at the municipal airport.

Negroes also went to court seeking injunctions designed to desegregate airport restaurants at Tallahassee, Fla.

NO PUBLIC PROTEST AS YET

As far as is known, there have been no Freedom Ride or other public protests against conditions at the New Orleans Airport. The significance of the legal action thus lies partly in the Justice Department's decision to move before any public difficulties arose.

The suit asks for a speedy preliminary injunction against any exclusion of Negroes from the terminal restaurants because of race. The motion for a preliminary injunction will be argued shortly in Federal Court in New Orleans.

N. O. march today

Arrest of 300 arouses group in vote dispute

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Negroes protesting alleged vote discrimination planned a mass march on the registrar's office tonight in the wake of the arrest of nearly 300 sympathy demonstrators.

The Consumers League of Greater New Orleans, a Negro group, appealed to President Kennedy for protection.

Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said his department "positively will not stand for any demonstrations by marching groups."

Police speedily broke up a march Monday by Negro youths. They said were protesting the arrest of 73 Negroes last week in Baton Rouge, where officers used tear gas to break up anti-segregation demonstrations.

The arrests in New Orleans included 290 Negroes and two white youths. Many of the Negroes were students at Dillard University and the New Orleans branch of Southern University.

The Rev. Avery Alexander, president of the Consumers League, wired President Kennedy that the students "were run down and hunted by dogs like animals and arrested while walking peacefully to a local state office building to protest the tear gassing and inhuman treatment of students at Southern University in Baton Rouge."

Police said they did not use their trained dogs to break up the demonstration. The arrests were made under a city statute passed last year to ward off impromptu racial demonstrations. It requires a permit well in advance of scheduled marches, including the Mardi Gras parades.

The marchers were orderly and offered no resistance as police started hauling them to jail in patrol wagons. They were scheduled for arraignment in Municipal Court at 4 p.m. today.

Alexander said the consumers league would sponsor a march on the registration offices at 6 p.m. to "protest the utter disregard by the registrar of voters, Mr. Tim Gallinghouse, of the rights of Negroes to register and vote as other citizens."

NEGROES SEIZED BY NEW ORLEANS

Scores of Protesters Held

By United Press International.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18—Three hundred Negroes and a few whites tried to march on the State Office Building today in protest against the mass arrest of anti-segregation demonstrations last week in Baton Rouge. The police arrested scores of them and broke up the demonstration.

The Congress of Racial Equality, which promoted the march, said the demonstration protested the "unjust arrest" last week of seventy-three Negroes in Baton Rouge and "police brutality and the way they threw tear gas and put dogs on us."

The Negroes began their march about 6 P. M., in the midst of rush-hour traffic in downtown New Orleans.

The police rushed in all available motorcycle units. One policeman said:

"We're herding them (Negro demonstrators) in like cattle.

The Negroes, reported to be mostly students from the New Orleans branch of Southern University, a Negro institution, assembled at a Negro church a half-mile from the State Office Building. They lined up to march downtown. As they began walking, the police arrested them. They were taken to a near-by police station.

Police Chief Joseph Giarrusso said that "every paddy wagon we have was used to bring them in."

He said they would be booked for "marching without a permit."

Many of the marchers carried school books. One girl was ushered into a police wagon carrying a rosary in her hands. There were a few white youths arrested with the Negroes.

It took the police about thirty minutes to round up all the demonstrators.

At Baton Rouge, eighty-five miles north of New Orleans, Negroes jailed for last week's demonstrations ended a hunger strike today.

Eat First Meal at Noon

Sheriff Bryan Clemmons said the forty-five male demonstrators, who had refused food since noon Saturday, ate at noon today.

Twenty-eight women demonstrators ate supper each night they were in jail.

Jailer said that all the prisoners also ate fruit brought to them by visitors and candy bars sold to them by jail trusty prisoners.

Seventy-three Negroes were arrested on Thursday and Friday for picketing Baton Rouge merchants they said discriminate against Negroes.

The police broke up the march of the Negroes on the courthouse and the parish (county) jail with tear gas.

The Congress of Racial Equality sponsored the demonstrations.

5 Negroes are Freed

The police dropped charges against five Negroes today and released them. Sheriff Clemmons said they had had little to do with the demonstration although they had been among CORE members when they were arrested.

Three more Negroes were freed in $1,500 bond each. Sixty-five remained in jail.

The Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N. C., field secretary of CORE, was held in $4,000 bond. Ronnie M. Moore, an 18-year old sophomore at Southern University and chairman of the Baton Rouge chapter of CORE was held in $2,000 bond.

Mr. Moore posted $1,500 bond on Friday after he was arrested anti-noise ordinance by using a portable loudspeaker. He was arrested again as he walked out of the courthouse and charged with conspiracy to commit criminal mischief.

Protest Blocked In New Orleans

Negroes Attempt March On State Building

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—(UPI)—Three hundred Negroes and a few whites tried to march on the StateO ffice Building Monday in protest against the mass arrest of anti-segregation demonstrations last week in Baton Rouge. Police arrested scores of them and broke up the demonstration.

The Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.), which promoted the march, said it was in protest of "unjust arrest" last week of 73 Negroes in Baton Rouge and "police brutality and the way they three tear gas and put dogs on us."

The Negroes began their march in the midst of 5 p.m. rush hour traffic in downtown New Orleans.

Police sent in all available motorcycle units. One policeman said: "We're herding them (Negro demonstrators) in like cattle."

It took police about 30 minutes to round up all the demonstrators.

At Baton Rouge, 85 miles north of New Orleans, Negroes jailed for last week's demonstrations ended a hunger strike Monday.

New Orleans Police Jail 200 Negroes

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Police arrested more than 200 Negroes late Monday as they marched on Canal Street in a sympathy demonstration.

The Negroes, mostly students, were hauled away in at least 10 patrol wagons. They were orderly and offered no resistance.

Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso said he ordered the arrests because the Negroes were violating a city ordinance by parding without a permit.

They were protesting the use of tear gas in Baton Rouge last Friday to quell a demonstration led by officials of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Negroes Jailed In New Orleans

'Herded In Like Cattle' As 300 March On State Office Building

From Wire Dispatches

An estimated 300 Negroes tried to march on the Louisiana State Office Building in downtown New Orleans yesterday afternoon. But police arrested them in droves.

The Negroes begain their march in the midst of 6 p.m. rush-hour traffic in downtown New Orleans.

Police sent in all available motorcycle units. One policeman said: "We're herding them (Negro demonstrators) in like cattle."

Arrested As They Start

The Negroes, reportedly mostly students from Southern (Negro) University's New Orleans branch, assembled at a Negro church half a mile from the State Office Building. They lined up to March downtown. As they began walking, police arrested them. They were taken to a nearby Police Station.

Police Chief Joseph Giarrusso said they would be booked for "marching without a permit."

At Albany, Ga., the trial of more than 700 Negroes was postponed indefinitely yesterday for a cooling-off period after a week of racial strife.

Delay Is First Break

The delay of the court hearings was the first break in the impasse between Negroes and City officials of this south-Georgia city.

City officials refused to yield on other demands for the release of prisoners without bond, desegregation of bus and train facilities, and establishment of a permanent biracial committee.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in jail since Saturday, immediately posted bond and was released as efforts began to get out on bond all of the 400 Negroes who are still in jail.

Police Chief Laurie Pritchett said he was told by M. S. Page, executive secretary of the Albany Movement, that there would be no further mass demonstrations. A total of 735 Negroes were arrested in a series of marches and other demonstrations directed at Albany City Hall.

Mayor Asa Kelley said lawyers for both sides agreed on delaying the trials.

"It is my understanding there will be no efforts on the part of the Negro community,' he said, referring to the possibility of the Negroes continuing a boycott against white merchants or renewing mass demonstrations.

Bond Is Required

"If there are further demonstrations, then it is at the discretion of the police chief to call these cases to trial," he said.

Bond of $200 or $400 security in each case was required for release of the prisoners.

Monday's action came after City officials conferred with Negro leaders. King said he believes there are better chances for racial understanding in Albany than in many other cities where he has joined in integration efforts.

"The Mayor made the statement that the door is open," King said. "I think communications will continue."

Police Arrest Negroes, Whites

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Police arrested two Negro men and a white woman early Sunday and charged them with violating a city segregation ordinance that prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises by persons of different races.

Police said the three were arrested in the Dew Drop Inn. It was reported that the white woman was sitting at the bar with a group of Negroes.

Charged with violating the ordinance were Frank Painia, 54; Melvin Hector, 24; and Lillian Falkenstein, 34. In addition, the Falkenstein woman was charged with vagrancy by loitering.

English Professor Resigns Post At LSU Because Of 'Outside Threats . . . Pressures'

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana State University Wednesday confirmed the resignation of English professor Waldo McNeir, whose letter to a state senator condemning segregation launched an Un-American Activities investigation at LSU.

McNeir, an LSU faculty member of 11 years, blamed "outside threats and inside pressures" as the cause of his quitting.

LSU President Try Middleton denied reports he had asked McNeir to resign.

A committee of the Louisiana legislature termed McNeir's letter to State Sen. Wendell Harris as "scurrilous remarks."

McNeir had written Harris that the laws passed in special sessions of the legislature trying to preserve segregation "are a disgrace and a national scandal. They have seriously damaged this country in the eyes of the world. Whatever your personal views, these are the facts. There is still time for you to show your statesmanship and rise above your personal feeling."

Harris has a son who is a standout halfback on the LSU football team.

The state was then—as it is now—embroiled in a battle of segregation vs. integration. The legislature was, and still is, trying to fight integration of public schools. Two elementary schools in New Orleans were integrated by federal court order Nov. 14.

There were confirmed reports an LSU faculty subcommittee investigated McNeir and exonerated him of student charges that he advocated integration.

McNeir, a native of Houston, Tex., issued a statement, saying he could no longer "constructively serve my profession and my principles at LSU." He also said the university could not operate with complete effectiveness.

"I will leave LSU with regrets," the statement said, "having served its best interests as I saw them for 11 years to the best of my ability."

The statement continued, "that my resignation will clear the air and that the university may now proceed in freedom to fulfill its function of bringing a liberal education to the young people of Louisiana."

Gabrielles Start New Life In Rhode Island

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (UPI) — A 6-year-old girl who for a while was the only white girl at New Orleans' embattled William Frantz School was beginning life anew with her family here today after leaving the southern city because the family "made too many enemies there."



Mrs. Gabrielle Yolanda

"It feels good to be up here again where my boys and girls can go out of the house without worrying about someone hitting them," said James Gabrielle. His daughter Yolanda and a Negro girl were the only children attending the white-boycotted Franz school for a few days.

Yolanda, her mother, and two more of the couple's six children arrived by train yesterday to stay with Gabrielle's mother, Mrs. Rose Gabrielle. Gabrielle and three other children arrived by car Saturday.

"We split up so if they got us, they'd get only half of us," he said.

The family decided to leave New Orleans, Mrs. Gabrielle's home, after he lost his job as a gas meter reader and their apartment was stoned by angry segregationists. Mrs. Gabrielle and Yolanda daily underwent the ordeal of verbal abuse and thrown eggs while passing through crowds of angry white mothers on their way to the school.

Mrs. Gabrielle said she was "happy to be in Rhode Island but sad I had to leave New Orleans. That was my home, I had roots there.

"I'm not sorry (over the integration efforts). I don't regret it because I believe this was the right thing to do. I hope that integration succeeds. I still believe in the integration," she said.

Gabrielle said, "It's the ignorance of the minority that caused it all. They have got to accept integration. We left because I think we made too many enemies."

He said he was reluctant at first to have Yolanda attend the controversial integrated classes, "But my wife is an independent woman. She believes in her convictions."



JOHN GABRIELLE

His fellow workers charged he was "polluting the white race" by letting his little girl attend a school with little Negro girls, Gabrielle said.

He said Yolanda would be enrolled in a school here as soon as possible and the family would stay with his mother until he found a job and a place to live.

"It's a little like starting all over again, but I believe we'll be all right," he said.

LSU Confirms Professor Quit

Faculty Member Resigns After Integration Controversy

By The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4.—Louisiana State University Wednesday confirmed the resignation of English Prof. Waldo McNeir, whose letter to a state senator condemning segregation launched an un-American activities investigation at LSU.

Professor McNeir, an LSU faculty member of 11 years, blamed "outside threats and inside pressures" as the cause.

LSU President Troy Middleton denied reports he had asked Professor McNeir to resign.

A committee of the Louisiana Legislature termed McNeir's letter to state Senator Wendell Harris as "scurrilous remarks."

'A National Scandal'

Professor McNeir had written Senator Harris that the laws passed in special sessions of the Legislature trying to preserve segregation "are a disgrace and a national scandal. They have seriously damaged this country in the eyes of the world. Whatever your personal views, these are the facts. There is still time for you to show your statesmanship and rise above your personal feeling."

The state was then—as it is now—embroiled in a battle of segregation vs. integration. The Legislature was, and still is, trying to fight integration of public schools. Two elementary schools in New Orleans were integrated by Federal Court order Nov. 14.

Professor McNeir, born in Houston, Texas, issued a statement, saying he could no longer "constructively serve my professio nand my principles at LSU." He also said the university could not operate with complete effectiveness.

Hopes Air Cleared

"I will leave LSU with regrets," the statement said, having served its best interests as I saw them for 11 years to the best of my ability."

"I hope," the statement continued, "that my resignation will clear the air and that the university may now proceed in freedom to fulfill its function of bringing a liberal education to the young people of Louisiana."

NEW ORLEANS PRIESTS ASK FOR TOLERANCE AND RESPECT

New Orleans, La., Jan. 14.—A society of Catholic priests who work among Negroes placed an advertisement in a local newspaper asking tolerance and respect for our country's courts.

The ad was placed in the Times-Picayune by the Josphite Fathers, who conduct two churches in the New Orleans archdiocese. It bore the signature of Father George O'Dea, S. S. J., Superior Gen. of the Josephites.

Racial desegregation of two New Orleans public schools, at the order of a Federal Court, has led to an almost total boycott of the schools by white students, jeering by unruly white mothers of parents whose children still attended the schools and a series of actions by state legislators designed to prevent integration.

The Josephites' advertisement, entitled "An Appeal to Catholics" said that "New Orleans is considered a Catholic City."

"In the pages of national and international publications we have come a city of violence, hatred and disobedience," the advertisement said.

Negroes, it said, have patiently borne discrimination against them, awaiting the day when their human dignity would be recognized.

"Now that their day of hope is dawning, they look to their white Catholic brothers to be equally dedicated to their responsibilities towards peace: to snatch the leadership from hate-mongers, to stand firm for tolerance, to respect our country's courts," the ad said.

65 La. Clubs Join Mardi Gras Boycott

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
11-14-20-61

By MARCUS NEUSTADTER, JR

NEW ORLEANS, La. — More than 65 social clubs and other organizations have cancelled their Carnival balls and dances in response to a "blackout" of Mardi Gras here by United Clubs, Inc.

According to UCI, the movement has among its objectives a symbol of protest, an economic smite, and a freedom fund technique, and not intended for the purpose of "saving money for various clubs but to re-direct these funds into channels where it can be better spent for the cause of first-class citizenship."

The NAACP, Urban League of Greater New Orleans, and Congress of Racial Equality were among organizations UCI has directed that funds be donated by the participating clubs.

Dr. Leonard L. Burns, public relations director, listed the following clubs as having cancelled balls and expressed the belief that the number would continue to grow:

Ad Libitum, Beau Brummels. Bontemps, Bonanza of Baton Rouge, Belle Alcelon, Black Pirates, Bunch, Carnation Social and Pleasure, Capetowners, Chat and Trump, Les Charmetts, Cliqueretts, Crescent City Clavers, Blue Birds, Dukes of Windsor, Dunbar, Esquires, Exclusive 20's.

Les Equinois, Famour "G," Finesse Bridge, Gardenia Stitch and Chat, Gayettes, Glamisons, Jugs (West Side), Jug Buddies, Junior Class of Xavier university, Klassy Kut-Ups, L. N. C.'s, LaVida Bridge, Ladies Star, Gardenia, Lords and Ladies, Loyola Social and Pleasure, Les Dames de Plaisin, Marigold Sewing, Mispal, Nobel Knnights Social and Pleasure.

Original Illinois, Original Mikadoes, Original Dukes, Plantation Revelers, Original Philemons. Perfidas Bridge, Royal 25, Rhinestones, T senior class of Xavier u. sity, Twosome, Toujoui Moi, Young Men Illinois, Young Men 20's and Young Men's Benevolent.

The Louisiana Education association has announced that funds are available to aid New Orleans teachers who were not paid salaries.

According to Miss Clarence Marie Collier and J. K. Haynes, both of Baton Rouge, president and executive secretary of the Negro statewide teacher association, the group would make available money from its pupil-teacher welfare funds for the air of its members who were not paid salaries in New Orleans last week.

Teachers were urged to maintain the highest type of professional conduct and to remember that they were always to be loyal to the youngsters who would be the great sufferers were schools to close or to lose their effectiveness.

Negro Given Role, Stage Play Closes

P.C. Sun. 11-17-61
Jackson Daily
News

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A stage play has been canceled at the New Orleans branch of Louisiana State University because a part was given to a Negro student.

The cancellation Thursday was the first racial incident of any kind since the desegregated university opened four years ago. LSUNO has an enrollment of 3,110 students, including 258 Negroes.

Walter Lowery, LSUNO public relations director, said authorities canceled the play "rather than risk the danger of an incident involving community relations."

The Negro student, Louis Washington, was cast in "The Queen and the Rebels" in a role described as one "which does not demand an actor of any particular race." Sun, 11-17-61

Playhouse director Richard Brown gave the part to Washington, an LSUNO student who reportedly had prior acting experience. The production was open to all persons, not only LSUNO students, Lowery said.

He continued: We thought it best to cancel the play because this was an unprecedented situation and in the absence of no firm university policy on the matter. We didn't cancel the entire series, but since this was the first play, it implied the series was canceled until such a policy is forthcoming."

Irate White Breaks Co-ed's Jaw In Court House Fracas

The Louisiana Weekly

Stood Near 'White Only' Water Spout

Ruston, La. - Gloria Duncans, a Grambling College student, complained Sunday that she suffered a broken jaw when she was severely beaten by a white man in the Lincoln Parish courthouse last week because she stood too close to a water fountain marked "white only."

Her jaw was broken, Miss Duncans said, by blows from a heavy police riot stick. She was hospitalized in the Davis Clinic in Monroe, La. Dr. Henry Davis re-set the jaw and temporarily repaired a tooth badly damaged by the blows. He said her mouth would have to be wired for at least six weeks.

"ATTACK UNPROVOKED"

Miss Duncans, a 105-pound junior sociology major, said she did absolutely nothing to provoke the attack. Finding it painful and difficult to talk because of the condition of her mouth, she gave this detailed account of the frightful experience:

"I went to the court house to get a driver's license and was awaiting my turn in a downstairs hallway outside the examination room where the assault took place.

"HEY GIRL, MOVE BACK"

"I was standing quietly when this court house employee, a concession stand operator, said 'Hey girl, move back from that fountain; you're standing too close.'

"I wasn't sure he was talking to me as it was obvious that I wasn't there to get a drink of water. The fountain is marked 'white only.'

"I glanced in his direction, looked around to see if someone else was near me, and turned just in time to see him advancing toward me with a police billet or riot stick.

"POLICE LAUGHED"

"He hit me on the neck, jaw and left side before I could elude him. All the blows were heavy. That man hit me for no reason at all."

Miss Duncans said she ran into the police radio room and reported the attack to three officers - two sheriff deputies and a state patrolman.

"They laughed," she said, shaking her head with disbelief, "and told me, 'Girl, you probably had it coming to you.'

"The man with the club came to the door and told me, 'I ought to knock your brains out.'

"Neither officer said anything. Later one of them said, 'Girl, it's best for you to get out of town.'

TELLS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

"'How can I get out'," I asked him, "'with this man standing in the door with a stick?'"

Mrs. Agnes W. Brass, an aunt, said appeals had been made to the police department for an arrest.

"I also had a lengthy talk with the district attorney in his office Friday," she said, "but both apparently produced negative results. He promised to present the facts to the Grand Jury on Sept. 11."

Miss Duncans said she plans to file an immediate suit for damages.

NO CHARGES FILED

Acting Police Chief R. L. Goss said no charges were filed. Sheriff Jess Riser said no report had been made to him.

Dist. Atty. Ragan Madden said the co-ed had reported the incident to him and he told her he would present the report to the parish grand jury Sept. 11.

Negroes Nix New Orleans Mardi Gras With Boycott

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-25-61 P. 2

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Racial unity was demonstrated to an unprecedented degree here Mardi Gras Day when approximately 90 per cent of the Negroes boycotted all parades and celebrations.

This action climaxed the protest "blackout" of carnival social affairs by nearly 200 organizations after the request was made by the United Clubs, Inc.

The boycotting of the Crescent City's traditional season of gaiety was suggested by UCI in protest of the various injustices suffered by Negro citizens and particularly in resentment of the State Legislature's actions in the current school integration fight, a spokesman declared.

• Commenting on Mardi Gras Day, one veteran observer told The Courier, "I never saw anything like it in 50 years of watching Carnival. Negroes, with very few exceptions, boycotted the entire celebration—even the Zulu Parade."

The few expections who did not heed the UCI's call for a "protest boycott" of all merry-making included, of course, the parade of King Zulu, a few "tribes" of "one-day Indians," and a score or so of young men who pranced, danced and clowned as they carried flambeaux in the white processions.

Carnival balls, receptions and debutante parties sponsored by more than 100 Negro clubs are usually held between Christmas and Mardi Gras Day.

Practically all were cancelled despite the fact the UCI did not advance the "blackout" idea until Nov. 29 when most clubs had completed preparations for their 1961 carnival affairs.

• The Zulu Social Aid and Pleasure Club which has a history dating back to 1916, and which has had several outstanding men—including Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong and local business leaders—serve as king, was approached with the idea.

• For the benefit of those who have never seen the Zulu parade, its king and other celebrants are blackfaced with white rings around the eyes. Most of them are attired in black tights and grass skirts, their costumes having been copied from a stage show which appeared at the old Lyric Theatre prior to World War I.

Despite its name, the Zulu Club's first activities were a satire of Rex, king of the New Orleans Mardi Gras—not of any African tribe.

Its first costumes were ragged clothes, not grass skirts. And at the time the club was organized, it was a practice for King Rex to step from his royal yacht in the Mississippi River to the Foot of Canal St.

King Zulu used a skiff and arrived in the New Basin Canal. Later he "graduated" to a barge and a riverfront dock.

■

BECAUSE of the Zulu king's zany antics—passing out coconuts—during the years that followed, the procession became a national attraction for Mardi Gras Day.

When contacted by the UCI to cancel the 1961 parade, many members of the Zulu Club agreed, The Courier learned.

Why the Zulu members changed their minds is a matter of conjecture. Some said it was because statements made by UCI to the daily press were termed "objectionable;" others said it was because Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison visited the club's meeting and urged them to parade with police protection.

■

HENRY JOHNSON, a produce worker, was selected as king. Mrs. Lucy Washington, a tavern owner, was to be queen. Both resigned and Johnson said that threats had been made to boycott his employer.

Mardi Gras morning came. King Zulu (reliably reported to be Johnson) arrived as usual but without a queen. His name was not announced by the club.

His procession began its wandering route at Eads Plaza (Canal St.) and was accompanied by many police officers and the K-9 (dogs) corps. Few Negroes went out of their way to watch the spectacle, and many taverns where King Zulu usually drank toasts closed for the day foregoing huge revenues.

UCI spokesmen modestly termed the carnival dance "blackout" and the Mardi Gras Day "boycott" as successful. And that was an understatement.





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The Louisiana Weekly

NEW ORLEANS has one of the most beautiful airports in the United States and thousands of passengers from all over the world and of all races of the world, pass through this airport but yet not one Negro American may drink at the "Le Bar" or eat at the "Coffee House" pictured above. In the picture below is Louis Mitchell of Booker T. Washington High School seated at the "Snack Bar"...the only place a Negro is allowed to eat or drink. Mitchell is shown with four white companions, who were enroute to Houston, Texas to report for duty in the U. S. A. F. A few hours earlier Betty Williams and Thedora Williams were refused service at the "Coffee House" -- while passing through enroute to Miami, Florida. (Photos by Porter)

38a 1961

LOUISIANA

DEC.
CORE PLANS LOUISIANA NEXT

CORE Plans To Hit In Louisiana Next

Jackson News 31
Sun 12-3-61

BATON ROUGE — The Congress on Racial Equality Saturday prepared to attack racial discrimination here after the local unit seated at Southern University cracked segregation bars at a McComb, Miss., bus terminal.

Jackson, Miss

David Dennis, 21, Shreveport, field representative for CORE in Louisiana, said the new tests would come in the near future.

Six Louisiana Negroes, singing "freedom Rider" songs, traveled by bus Friday to the tense southern Mississippi town and used terminal facilities previously reserved to whites. Angry crowds roughed up four newsmen but the Negroes were unharmed.

The McComb government sought an injunction against CORE to stop an influx of the friction riders in an explosive situation.

Dennis, said he could not yet give the time or place of planned tests.

He said also the Baton Rouge group, numbering 60-65 members, mostly of Southern University for Negroes here, may go on rides to see if other Louisiana towns and cities have complied with an interstate commerce commission ruling against bus terminal segregation.

He didn't exclude the possibility that more rides would be taken in Mississippi, but said there wasn't much the group could say about them now.

Dennis said the Baton Rouge CORE group planned "to take action against discriminatory practices in the city of Baton Rouge in the near future."

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He cited as examples discrimination in employment, at 5-10 cent stores, at bus terminals "and things of that nature."

Sun 12-3-61

Dennis, former student of Dillard University at New Orleans, said he used his home at Shreveport as his headquarters but was operating out of Baton Rouge temporarily.

The six returned to Louisiana Friday night.

Louisiana Negro Demonstrators Tear-Gassed Five Times By Police

50 Arrested At Baton Rouge

Baton Rouge, Dec. 15 (AP)—Police broke up Negro demonstrations at least five times Friday with barrages of tear gas. Fifty persons were arrested on charges of being disorderly.

About 1,500 Negroes, mostly students of Southern University here, joined in what began as a protest against the arrest of 23 Negroes earlier in the picketing of merchants.

The first tea-gas attack came in front of the East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse, where the 23 were jailed.

Officers Give Warning

The Negro demonstrators scattered wildly and reformed lines at the nearby old State Capitol, on the edge of the downtown business district.

As they started toward the main shopping area, officers warned them to disperse or be hit again.

They kept marching through the streets lined with Christmas shoppers, and officers fired a few more gas shells and grenades.

The Negroes regrouped twice more on the Third Street mall, and once on a street leading to the 34-story State Capitol, where another demonstration was planned.

Each time, officers appeared in front of them and fired tear gas after a warning.

Chairman Arrested

Those arrested included Ronnie Moore, Southern University student and chairman of the local unit of the Congress of Racial Equality, which planned the demonstration.

Officers used two police dogs in making some of the arrests. There was no reports or injuries.

Before the demonstrations began, authorities told the Rev. B. E. Cox, C.O.R.E. field secretary from High Point, N. C. that his group could assemble on the sidewalk across the street from the Courthouse and sing. But Cox was cautioned that the group must not get out of hand.

TEAR GAS QUELLS NEGROES' PROTEST

Police in Baton Rouge Rout 1,500 Demonstrators

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 15—The police used tear gas and two dogs today to break up demonstrations by 1,500 Negroes in the main business district of the city. Fifty Negroes were arrested on charges of having been disorderly.

Today's disturbance began as a protest against the arrest yesterday of twenty-three Negroes for having picketed downtown stores and staged sit-ins at lunch counters. The demonstrators today were mostly students from Southern University, the largest all-Negro institution of higher learning in the country.

Tear gas was used to break up five demonstrations in the city during the day and finally caused the crowds to disperse. But the peace was uneasy and reports were that other demonstrations were slated soon.

The first barrage of tear gas was laid down at the Parish (county) courthouse where the students, many of them having came on fott from the university campus six miles away gatnered to protest the arrest of the twenty-three pickets.

The crowd scattered widely and then reformed a couple of blocks away around the old state Capitol Building.

Law enforcement officers warned the crowd to disperse and when it continued marching let loose a few more tear gas bombs. The Negroes regrouped twice more on the Third Street Mall, the city's main shopping area, and once on a street leading to the state capitol, where another demonstration was planned. Each time officers set off tear gas after a warning.

No injuries were reported. City officials used the Police Department's two dogs to quell the mob but apparently did not unleash them.

The police patrolled the business area late in the day, although most of the students had apparently departed.

The demonstration today was planned after the arrests yesterday. Among those jailed was Ronnie Moore a Southern University student and chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality unit that conducted the meeting.

The Rev. B. E. Cox of High Point, N. C., field secretary for C. O. R. E., led today's demonstrations. During the melee several stores closed their lunch counters and one or two refused to permit Negroes on the premises.

Mr. Cox urged during the initial demonstration at the courthouse that the students sit at white lunch counters during the noon hour.

It was at this point that the police ordered the crowd to disperse and, when no one moved, used the first tear gas.

Negroes Blocked

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 15 (UPI)—Some of the Negroes marched to Baton Rouge today from Southern University. Some traveled in buses operated by a Negro company.

Policemen stationed at ten-foot intervals would not let the Negroes on the square around the Parish jail.

The Negroes sang songs such as "America" and packed signs that said "Let's don't buy this Christmas."

Mr. Cox started preaching to the Negroes. He told them white people should not oppose integration on the theory that it resulted in amalgamation of the races.

"That's been going on for 400 years," he said. "Just look around you and see what they've done to us."

Deputy Sheriff J. B. Kling interrupted:

"You're inviting violence and if you don't dsband, the responsibility will lie with you."

"No, it won't. It will lie with you," Mr. Cox said.

He said the Negroes had voted to remain orderly and it was Sheriff Kling's duty to protect them.

The twenty-three Negroes in the jail started singing.

"It's lunch time again," Mr. Cox said.

He meant for the Negroes to go into downtown Baton Rouge and start sit-ins at a dozen places Negroes had been trying to integrate.

He told them to stay at least an hour. Sheriff Bryan Clemmons told the Negroes to "break it up."

They did not obey promptly and tear gas grenades were thrown into the crowd.

sr p⅛bTHM AFR TH ARFT

The Negroes who tried to sit-in at the Kress store found the lunch counter roped off. In a few minutes, white students entered and took over the seats. The Negroes milled about and the manager asked the police to move them out.

Several Negroes were arrested at the store.

The police let the Negroes roam about the downtown area in small groups, but as soon as two or three small groups tried to merge, they threw more tear gas.

Police Capt. E. B. Morrell said dogs had been carried about town in two motorcycle sidecars. But he said the dog had net been set upon the Negroes.

BATON ROUGE

Tear Gas Breaks Up Negro Protest March

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 15 (UPI)—Police used tear-gas grenades today to disperse an estimated 2,000 Negroes who marched on the parish (county) courthouse.

The marchers, most of them students from Southern (Negro) University north of Baton Rouge, fled. Forty-eight Negroes and one white were arrested near the jail and at other points in the city as a result of today's disorders. The white man was charged with obscenity.

Tear Gas Used

Police and sheriffs' deputies later used tear gas to break up smaller demonstrations. One demonstration was at the edge of the sunken garden in which the assassinated Sen. Huey P. Long is buried.

About 150 Negroes were trying to march through the garden to the state capitol. Police threw tear-gas grenades among them.

Police also used tear gas to break up a march around the intersection of Third and Main streets, one of the major street intersections in the city.

The march and demonstrations lasted about two hours. Buses finally took the Negroes back to Southern University, on the northern outskirts of Baton Rouge.

The march on the parish jail, which is on the fourth floor of the East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse building, was organized at Southern University last night by B. Elton Cox, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), from High Point, N.C.

He organized the march because police arrested 23 Negroes yesterday for picketing stores in Baton Rouge and held them in the parish jail.

Tear Gas Ends March Of Louisiana Negroes

A 2 The Washington Post

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 15 (UPI) — Police used tear gas grenades today to disperse an estimated 2000 Negroes who marched on the parish (county) Courthouse singing patriotic songs.

The marchers, most of them students from Southern University, fled. Thirty or 40 were arrested, according to Deputy Sheriff J. B. Kling.

Police and sheriffs' deputies used tear gas to break up smaller demonstrations. One demonstration was at the edge of the sunken garden in which Sen. Huey P. Long is buried.

About 150 Negroes were trying to march through the garden to the State Capitol. Police threw tear gas grenades among them and made them walk back through the gas to leave the Capitol grounds.

The march and demonstrations lasted about two hours. Buses finally took the Negroes back to the Negro University, which is on the northern outskirts of Baton Rouge.

The march on the parish jail, which is on the fourth floor of the East Baton Rouge parish Courthouse building, was organized at Southern University last night by B. Elton Cox of High Point, N. C., field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

He organized the march because police arrested 23 Negroes yesterday for picketing stores in Baton Rouge and held them in the parish jail.

Georgia Racial Talks Fail to Bring Accord

AIBANY, Ga., Dec. 15 (AP) A biracial group talked over its differences today with no indication of an agreement that would end daily demonstrations by Negroes.

Mayor Asa Kelley said negotiating teams agreed only to refer to the City Commission proposals made by Negroes yesterday. These included release of 200 Negro demonstrators from jail, immediate desegregation of bus and railway terminal facilities and appointment of a biracial committee.

Negro leaders insist that these conditions be met before there is a halt in the demonstrations and an economic boycott.

There were no further mass demonstrations, but 10 Negroes visited the Trailways bus station again today and sat in the waiting room normally used by white persons. They left voluntarily within a short time.

The bus station cafe, closed yesterday when 10 Negroes tried to obtain service, remained closed.

Negro leaders received a report on the negotiations from their representatives. Their only comment was that the negotiations would continue.

A halt was called last night in further demonstrations pending arrival of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Council. Dr. King was scheduled to address a meeting of Negroes, but his plane from New Orleans was delayed by weather conditions.

38a 1961

LOUISIANA

DEC,

BATON ROUGE

TEAR GAS STOPS CROWD

Montgomery Advertiser 1-

Judges Place Curbs

1st-12-16-61

On CORE Activities

Montgomery Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — U.S. Dist. Judge E. Gordon West Friday night signed a restraining order against the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) after police fired tear gas to break up mobs of Negro demonstrators.

The restraining order, requested by Mayor-President Jack Christian, Sheriff Bryan Clemmons and Police Chief Wingate White, bans CORE from engaging in any activity that might create a public disturbance.

Specifically, it forbids CORE "from continuing to sponsor, finance, or encourage unlawful picketing in the city of Baton Rouge, from engaging or participating in any unlawful congregating or marching in the streets. . . from conspiring, encouraging or participating in any boycott in restraint of trade or from doing any other act designed to provoke breach of the peace."

A similar restraining order was issued by three state judges, C. A. Barnett, Fed Blanche and Fred S. LeBlanc. It cited as defendants CORE and a number of CORE officials in New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Judge West set a show cause hearing for Jan. 4 and the state judges set one for Dec. 26.

Fifty persons, including a CORE field secretary, the Rev. B. E. Cox of High Point, N.C., were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace and inciting riots. About 1,500 Negroes, mostly Southern University students, joined in what began as a protest against the arrest Thursday of 23 Negroes in picketing of local merchants.

Cox was booked on two counts of inciting to riot. He was charged with conspiring to incite a riot Thursday night and inciting a riot.

The other 49 Negroes arrested were charged with disturbing the peace.

Hundreds of Southern University students left the campus Friday night and marched through a drizzling rain to a church one-half mile away to hold a protest meeting over police use of tear gas.

State, city and parish officers were called out to prevent the students from halting traffic on a highway near the campus.

The first tear gas attack, which set up a crackle like an infantry skirmish, came in front of the East Baton Rouge Parish (County) Courthouse, where the 23 were jailed.

The Negro demonstrators scattered wildly and reformed at the nearby old state capitol, on the edge of the downtown business district. The old capitol is now a museum.

23 Negroes Booked In Baton Rouge

Montgomery Advertiser

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Police booked 23 Negro pickets at a store here Thursday under a 1960 state law that forbids obstruction of a public thoroughfare.

Those held in the east Baton Rouge Parish jail included David Dennis, 21, Shreveport, La. field representative for the Congress of Racial Equality, and 22 Southern University students.

Dist. Judge Fred Blanche Jr. set bond at $1,500 cash in each case. But Dennis said the group would stick to a "jail without bail" policy.

Police Chief Wingate White turned the names of the 22 students over to Southern University for Negroes here. There was no immediate word whether they would be expelled, as was done in the case of several students involved in demonstrations here last year.

Montgomery Ala.

Police quietly rounded up the pickets, who complained the merchants refused to discuss better job opportunities and desegregation.

The new anti-picketing law provides $500 fine and six months in jail as maximum punishment upon conviction. The law does not apply to legitimate labor organizations.

As he prepared to enter jail here, Dennis told newsmen:

"We were not doing anything to agitate. We are just doing all we think is possible to eradicate the problem of segregation."

He added CORE felt picketing was one of the lawful methods left open to help solve the problem.

Eleven of 12 merchants pinpointed by CORE for negotiations declined to talk with them, CORE said earlier. One expressed a satisfactiory attitude, spokesmen said, in earlier talks.

"Don't buy here, this store discriminates," the signs carried by the young Negro men and women said. Others were: "Have Money, Will Buy Eslewhere." and "We Tried To Talk, Now We Walk."

CORE said some 2,000 students had a rally at Southern University Thursday night in the wake of the students' arrests.

71 Negroes Spurn Food Inside Jail

Montgomery Advertiser

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)— Seventy-one Negroes in jail here for anti-segregation demonstrations refused regular meals Sunday.

Mon. 12-18-61

But, said Warden Thomas T. Edwards of the East Baton Rouge Parish jail, at least some of them were eating candies from the jail commissary and fresh fruit brought in from outside.

Edwards said they turned down the jail's Sunday fare, which usually includes fried chicken, two vegetables and potato salad.

About two-thirds of them are men, including some top local officials of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Rev. B. E. Cox, CORE field secretary from High Point, N.C.; Jerome Smith, chairman of the New Orleans unit of CORE, and David Dennis, CORE field representative for Louisiana.

Many or the prisoners are students at Southern University for Negroes here — freshmen and sophomores.

They were arrested Friday after police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators protesting the earlier arrest of 23 sit-in demonstrators at white lunchrooms. Cox was charged with inciting to riot and with conspiring to incite to riot. The others were booked on variosu charges, including illegal use of a loudspeaker, obstruction of a highway, illegal picketing and vagrancy. Under CORE's "jail instead of bail," they remained in jail.

Montgomery Ala.

CORE spokesmen said they would abide by a federal restraining order barring further demonstrations, but would challenge the ban in court.

The demonstrations stemmed from a three-way tussle. CORE demanded that merchants employ more Negroes and desegregate facilities. When the ultimatum expired without satisfactory response from merchants, the sit-ins started, and the demonstrators were jailed. White organizations called on merchants to discharge Negroes already employed.

In another move to control the situation, the state board of eduaction, which supervises state educational institutions, including Southern U. restated a standing policy that students arrested or jailed would be automatically suspended.

In New Orleans, seven downtown stores were picketed Saturday in a boycott move to force stores to employ more Negro help and to desegregate facilities. Two Negroes who sat in at a white lunch counter were arrested and booked with failure to leave a private business establishment when ordered to do so by management.

U.S. Hits Louisiana With 4th Suit In Bus Terminal Hassle

Atlanta Daily World p. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 12-20-61

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Government wants the courts of Louisiana to order local officials to haul down bus terminal segregation signs and keep them down.

In a suit identical to ones filed in Baton Rouge, Monroe, and Alexandria, La., the Justice Department on Thursday sought an injunction to prevent interference with interstate carriers at Ruston, La., which are attempting to comply with the No. 1 edict of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Government's motion for a preliminary injunction in the Monroe and Alexandria case will be heard by the three - judge court in Alexandria on Jan 2, 1962. On Friday, Dec. 22, the Baton Rouge suit will be argued before three judges in Baton Rouge.

The Ruston suit was filed Dec. 14 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, at Monroe, by U. S. Attorney T. Fitzhugh Wilson, ICC's Attorney Bernard A. Gould and Justice Department's Attorney St. John Barrett.

In making the announcement Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said his department had been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to being the action.

The complaint alleges that on Nov. 1, the segregation signs were removed in the bus terminal in Ruston in compliance with the ICC regulation which went into effect that day.

On Nov. 13, State District Judge J. R. Dawkins, upon the petition of District Attorney Ragan D. Madden, issued a temporary restraining order requiring Continental Southern Lines (an operator of Trailways buses), and its officers and local terminal manager to replace the signs.

Agents of Continental Southern Lines replaced the signs on Nov. 13 and the signs have remained there since.

The Government asked that the Louisiana statute ,under which the state court's restraining order was issued, be declared unconstitutional and that the District Attorney be enjoined from enforcing the state court order.

71 Jailed Negroes Refuse To Eat Meals

p. 20 Mon. 12-18-61

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 17 (AP)—Seventy-one Negroes in jail here for anti-segregation demonstrations refused regular meals today. Birmingham Post Herald

But, said Warden Thomas T. Edwards of the East Baton Rouge Parish Jail, at least some of them were eating candies from the jail commissary and fresh fruit brought in from outside.

Edwards said they turned down the jail's Sunday fare, which usually includes fried chicken, two vegetables and potato salad. Three state judges ordered a similar restraining order, and a hearing on Dec. 23, on a petition that demonstrations resulted in a "grave situation."

About two-thirds of them are men, including some top local officials of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Rev. B. E. Cox, CORE field secretary from High Point, N. C.; Jerome Smith, chairman of the New Orleans unit of CORE, and David Dennis, CORE field representative for Louisiana.

Many of the prisoners are students at Southern University for Negroes here — freshmen and sophomores.

They were arrested Friday after police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators protesting the earlier arrest of 29 sit-in demonstrators at a white lunch rooms.

Cox was booked with inciting to riot and with conspiring to incite to riot.

The others were booked with various charges, including illegal use of a loudspeaker, obstruction of a highway, illegal picketing and vagrancy.

Under CORE's "Jail instead of bail," they remained in jail.

CORE spokesmen said they would abide by a Federal restraining order barring further demonstrations, but would challenge the ban in court.

The order, by U. S. Dist. Judge E. Gordon West, was based on a plea by local authorities that CORE demonstrations were violating the civil rights of officers and individual citizens. West set a hearing for Jan. 4 for CORE to show cause why the temporary restraining order should not be made a permanent injunction.

Negro Mixers Jailed, Refuse Prison Meals

p. 9 Jackson Daily News

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Sixty-four Negroes, some refusing to eat prison meals though accepting food from visitors, remained in the East Baton Rouge Parish (County) jail today after being jailed during anti-segregation demonstrations.

Capt. Thomas T. Edwards of the parish sheriff's office said women began eating at supper Sunday night after all prisoners had refused meals since the previous day.

Edwards said some male prisoners were eating candy from the commissary and fresh fruit brought to them by relatives and Southern University officials.

In all, 73 Negroes — 44 men and 29 women — were jailed Thursday and Friday in demonstrations led by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) against local stores it accused of discriminating in hiring and which maintained segregated lunch counters. Nine prisoners were released on bond over the weekend.

Many of the prisoners are freshmen and sophomores at Southern, an all-Negro university.

RESTRAINING ORDER

The racial situation quieted down over the weekend after officials took these three steps:

1) U.S. Dist. Judge E. Gordon West and three state judges issued temporary restraining orders against CORE and its leaders to prevent any demonstration that might provoke a public disturbance. Mon. 12-18-61

(2) Southern University's Christmas vacation, scheduled to start Tuesday, was moved up to last Saturday. Jackson Miss.

3) The State Board of Education announced that any students in colleges under its jurisdiction who were arrested would be suspended and given hearings to see if they should be expelled.

A hearing is scheduled Dec. 26 in Civil District Court at which Core must show cause why the restraining order against it by the three state judges should not be made permanent.

Judge West scheduled a similar hearing, on his restraining order, for Jan. 4.

CORE indicated it would fight the court orders legally but would not attempt to defy them. But a spokesman, D'Army Bailey, 20, a Southern junior from Memphis, said "We intend to continue our fight for equality, not only here in Baton Rouge, but throughout the nation."

Some Break Fasts In Baton Rouge Corner

p. 4 The News and

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Some of the 64 Negroes jailed after antisegregation demonstrations resumed eating jail meals Sunday night, an official of the sheriff's department said.

Prisoners began rejecting the jail food Saturday. Capt. Thomas T. Edwards of the sheriff's office said the women had eaten supper Sunday night. Mon. 12-18-61

Of the 73 arrested Thursday and Friday, 9 of the 44 men and 29 women have been released on bond. Chamber. Com.

Edwards said some male prisoners were eating candy from the commissary and fresh fruit brought to them by visiting relatives and Southern University officials.

About two-thirds of them are men, including some top local officials of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Rev. B. E. Cox, CORE field secretary from High Point, N.C.; Jerome Smith, chairman of the New Orleans unit of CORE, and David Dennis, CORE field representative for Louisiana.

They were arrested Friday after police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators protesting the earlier arrest of 23 sit-in demonstrators at white lunchrooms. Cox was charged with inciting to riot and with conspiring to incite to riot. The others were booked on various charges, including illegal use of a loudspeaker, obstruction of a highway, illegal picketing and vagrancy. Under CORE's "jail instead of bail," they remained in jail.

CORE spokesmen said they would abide by a federal restraining order barring further demonstrations, but would challenge the ban in court.

TEAR GAS FIRED

Injunctions Head Off March Of Negroes

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Congress of Racial Equality was under federal and state court orders today to stop demonstrations against racial discrimination here after police used tear gas to quell 1,500 Negroes.

Three CORE leaders were among 73 Negroes jailed in a series of protests that culminated Friday afternoon when police needed tear gas at least five times to stop disturbances in the downtown business area.

Officials took three steps to head off further demonstrations:

1. U.S. District Court Judge Gordon West issued a restraining order against CORE that forbade any activity that might tend to breach the peace. He set a show cause hearing for Jan. 4.

2. Three state judges, C. A. Barrett, Fred Blanche and Fred LeBlanc, signed a similar restraining order that named a number of CORE leaders in Baton Rouge and New Orleans. They set a show cause hearing for Dec. 26.

3. The dean of Southern University, Dr. E. C. Harrison, said Christmas holidays would begin today instead of Dec. 19.

The tear gas attacks followed demonstrations in front of the East Baton Rouge Courthouse, where the 23 arrested Thursday were jailed; at the nearby old state capitol, on the edge of the business district, and in downtown streets filled with Christmas shoppers.

Demonstration Breaks Out In Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La. — (UPI)—Police used tear gas grenades Friday to disperse an estimated 2,000 Negroes who marched on the Parish Country Courthouse singing patriotic songs.

The marchers, most of them students from Southern University north of Baton Rouge, fled. Some screamed. Thirty or 40 were arrested, according to Deputy Sheriff J. B. Kling.

All told, 48 Negroes and one white were arrested near the jail and at other points in the city as a result of Friday's disorders. The whites were charged with obscenity.

No one was allowed to interview the Negroes while they were being booked, and the charges against them were not immediately made known.

Police and sheriffs' deputies later used tear gas to break up smaller demonstrations. One demonstration was at the edge of the sunken garden in which the assassinated Sen. Huey P. Kingfish Long is buried.

USED TEAR GAS

Police also used tear gas to break up a march around the intersection of Third and Main streets, one of the main street intersections in the city.

The march and demonstrations lasted about two hours. Buses finally took the Negroes back to Southern University.

The march on the Parish jail, which is on the fourth floor of the East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse Building was organized at Southern University Thursday night by B. Elton Cox, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality CORE, from High Point, N. C.

He organized the march because police arrested 23 Negroes Thursday for picketing stores in Baton Rouge and held them in the Parish jail.

Some of the Negroes marched to Baton Rouge Friday from the University. Some came in buses, operated by a Negro company. Police stationed at 10-foot intervals wouldn't let the Negroes on the square around the Parish jail.

The Negroes sang songs like "America" and carried signs like: "Let's don't buy this Christmas."

COX BEGAN PREACHING

Cox started preaching to the Negroes. He told them white people shouldn't oppose integration on the ground that it results in amalgamation of the races.

"That's been going on for 400 years," he said. "Just look around you and see what they've done to us."

Police let the Negroes roam about the downtown area in small groups. But as soon as two or three small groups tried to merge, police threw more tear gas.

High Court Upsets Louisiana Sit-In Convictions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI) —The Supreme Court decided its first "sit-in" case Monday by unanimously overruling the 1960 Louisiana State conviction of 16 Negro lunch counter demonstrators on charges of disturbing the peace at Baton Rouge.

The majority opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Earl Warren, carefully limited grounds for the reversal to denial of due process of law because of lack of evidence. It did not go into broader constitutional issues which ma convictions in Southern cities.

The Congress on Racial) praised Monday's having "historic importance" which may have an impact on the conviction of "Freedom Riders" as well as "sit-in" participants who sought to end racial barriers in restaurants.

The 9-0 high court decision nullified the conviction of 16 Southern University Negro students. They were found guilty of disturbing the peace under a State statute that makes it a crime to "unreasonably disturb or alarm the public." They were sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined $100.

Warren's opinion said "the undisputed evidence" showed that the police who arrested the 16 students "were left with nothing to support their own opinions that it was a breach of the peace for (the students) to sit peacefully in a place where custom decreed they should not sit."

In the Baton Rouge cases, Warren held, "such activity is not evidence of any crime and cannot be so considered either by the police or the courts."

He said the convictions of the sit-ins at three Baton Rouge establishments were so "totally devoid of evidentiary support as to render them unconstitutional under the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

Warren emphasized the court's policy of not going beyond the constitutional issues in the case.

However, Justice William O. Douglas in a concurring opinion asserted the court should have gone farther in its finding.

Justice Felix Frankfurter sided with Warren's thesis of lack of evidence. Justice John M. Harlan found the convictions unconstitutional but on grounds that the State law was "vague and uncertain."

In another decision, the Supreme Court refused to interfere with an order permitting pupils in the predominantly Negro Lincoln Elementary School in New Rochelle, N. Y., to transfer without restriction to other schools in the city.

The court also:

Declared part of a Florida loyalty oath for public employes unconstitutional because it was so vaguely written. The 9-0 decision was in favor of David Walton Cramp, Jr., an Orlando school teacher who was fired in 1960 for refusing to sign the oath. The opinion by Justice Potter Stewart said the provision is so vague that men of common intelligence would have to guess at its meaning.

Decided by a 6-3 vote that the Federal Trade Commission in its antitrust investigations is entitled to demand from business concerns confidential material they have prepared for the Census Bureau. The ruling was against the St. Regis Paper Co., New York, and was expected to have widespread impact.

Upheld a lower court decision that the Secretary of Labor may inspect union records under the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, even though there is no indication of a violation. Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg had subpenaed records of two Teamster Union locals in Michigan but the officers of the unions had refused to comply.

Ordered a Federal Court in Chicago to conduct further proceedings in the case of John J. Killian, former Milwaukee labor leader convicted of having filed a false non-Communist oath in 1952. The court split sharply on this but the majority held the lower court must decide whether the absence of certain FBI data at Killian's trial entitles him to a new one.

TEAR GAS STOPS CROWD

Judges Place Curbs On CORE Activities

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — U.S. Dist. Judge E. Gordon West Friday night signed a restraining order against the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) after police fired tear gas to break up mobs of Negro demonstrators.

The restraining order, requested by Mayor-President Jack White, bans CORE from engaging in any activity that might create a public disturbance.

Specifically, it forbids CORE "from continuing to sponsor, finance, or encourage unlawful picketing in the city of Baton Rouge, from engaging or participating in any unlawful congregating or marching in the streets. . . from conspiring, encouraging or participating in any boycott in restraint of trade or from doing any other act designed to provoke breach of the peace."

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Supreme Court Reverses Conviction

New York Herald Tribune Dec. 12-12-61

Of Negro Sit-In Students in Lousiana

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court yesterday overturned the conviction of sixteen negro sit-in demonstrators in Louisiana but left unanswered broad constitutional questions raised by the sit-in controversy.

The Congress of Racial Equality quickly hailed the decision as the dawning of a "new day" for Negroes, but officials of Southern states said it would have little effect on hundreds of similar pending cases.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, delivering the court's opinion, pointedly confined the unanimous decision to the Constitution's due process clause as applied to the convictions.

He said it was not necessary to consider other constitutional questions raised in the Louisiana cases—freedom of expression and equal protection.

All Were Students

Nor, Chief Justice Warren said, was it necessary to decide in yesterday's decision whether a private business owner has the right to serve only whom he chooses, a question Louisiana had raised. He said that in the three 1960 Baton Rouge cases involved, at no time did representatives of the store owners ask the Negroes to leave the "white only" lunch counters.

These other questions could be touched on if the court agrees to hear Virginia and North Carolina sit-in cases presented to it.

The sixteen Negroes, all students of Southern University in Baton Rouge, were convicted under a Louisiana law making it a breach of the peace to "act in such a manner as to unreasonably disturb or alarm the public."

Each was sentenced to four months in prison, with three months to be suspended on payment of $100 fines.

Chief Justice Warren said there was no evidence that the Negroes "disturbed the peace, either by outwardly boisterous conduct or by passive conduct likely to cause a public disturbance."

'Undisputed Evidence'

"The undisputed evidence," he said, "shows that the police who arrested the petitioners were left with nothing to support their actions except their own opinions that it was a breach of peace for the petitioners to sit peacefully in a place where custom decreed they should not sit."

Louisiana had contended that the police were justified in making the arrests because they feared violence might erupt.

Justice William O. Douglas, while agreeing with the majority, went further in a concurring opinion, declaring:

"I do not believe that a state that licenses a business can license it to serve only whites or only black or only yellows or only browns."

He said the authority to license a business "for public use is derived from the public" and that "Negroes are as much a part of the public as are whites."

In other actions yesterday the court:

Florida Loyalty Oath Ruled Invalid

Ruled invalid Florida's loyalty oath as applied to teachers in public schools because it was so vaguely written. The unanimous decision was in favor of David Walton Cramp jr., an Orlando teacher who was discharged in 1960 for refusing to sign the oath. The opinion, by Justice Potter Stewart, said the provision is so vague that men of common intelligence would have to guess at its meaning. Mr. Cramp said he was not a Communist or a member of any organization advocating violent overthrow of the government. He refused to take the oath on the belief that it violated constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, thought and association.

Inspection of Unions' Records Upheld

Upheld a lower court decision that the Secretary of Labor may inspect union records under the 1959 labor-management reporting and disclosure act even though there is no indication of a violation. Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg had subpoenaed records of two Teamster Union locals in Michigan a year ago but the officers of the unions had refused to comply. The decision clears the way for a broad investigation by the Labor Department into fund handling by labor unions.

Labor Leader's Case Considered

Ordered a Federal court in Chicago to conduct further proceedings in the case of John J. Killian, former Milwaukee labor leader convicted of having filed a false non-Communist oath in 1952. The court split 5 to 4 on this but the majority held the lower court must decide whether the absence of certain FBI data at Mr. Killian's trial entitles him to a new one. Mr. Killian had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Refuses to Hear Plea In Slaying Case

Refused to hear an appeal by John Francis Butler, sentenced to death in Pennsylvania for the slaying of Sheriff James R. Lauer of Northumberland County, Pa.

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The Montgomery Advertiser

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Criminal Anarchy Charges Filed In La. Jail Visit

38a

Atlanta Journal July 2-1961

BATON ROUGE, La.—(UPI) — Dist. Atty. Sargent Pitcher said Monday he was continuing an investigation in connection with charges of criminal anarchy filed here late Saturday against a Negro and a white man from Atlanta.

Sheriff's deputies seized a large quantity of literature from Charles McDew, 23-year-old Negro, and John Robert Zellner, 22, which the two had allegedly tried to deliver to a Negro jailed for promoting demonstrations on the Southern University campus here last month.

The two were booked with vagrancy. Dist. Judge Fred S. Leblanc set bond at $7,000 each.

Pitcher, police chief Wingate White and mayor-president Jack Christian questioned the pair until after midnight Sunday. They entered the sheriff's office about 9:30 p.m. Saturday and tried to have a briefcase containing leaflets, papers, and photographs delivered to Dion T. Diamond, 20, of Petersburg, Va.

Diamond, a former student at Howard University in Washington, D. C., has been araigned on five charges in connection with demonstrations on the all-Negro university campus.

Another leader of demonstrations at Southern, Ronnie M. Moore of Baton Rouge, also was charged with criminal anarchy a week ago. He is accused of having "advocated in public and private opposition to the lawful government of Louisiana by unlawful means and as a member of CORE (The Congress of Racial Equality, an organization known . . . to advocate, teach and practice the overthrow of the government by unlawful means."

38a 1961

Police Jail 35 Negroes

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Deputies arrested 35 Negroes from New Orleans here Sunday after they used white restroom facilities at a filling station.

Nineteen women and 16 men were charged with simple trespass and disturbing the peace. Twelve were released on bond, set by Dist. Judge Fred Leblanc at $1,500 each. Children were released to their parents.

Deputies said they found beer, whisky, wine and gin aboard the bus which was labeled: "Church school bus, New Orleans, La."

Those aboard were members of a social group which borrowed the church bus for the trip.

Officers said the filling station operator told them they could use the Negro restroom, but they refused and used the white facilities. The operator called the sheriff's office. State troopers stopped the bus, and sheriff's deputies made the arrests.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE AUG.1961
35 NEGROES ARRESTED FOR USING WHITE REST ROOM FACILITES AT A FILLING STATION

CORE Seeks Injunction For Louisiana Picketing

p 5 B bd. 12-30-61

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — The Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE), in a counter petition, has sought a federal injunction to stop city and parish officials from interfering with CORE picketing and assemblies.

CORE attorney also answered allegations made by a local authorities in their suit to enjoin from further mass demonstrations here. Montgomery

Both petitions will be heard by U.S. Dist. Judge E. Gordon West Jan. 4 decision

CORE denied city and parish officials had a constitutional right to prevent "peaceful picekting and assembling." It claimed action by authorities Dec. 15 violated their rights of ree speech and assembly and of equal protection under the law.

The federal court action grew t of demonstrations against regation and jailing of Ne-

CORE from further mass dem- to negotiate with merchants for desegregation and better job opportunities. Montgomery

Twenty-three Negroes were arrested Dec. 14 under the state's anti-picketing law which forbids obstruction of public passageways and areas except by legitimate labor unions.

The arrests were protested in the Dec. 15 demonstrations by some 1,500 Negroes. Police broke up the demonstrations and arrested 50 more Negroes, including top CORE officers.

COUNTER SIT-INS ARE STEPPED UP

Second Teams Used at Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Congress of Racial Equality unit here stepped up its Negro sit-ins Tuesday, hitting segregated lunch counters at five-and-dime stores.

CORE officials said approximately 100 demonstrators were involved at the three stores, as different teams took part throughout the day.

As soon as the original sit-in youths, mostly Southern university students, became tired, second teams were sent to replace them.

Ronnie Moore, CORE chairman here, said most of the sit-ins were Southern students and he gave reports on the variety of activities.

At first, CORE spokesmen said two pickets were assigned to Godchaux's department store, to emphasize need for equal job opportunities. But Moore later said that was cancelled.

In the day's first action, Moore said 12 Negro sit-ins were sent to McCrory's and four to the Kress store, both downtown, and 10 to Woolworth's at the Delmont Village shopping district in the northern part of the city.

Four young Negroes quietly left the white lunch counter at the Kress store, the first target of the day, at request of the strore manager. A policeman accompanied him, but made no move.

At McCrory's, both white and Negro Christmas shoppers continued with their shopping, paying little attention to the sit-ins after glancing at them.

Police Chief Wingate White said attorneys had advised that when sit-ins occur, store executives can ask the demonstrators to leave and if they don't — then police help can be requested.

If proprietors don't summon help, White added, police would have no justification for making arrests.

New Twist Is Given To Sit-Ins

BATON ROUGE (AP)—The Congress on Racial Equality Saturday launched an "eat and run" demonstration in Baton Rouge to protest racial discrimination.

Ronnie Moore, president of the local unit of CORE, said two white persons and 10 Negroes took part in the move, which called for the whites to buy at lunch counters reserved for whites and allow Negroes to eat.

The tactic was to flee after the demonstration. The stores selected for the deomnstrations were Kress and McCrory's.

The new technique of lunch counter demonstration came after white citizens' organizations urged a dozen merchants here to ignore CORE's demands for negotiation on desegregation and equal job opportunities for Negroes.

At the same time, CORE said the group called for "a selective buying program".

Moore said, "the merchants downtown refused to negotiate until after the Christmas season. This is an act of prolonging the time.

"We cannot afford," he said," to accept discrimination any longer. Therefore, we are appealing to all citizens to take part in a selective buying program."

"Right now," he said," we are sending out telegrams to all churches in the community announcing our decision so that the ministers may proceed with the request CORE made a few weeks ago to constantly urge their members not to buy discrimination.

CITIZENS SCORE BOYCOTT TALK

Ignore Demands, Says Baton Rouge Group

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—A local organization of white citizens Saturday urged 12 merchants to ignore demands of Negroes to desegregate their facilities and give equal job opportunities.

Herbert Price, president of the Winbourne Chapter of Crusaders, Inc., suggested in a letter to the merchants they "agree to fire all Negroes if a picket line is formed or if a boycott as threatened takes place. . . ."

And in Shreveport, the Association of Citizens Councils of La., Inc., told the merchants their bowing to demands of the Negroes could cause losses far greater than those sustained by loss of Negroes' trade.

NOON DEADLINE

A noon deadline set by the congress on racial equality for merchants to reply to its mandate to negotiate passed without incident. Leaders of the group withheld immediate decision on what action to take.

The local unit of CORE was sponsoring a workshop on nonviolent action in its move to discuss with the merchants ways to end racial discrimination.

Price told the merchants, "We believe the white citizens will stand behind you if you decide to follow such a course . . ."

He added, "If the members of CORE or other similar organizations persist in their unwarranted demands toward the operation of private enterprise or rights of others, we the white must stand firm in the protection of our heritage."

W. H. Rutledge, executive director of the White Citizens Council Organization, said his group protested the "move on the part of CORE and stands ready to protest openly and publicly in the event you should capitulate and acquiesce to their terms.

HIGHLY ORGANIZED

"We, remind you," he said "that the white citizenry of this sovereign state is just as highly organized and boasts a superiority in numerical strength.

"Therefore," he said, "one might ponder the actual loss of $10 worth of revenue should he bow in subjection to the possibility of losing $1 worth of revenue."

The merchants held a closed meeting Friday with Dist. Atty. Sargent Pitcher and Parish Atty. Gordon Kean in effort to decide how to meet the crisis.

But the group declined to comment on the meeting.

Morning Mail

New Orleans Ready To Welcome Visitors

With the world-famed Mardi Gras in New Orleans only about a week away, I think it might be of interest to your readers to know that all indications point to this year's celebration scheduled for Feb. 5-14) being the best and biggest ever.

Much of the national news coverage on our school problem during November and December tended to create an impression of disorder and confusion in our community.

The truth is that there were never more than one-tenth of one per cent of our people involved in demonstrations of any type. There were no injuries, no damage, and not the slightest disruption in our normal business and public life.

New Orleans is a traditionally hospitable, courteous and charming city. It will always be that way. As the more than six million people who visit us annually know full well, we are a community of friendly people who love to share our unique heritage with others.

The problem of race relations is not alone a Southern problem. It is a national and world-wide problem which can only be solved through understanding, patience, and tolerance.

Let me assure you that New Orleans today is a dynamic, hard-working, progressive city.

Its people ask only that they be judged on real and enduring values, not glaring headlines and sensational TV news coverage.

deLESSEPS S. MORRISON,
Mayor of New Orleans.

'I Prefer Segregation -- But We Must Obey Law'

By LEE BLACKWELL
(Defender Managing Editor)

NEW ORLEANS — Handsome Mayor de Lesseps S. "Chep" Morrison of New Orleans describes himself as a moderate who prefers segregation, but feels that Americans MUST comply with the law of the land in regards to the controversial school integration issue.

In an exclusive 45-minute interview with the Defender, the veteran politician lashed out at his state's racist agitators as "dangerous men."

A youngish 49, "Chep" Morrison pronounces the word "NEGRO" with more distinction than any southern-born public official I've had the honor to meet.

A political power in Louisiana since he was elected New Orleans mayor in 1946, Morrison was defeated in his bid for governor last year by Jimmy Davis, fiddle playing, ardent segregationist.

An army officer in World War II, Morrison was decorated by his own country and two foreign governments. He has served as mayor of New Orleans for 14 years.

Here is a question and answer account of the interview with Mayor Morrison:

Q. Mayor Morrison, New Orleans has traditionally enjoyed good relations between the races. People of different backgrounds live side by side here in such harmony that few northern cities can boast. In the light of this, why did the token integration attempt at two public elementary schools cause such controversy?

A. An unfriendly state government has aggravated the problem. The State Legislature has held four months of special sessions in an attempt to circumvent the integration order. This opposition to law and order is being led by men like Gov. Jimmy Davis, with Leander Perez (an ardent segregationist) calling the signals. New Orleans could have been another Little Rock. A strong local government and a strong police force prevented this.

We like to think of our city as being a parallel to Houston, Tex., where school integration took place with no trouble. There, the state government did not balk. The trouble in New Orleans was fomented by the White Citizens Council and whipped up by outside stimulation.

Q. The sit-ins are just one phase of a vast social movement going on throughout the south. What do you think of that method of social protest?

A. There are three Louisiana laws that prohibit sit-ins and picketing in support of sit-ins. We have been forced to make some arrests here in an attempt to keep the state police out. They want to have trouble in New Orleans.

Q. Certain educators have suggested special schools limited to exceptionally talented children to begin the integration process. Do you agree with this theory?

A. It would be a favorable step in solving the problems of school integration. The school board did not pick the first students for integration here. Most of the agitators at the school involved here were residents of the Florida public housing project. Many of these people came here from the Pearl River area of Mississippi seeking welfare aid, low-cost housing, and free school lunches for their children. They are at the lowest economic level and are competing with the Negro economically.

Q. Mayor Morrison, a letter to the editor in one of the morning papers refers to your police department as a "Gestapo." What is your policy toward treatment of Negroes by New Orleans police officers?

A. Our policy is very strict. We shall not tolerate any type of brutality. We have been brutal ourselves in dealing with officers who don't comply. Three policemen were recently fired over the striking of a prisoner — two of them because they were present and did nothing to stop the beating.

Q. Do you think existing world conditions — such as the general unrest of minority groups and the emergence of independent African nations — makes integration of schools and public facilities inevitable in this decade?

A. I think this will happen. The present national administration will take steps to see that this is done. Otherwise, we will be depicted as a people who refuse to abide by court decisions.

Q. Do you think that the racial problems of New Orleans — and the south as a whole — can be worked out with a minimun of violence and bloodshed?

A. I think the problem will be worked out in a peaceful manner where you have strong city governments and efficient police.

Q. What do you consider the principal barrier to peace and harmony between the races?

A. Extremists who promote the discord for their own political benefit. You have people with no political ability and no appeal. They must result to rabble rousing to gain support. These are dangerous people.

Q. You have been described as a liberal, semi-liberal and moderate segregationist. How would you describe yourself?

A. I am moderate and tolerant. As a matter of choice, I am basically in favor of segregation. I am also in favor of complying with the laws and the Constitution and maintaining our public schools. There are customs that have existed in the south that I am reluctant to see changed.

I must point out that I am proud of the vast majority of the loyal citizens of New Orleans. Our reputation has been damaged by one-tenth of one per cent of our citizens. And, they are not representative of the people of New Orleans. But, the 99 per cent who are law abiding do not make the news.

For many years, New Orleans was the only city in the south where the State department would dare send a Negro head of state or Negro diplomat from a foreign country. President William V. S. Tubman was royally treated in New Orleans. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was our guest and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was given the key to the city ,

Mardi Gras Begins, 'Mixing' Cares Wane

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Carnival is on the march, its rollicking merriment all but drowning reminders of racial cares brought on by last Fall's integration of two city public schools.

Glittering parades rolled again today through the suburbs. Three of them followed the first two yesterday.

A racial queston has been raised by a group of Negro organizations that called for Negroes to boycott carnival activities to protest Louisiana's open resistance to school integration here.

The leader of one of the protesting groups charged New Orleans Mayor DeLesseps Morrison influenced the Zulu Pleasure and Aid Club, a Negro carnival organization, to go against the wishes of the Negro community.

Start of parading heralds open carnival season that climaxes with a pandemonium of gaiety on Mardi Gras, Feb. 14. Previous carnival events were by invitation only.

A series of exculsive balls, sponsored by secret societies known as Krewes, started just after Christmas and will continue through Mardi Gras day. But now the Krewes' efforts will be aimed at the public, trying to outdo each other with the splendor of their parades.

The Krewes of Carrolton, Okeanos and Alla rolled today and sunny skies again boded well for the fortunes of the season. Carrollton and Okeanos were greeted by crowds along their East Bank routes and Alla had the West Bank suburban district all to itself.

Yesterday, the Krewe of Choctaw came down the Mississippi River on barges in bright sunlight and toured the Algiers suburb later. The Krewe of Hellos drew cheers and applause in Metaire.

Dr. Leonard L. Burns, president of United Clubs Inc., a Negro group, voiced the criticism of Morrison.

"The Zulu parade is a symbol of everything contrary to the hopes, aspirations and desires of responsible Negro citizens," Burns declared in a prepared statement.

Zulu has a reputation for liberal imbibing before, during and after its annual public appearance and Zulu paraders make no pretense at formality or restraint.

Morrison and City Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso were on hand during the Zulu Club's meeting last Wednesday when it reversed an earlier cancellation and decided to go ahead with its parade.

Protesting Race Bias; No Dances

Rights Drives To Get Donations, One Club Picks 'Zulu' Royalty

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP)— While more than 75 carnival clubs here have decided to cooperate in a "black - out" of Mardi Gras dances this year in protest of racial segregation — particulary in the public schools — "Zulu" king and queen have been selected in accordance with tradition.

United Clubs, Inc., the organization which is spearheading the "black-out' against the 1961 Mardi Gras balls, said recently that more clubs are expected to join in the protest movment.

AN ESTIMATED $100,000, which would have been spent by the clubs at their dances, will be donated to the treasuries of the NAACP and the Urban League of Greater New Orleans to aid these groups in their fight against racial discrimination and segregation, Dr. L. L. Burns, director of public affairs of the United Clubs, said.

Henry Johnson, employe of a wholesale produce company, 43rd" over the Mardi Gras activities of the King Zulu Carnival Club. His queen will be Mrs. Lucy Washington, a tavern owner and mother of three children.

BOTH JOHNSON and Mrs. Washington's identities were kept secret until the coronation ball and cremonies which were held at the Tulan club. William Pool, "King Zulu of 1960", crowned the royal couple.

Alex Raphael,, parade chairman, announced that members of both courts and other participants would be announced later.

"JOHNSON has pledged that there will be more coconuts than ever before,' said Raphael. He added that more than 1,000 of the gold and silver glitter — covered coconuts were on the production line.

'King Zulu' Refuses Crown After Mardi Gras Blackout Threat

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — The man designated as King Zulu 43rd confirmed last week that he has withdrawn as king to avoid threats of boycott of his employer's place of business.

Henry Johnson, a produce worker, said: "I can't let them hurt my boss' business. I've been with him for 30 years. He's been a good boss."

Johnson, in his reference to "them," meant groups which are advocating a blackout of Mardi Gras dances as "a protest of the manner in which Negro American citizens are treated not only in New Orleans but in the South generally."

The Zulu Aid and Pleasure club has been under heavy pressure from the Negro organizations.

The blackout is being sponsored by United Clubs, Inc., which encouraged a similar one in 1957. Zulu marched that year.

Zulu earlier refused to go along with this year's request. However pressure has been mounting; the president of UCI, Dr. Leonard L. Burns, called the annual parade "degrading" and unrepresentative of the "better thinking Negroes of New Orleans."

Ask Johnson to Withdraw

Angelo Spinato, general manager of the Southern Produce company, said he had asked Johnson to withdraw as king of the Zulu Aid and Pleasure Club's Carnival parade or resign his job.

Spinato said he didn't want to "get in any controversy."

He said since it had been publicized that Johnson was employed by Southern Produce he had heard rumors of a boycott of the business by both white and Negro groups.

Once Regarded as Honor

Being named King Zulu was once regarded an honor. However, in recent years the pageant has been accused of becoming a racket and providing a source of money for many. Parade officials have been accused of taking huge sums of money from merchants who pay to have King Zulu pass their place of business during the parade and linger in order to attract large numbers of spectators who purchase their commodities.

But supporters of Zulu disagree. Harrison Baker, president of Zulu, disagreed with Bruns' remarks and said he thought the club should be allowed to make its own decisions.

Backs Zulu Parade

"I'd certainly like to see the parade continued," he said

"It's a part of Carnival and has been for 43 years. Many persons consider it one of the main attractions on Carnival day."

Baker said, "some of the members want to parade and some don't, so we're going to vote on it."

Pressure on the organization from the NAACP and other Negro groups over the last decade has resulted in a toning down of the uninhibited merriment which once characterized the parade.

One Negro organization has urged cancellation of the parade saying it would be "degrading" to Negroes in the city.

Two other groups, the student body and the alumni association of St. Augustine high school, referred to the parade as a "drunken spectacle and mockery of respectable New Orleans citizens." The reference was contained in a joint statement signed by George McKenna, president of the alumni association, who said he was a spokesman for both groups.

Petitions are being circulated by Negro college and high school students seeking to stop Zulu from parading.

Plans To Support NAACP

More than 75 Negro Carnival clubs are boycotting the festive season and are pledging to give what they would ordinarily spend to the New Orleans NAACP and Urban League in the interest of attaining civil rights for Negroes. The amount has been estimated at $100,000.

The Zulu parade, regarded by some here as one of the most attractive pageants in the entire Mardi Gras celebration, has long been considered a disgrace to the Negro group and one that belittles its progress. At one time the Negro businessmen had almost taken over the sponsoring organization, making it a commercial venture.

Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, famous trumpeter, was once King Zulu.

Mardi Gras Hues Light New Orleans

Carnival Spirit Is Building Toward Tuesday Climax

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10. — (AP)—The city began to swell Friday with an influx of visitors as New Orleans' festive carnival period headed toward a feverish week end and climax on Mardi Gras Day next Tuesday.

The Krewe of Hermes took over the city Friday night with a gala street parade. Dozens of girating flambeaux carriers lighted the way for the 16-float parade, which depicted historical villains such as Jack the Ripper, Bluebeard and Lucrezia Borgia.

New Orleans Hotel Association officials said only a few "vacancy" signs were up in the

city's hotels and motels. Most of the major hotels are filled.

Earlier this week, the Association said reservations were way below past years. A spokesman attributed it to severe cold weather in many sections of the nation and the New Orleans school integration dispute.

Police say arrests are running below normal for previous carnivals. Saturday three parades and two gala masked balls are scheduled. Six colorful processions will hit the streets Sunday and one is on tap Monday.

Mardi Gras Day, which falls on Valentine's Day this year, will see thousands of revelers—many in colorful costumes with masks—cavorting through city streets. Six parades will roll.

Shun "Zulu" Parade

Atlanta Daily World

Negroes Not Participating In New Orleans Mardi Gras

Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 2-14-61

By ENGENE V. KNISPEL

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — Carnival's wild whirl Monday plunged on toward Mardi Gras, only a few hours away, heedless of setbacks in Negro participation and a promise of rain.

Despite sunny, spring - like weather that drew the largest crowds yet to routes Monday and Sunday in shirt sleeves, the forecast called fr widely scattered showers Tuesday, Mardi Gras.

Police officials Monday emphat- Police Supt. Joseph Giarrusso ports that certain elements in the city were arming for possible violence during the big day.

Plice Supt. Joseph Giarrusso branded as "pure, unfounded rumor" reports that sales of ice picks, knives and lye had soared in certain areas - particularly in Negro districts.

PARADE HAVING TROUBLES

The reports led owners of the city's largest supermarket to say in its full - page newspaper grocery advertisement:

"One of the lowest of all rumors that could discredit our greater New Orleans area and injure our tourist trade for Mardi Gras is that we sold 10,000 ice picks and 100,000 cases of lye- which makes these the greatest of all lies ever told."

But another newspaper ad lent validity to reports that the famous Negro Mardi Gras parade was having increased troubles. The ad called on "all citizens of New Orleans to avoid the Zulu parade."

It was signed by a number of Negro organizations and businesses as well as prominent Negro citizens. 'Zulu does not represent the Negro;" it declared.

The ad said the Zulu parade "represents a warped picture of the Negro painted by segregationists and used by them to discriminate against us .... if we want respect from others, we must first demand it of ourselves."

PART OF CAMPAIGN

hTe anti - Zulu advertisement is part of a campaign sponsored by United Clubs, Inc., a Negro group, to have Negroes boycott all carnival and Mardi Gras activities in protest to racial inequalities.

The campaign has had the effect of holding Negro spectators among throngs of parade watchers to a bare smattering where they abounded in previous years.

But whites have been coming out in increasing numbers, and out-of-towners include some celebrities.

Movie director - producer Otto Preminger and novelist Alexander

McDonough Blvd., girl.

Charles and Doris Womack, 28 Marco Dr., boy.

Willie Lee and Ollie Ivery, 8 Drummond St., girl.

Aaron and Juliette Wright, 22 Verbena St., boy.

Marion and Shirley Thomas, 18 Tiger Flowers Dr., girl.

Joseph and Grace Turner, 15 Drew St., girl.

Steve and Mary White, 561 I St., boy.

State Laws Blamed

Ark., Louisiana Still Have Red Cross Blood Race Label

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 16-61

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Louisiana and Arkansas are two states which require that blood supplied for emergencies by the American Red Cross be marked according to the race of the individual who contributed it. This has been revealed by the organization's president, Gen Alfred M. Gruenther.

The revelation was made in reply to a question raised at a luncheon held by Miss Sylvia Porter, the newly appointed national vice chairman of women's activities.

During the question period following the general addresses, the Red Cross was reminded that for years it had been condemned by certain groups because of its discriminatory policy, especially the segregation in its blood banks. Although this policy has been changed on the national level, Gruenther was asked if segregation still existed in many of the local chapters.

ADMITS RACE MARKING

Gen Gruenther stated at first that he did not think it was true that segregation still exists. He did admit that, according to the laws in the states of Louisiana and Arkansas, blood sent there had to be marked by race. He added, however, that they they had no blood banks in those states and blood is sent there only in a big emergency. They do have 55 regional blood banks set up in other localities for which the Red Cross supplies about 45 per cent of the blood.

The national president pointed out that the Red Cross chapters must deal with human beings and human beings do sometimes discriminate. And it could be possible that the blood contributed by one race is put on one shelf and that contributed by another race placed on another shelf. This might be happening in many places, he said, but the National Red Cross does not know that it is happening.

He emphasiped that there is absolutely no medical basis for the segregation of blood. This is generally agreed by all leading medical organizations and in many states which tried to pass laws to keep blood segregated, the proposed legislation was objected to by the medical groups.

SAYS NO BIAS IN WASHINGTON

Finally, Gen. Gruenther made a distnict promise that no blood is being segregated nor is any policy of discrimination being practiced in Washington, but he admitted that he could not promise what was happening in other areas.

Included among the approximately 90 outstanding women guests were Mrs. Rosa L. Gragg, national president of the National Association of Colored Women; Miss Marie Barksdale, executive director of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

King Zulu And Entourage To Parade Despite Protest.

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

The King Zulu Carnival Club's announcement that there will be a Zulu parade on Mardi Gras has brought protest from the Negro community which has for years denied that Zulu represented its counterpart to Rex, the king of Misrule.

Spearheading the drive is the United Clubs, Inc., whose leadership has directed a "blackout" of Carnival activities which has resulted in more than 100 local carnival clubs cancelling their dances and balls this season.

According to Dr. L. L. Burns, spokesman and public information director for UCI, an audience had been held with officials of the Zulu Club requesting that this year's parade be cancelled or a more representative one be staged replacing the existing theme which has had little modifications or changes since first introduced 43-years ago to Mardi Gras.

"UCI called upon the Zulu Club and asked that the group support the blackout called by United Clubs as a protest measure against the treatment of Negroes generally. We suggested that either the parade be called off or one produced depicting the progress of the Negro in the American-way of life and his contributions to the development of this great nation could serve as a great step forward in race relations through a well-planned pageantry," said Dr. Burns.

He further noted that within the ranks of membership of the Zulu club there was obvious division. "Some of the younger men wanted to call the parade off, while the club's president, Harrison Baker, took the position that contracts had been signed with local merchants and the city was expecting Zulu to parade," a position supported by Alex Rapheal, Jr., parade chairman, and treasurer.

Rapheal had announced earlier that Henry Johnson, who is employed here by the Southern Produce Co., would reign as King Zulu the 43rd., and his royal-mate would be Mrs. Lucy Washington, operator of a local tavern and grill, and the mother of three children.

Dr. Burns stated that already several hundred Negro citizens, in addition to students at Xavier and Dillard universities, had signed petitions "voicing their protest of the Zulu parade.

According to Dr. Burns word would be circulated in the Negro community requesting that "Negroes refrain from purchasing products and patronizing stores and merchants who contribute to the production of Zulu's parade."

He stated that Zulu president Harrison's excuse for not cancelling the parade since contracts had been signed was not acceptable.

"More than 100 carnival clubs have joined in the blackout and all had made commitments of some kind, but they were willing to join ranks and unite for the Negro's fight for full equality, citizenship and dignity," said Dr. Burns.

Zulu made his Mardi Gras debut 43 years ago as a "walking monarch," wearing a tin-can for his crown and waving a banarma stalk as his scepter. Later, mule drawn floats were introduced. Zulu today is fully mechanized with tractor pulled floats. The gold and silver painted cocoanuts are the official souvenirs of the Zulu parade and visitors from all sections of the country and abroad come here in hope of getting one of the treasured "fruits" for their remembrance of Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

King Zulu Quits, Too Much 'Heat'

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Henry Johnson, who was recently crowned here in "royal splendor" as King Zulu to rule over the 43rd Annual Zulu Parade on Mardi Gras Day, has abdicated his throne because of the "heat."

According to Johnson his vacating the former "joy-seat" was to preserve his 30-years employment with the Southern Produce Company and "to prevent my boss' business from being boycotted." Indignant citizens were about to boycott his employer's business.

Johnson when crowned as "Zulu King" had announced that his supply of coconuts, Zulu's official Mardi Gras souvenir, would be unlimited in supply. Now it seems both King and coconuts are "real gone."

No official statement has been made by the Club as to a replacement or cancellation of the parade. The Zulu Queen now without a King is expected to comeforth with a statement that she will desert the kingdom. Zulu officials reportedly are on the verge of throwing the towel in.

Meanwhile organized protest here by Negro citizens against the annual Mardi Gras appearance of the King Zulu Carnival Club's Parade is seemingly strongest among the high school and college age groups.

Heading the protest-opposition against Zulu and his crowd is the St. Augustine High School and Alumni Association, which in a prepared statement signed by George McKenna, III, president, St. Augustine Alumni Association, referred to the Zulu parade as a mockery of respectable New Orleans citizens."

New Orleans, La.

According to Alumni president McKenna's statement "the members of St. Augustine High School and its Alumni Association are opposed to the Carnival Day orgy, known as the Zulu Parade.

"We, as young Negroes of this city, are not in accord with those who hold that the Zulu parade is a necessary part of our Carnival Day entertainment. It is not representative of true Negro culture and tradition. Rather it perpetuates the caricature of an uncivilized Negro, a caricature which many use against us as a basis for their discriminatory practices. We deplore the conduct of this "parade," and we will not patronize in any way, as it does not represent decent, self-respecting Negro citizens."

"In these times, when it is of prime importance that Negroes unite in a manner that is exemplary of decency and decorum, we must rid ourselves of the stigma of ignorance, self-abuse and imbecility. Unless we accomplish this end, we will never rise above second class citizenship. To demand respect from others, we must first demand it from ourselves."

Mardi Gras 'Blackout' Idea Gets Solid Backing

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

A "blackout" of Mardi Gras and Carnival activities has met with tremendous success throughout the entire Negro community, an official of the United Clubs, Inc., the sponsoring organization, reported here Tuesday.

According to Dr. Leonard L. Burns, the New Orleans community has received the "blackout" with unquestioned success and has participated in every manner possible.

Dr. Burns stated that contributions are being sent to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and that acknowledgements had been received from the organization. He then read a letter from Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, which praised U.C.L. for funds received through the local effort.

"Our sincere appreciation for your contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. Your gifts come at a time when the Fund has met with increasing resistance and well planned opposition in many southern states. We are greatly encouraged by all our friends in New Orleans who are giving up their parties in order to help relieve the tremendous financial burden of the many sit-in cases as well as our regular cases, for it is through the help of friends like you that we shall one day achieve our goal."...

The letter was signed by Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel.

Dr. Burns noted that more than 100 carnival clubs have joined the movement and that several orchestras and halls have extended contract dates one year to organizations participating in the protest.

He named such orchestras and halls participating as Raymond Ancar, Dave Bartholomew's, Herbert Leary, Sidney Cates, the Royal Dukes of Rhythm, the Autocrat Club, Laborer's Union Hall and the ILA Auditorium.

Dr. Burns stated that the most recent contribution came from the Musicians' Protective Local No. 496.

He concluded by appealing to the Negro community to refrain from participating in public street masking on Mardi Gras day in an effort to avoid unnecessary clashes and contact with the many expected revenge-seeking whites who are opposed to change.

"UCI is suggesting that Mardi Gras be a day of prayerful reflection in the Negro community and not one of fun and frolic. Rejoicing can wait," Dr. Burns concluded.

Strong Feeling Within Group To Get In Line With 'Cause'

The Louisiana Weekly p. 1
New Orleans, La.

With opposition mounting daily and financial support of white merchants dwindling, the fate of the 1961 King Zulu parade seems to be hanging in the balance and according to reports the King Zulu Carnival Club is expected "to get in line with the "Mardi Gras blackout" and not parade this year."

Although Zulu Club's president Harrison Baker stated an official position of the Club could not be given until after this paper's press time, from all indications and reliable sources, the 48rd annual Zulu parade will be cancelled, thus breaking the organizations record of nearly a half-century of horseplay which has seen its popularity on the decline during the past half-decade.

According to Baker, a special meeting of the King Zulu Carnival Club was scheduled for Wednesday night (Feb. 1) for the club members to decide the fate of the 1961 parade. At press time, it was not known as to whether or not the Zulu procession would be cancelled.

Baker said that he was still of the opinion personally that "the Zulu parade should be held and I am not in agreement that it should be cancelled, for Zulu is a part of New Orleans Mardi Gras. There are members who want to cancel this year's parade and those who do not want to cancel it. It will be up to the membership to decide and that will make our position final."

It is alleged that two former Zulu kings, Melvin Green and Jim Poole, who reigned in 1959 and 1960 respectively, are leading the movement to cancel this year's parade.

According to confidential information, the majority of the members will decide to join the "blackout" of Carnival activities rather than oppose it.

Opposition to the Zulu's annual demonstrations have been growing over a period of years and with the birth of 26 independent African nations on the international scene holding seats in the UN and the knowledge of the real culture of the African people, the antics of "black-faced" American-New Orleans Negroes degrading Africans generally, caused resentment to increase and progressive minded Negroes are demanding that Zulu be shelved now, henceforth and forever more.

The cries of protest evidently have not fallen on deaf-ears and from all reports if the Zulu procession gets on its winding, unchartered route on Mardi Gras day, it will not be welcome at most familiar stops.

According to reports, white merchants faced with having their businesses and products boycotted are withdrawing their financial support and without it Zulu's parade cannot move from the "planning or drawing boards," in spite of any assistance that may come from City Hall.

New Orleans, La.

In spite of attitudes and resentments against the Zulu parade by the Negro community, if the parade is cancelled a major step forward in the general unity of Negroes on all levels will be demonstrated and the Club's stand should be lauded and received with the same enthusiasm as the other 100 carnival and dance clubs which have cancelled their Carnival balls in answer to the United Clubs, Inc.' protest movement.

New Orleans Mayor Morrison's earlier announcement that in spite of the racial climate there would be Mardi Gras and no violence is expected was received with doubt by all well-meaning citizens despite denial of a local super store owner that all ice-picks and lye had been sold or were missing from the giant store's shelves and warehouse.

Wednesday, thousands of New Orleans Negroes had their fingers crossed, hoping that the King Zulu and his followers would cancel their parade.

Last week the Tavern Owners of Greater New Orleans, Inc., disclosed that the Tavern Owners are not endorsing the Zulu Carnival parade this year. It was also asserted that as far as it is known not one of the 47 members of Tavern Owners Association is lending any type of support to the Zulus during the "Mardi Gras Blackout."

The Zulus received another blow last week, when it was revealed that Gertrude Geddes Willis Funeral Home, Inc. on Jackson Avenue, one of the long time stopping places for the Zulu parade on Mardi Gras day, will not honor the procession this year, if the club stages its annual procession and demonstrations.

Principal apologizes for boy who wants to be President

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Feb 2 1961

NEW ORLEANS — Teachers at a local jim crow school here were called on the carpet by their principal because a little boy wrote an essay on "What I Want to be When I Grow to be a Man."

The youngster declared in his paper he wanted to become the first of his race to be President of the United States. He said he believed a colored person could be elected to the highest office and could fill the job efficiently.

A white supervisor saw the essay on a bulletin board, read the paper and ordered it removed. He further sent copies to school board members, hinting in the report that the children were being taught communism.

The principal apologized, saying it was "bad judgment" to place the essay on the bulletin board.

NOV.

38a 1961

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS- JAIL SIT-IN

Jailed sit-in group won't eat

By The Associated Press

Thirteen sit-in demonstrators were on a hunger strike in an Annapolis, Md., jail today while a crusading minister began the 22nd day of self-imposed starvation in a Brownsville, Tenn., county workhouse cell.

The six white persons and seven Negroes at Annapolis were protesting racial segregation. The white minister was serving out a loitering fine imposed after arrival in Brownsville to help Negroes in a civil rights drive.

THE 13 WERE among more than 400 persons who demonstrated in Baltimore and Annapolis Saturday. They were arrested on charges of trespass after Antoinette's Restaurant in Annapolis refused to serve them.

Nearly 200 demonstrators went from Baltimore to Annapolis Saturday night and picketed the county jail while the 13 watched through barred windows.

The pickets carried placards, sang hymns and shouted "freedom" as they marched on the street outside. Then they paraded in front of the governor's mansion occupied by Gov. J. Millard Tawes, but there was no response from inside.

The Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, 55, of Cincinnati said at Brownsville that "I'm just taking each day as it comes," when asked how long he planned to subsist on a diet of nothing but frequent sips of water.

THE UNITED Presbyterian minister was serving out a $50 fine for loitering—plus $11.25 court costs and an $11 jail fee—at the rate of $2 a day.

He said he was against what he considered a trumped up charge. The minister, who is treasurer of "Operation Freedom" was arrested after he arrived with a load of clothing collected for Negroes.

"Operation Freedom" was formed to help Negro sharecroppers who claimed they were forced out of the area by white landlords and merchants because they registered to vote.

A dance troupe from India canceled an appearance at Centenary College in Shreveport, La., after being refused admission to two restaurants in the area. The tour was sponsored by the Asia Society Performing Arts program and backed by the U. S. State Department.

About 20 sit-in demonstrators tried without success to obtain service in several downtown Nashville restaurants and lunch counters Saturday. No incidents were reported and no arrests made.

THE REV. KELLEY Miller Smith, chairman of the sponsoring Nashville Christian Leadership Council, said "this effort is an all-encompassing thing but the main purpose is to secure equal employment opportunities."

The Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald said a poll of Dallas principals and teachers showed initial desegregation of six city public schools has been peaceful and successful. The school system began grade-a-year desegregation this Fall.

One Aimed at Hotels, Restaurants

The Washington Post p. 1-D
Washington D.C. Sat. 1-7-61

Bills for Easing Racial Barriers Are Introduced in Maryland House

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6 (AP) A small bundle of bills aimed at easing racial barriers was dumped into the hopper of the Maryland House of Delegates today.

The sponsor, Del. Verda Welcome (D-Balto.) expressed optimism over her chances of obtaining passage of this and similar legislation.

Like one she co-sponsored yesterday with several other delegates, one of Mrs. Welcome's new bills would prohibit racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants. Violators would be subject to fines of $25 to $050.

Besides the hotel-restaurant measure, which also has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. J. Alvin Jones (D-Balto.), Mrs. Welcome's bills included proposals to delete racial references in the school laws.

Mrs. Welcome, a Negro delegate, introduced a total of nine bills as the House met for 25 minutes before adjourning until Monday night. The Senate did not meet today.

During the quickie session, the delegates gave tentative approval to six bills, including one to raise salaries from $21,000 to $25,000 for Court of Appeals associate judges and from $22,000 to $25,000 for the chief judge.

Maryland Governor Apologizes For Bias Shown Ambassadors

Atlanta World
C-2 Thurs 7-20-61
Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Gov. J. Millard Tawes of Maryland apoligized publicly to four African Ambassadors who had met with discrimination in restaurants along Route 40 in Maryland.

He acted after the White House and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy interceded in behalf of the African envoys.

In offering his regrets the Governor specifically mentioned the Ambassador from Chad, Adam Malick Sow, who was refused service when he stopped at a roadside restaurant while driving from New York to Washington.

Neither the Governor's office nor officials at the State Department's protocal section would name the other three African emmissaries, who also experienced discrimination.

THREE OTHERS REMAIN SILENT

A State Deuartment spokesman said the three concerned did not wish to "involve their countries in any scandal."

Ambassador Sow, who had been representing his country at the United Nations, was on the way to Washington on June 26 to present his credentials to President Kennedy.

Pedro A. Sanjuan, assistant to the chief of protocal at the State Department, said the Ambassador had stopped for gas near Edgewood, just inside the Maryland state line.

He said the Ambassador had a headache and entered a diner, the "Bonnie Brae."

Montgomery Human Relations Board Delays Stand on Bill to Ban Race Bias

A bill to outlaw racial discrimination in Montgomery County has failed to win the immediate support of the County's Human Relations Commission.

The Commission decided early yesterday, after a three-hour closed meeting, to withhold any recommendation on the issue until it completes a survey of discrimination in the County early in June.

To take a stand now "would be premature," said Ann Brown, Commission Chairman.

County Councilman Stanley B. Frosh indicated yesterday that the measure, to establish an "Equal Service Act," will not be introduced during the Council's month-long legislative session that begins next week. It was drafted for presentation during the session.

He said the Council might consider it later. "I don't think the legislative session is the proper time," he declared. "It should be brought up for enactment under our police powers, not our legislative powers."

The bill would prohibit discrimination by "race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin" in "every place of public accomodation, resort or amusement" in the County.

It would provide for fines up to $1000 or jail terms not exceeding six months for violators.

Charles A. Horsky, a lawyer who has been active in the anti-discrimination movement in the County, presented the bill to the Human Relations Commission Thursday night. He asked the Commission to endorse it.

Also supporting the measure were Mary Y. Williams, president of the County's Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lathrop Smith, former president of the County's Council, and speakers representing church and civic groups.

County Attorney Alfred H. [illegible] has advised the Coun-cil it has no authority to enact anti-discrimination ordinances. However, 47 lawyers, led by Horsky, have disagreed.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Williams said, the NAACP is going ahead with plans for a mass rally next Thursday night at the Rockville Civic Center.

Negro Envoy Snubs Stir U.S. Action

Maryland Incident Brings Apology, Official Probe

By Constance Feeley
Staff Reporter

The snubbing of an African diplomat in a Hagerstown, Md., restaurant has spurred White House and State Department efforts to prevent racial discrimination against non-white officials from foreign countries.

The snubbing occurred March 9 when William Fitzjohn, charge d'affaires for Sierra Leone, stopped for dinner at the Howard Johnson restaurant, about 70 miles northwest of Washington. A waitress refused to serve him and his Negro driver because of their color.

The restaurant announced yesterday it has dropped its segregation policy.

The incident was brought to the attention of the State Department only last week. Department officials apologized personally to Fitzjohn. Yesterday Angier Biddle Duke, Chief of Protocol, sent Fitzjohn a written apology and a letter to Howard D. Johnson, head of the restaurant chain, asking for an explanation of the chain's policy.

Arlington white teachers association votes 519-463 for desegregated membership. Page B1.

Potential Ill Will

The State Department — alert to the potential international ill will arising from such incidents — also asked the White House to get the Justice Department to study the case.

White House Assistant Frederick Dutton said he has asked Justice to determine "what legal powers the Federal Government might have" to avert discrimination against diplomats in commercial establishments.

Dutton said he has been working with State Department officials for some time to attempt to diminish the effects of such racial discrimination. Three weeks ago, before the Fitzjohn incident was reported, Dutton made the first of a series of contacts he plans with state governors. He talked to Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes and was assured, he said, of Tawes' cooperation.

Yesteray the manager of the franchised Hagerstown restaurant, Harry Robertson, said the eating place has dropped its racial barriers.

Changed Policy

"As of now, we have changed policy," he said. "It was inevitable anyway, so we decidel this morning to go ahead and do it."

He said the decision was made by the franchise owner, Mrs. D. L. Shaw. The segregation policy was set by the former owner, Mrs. Shaw's husbad who lied last fall, Robertson said.

Robertson said he had no knowledge of the Fitzjohn incident and did not know which waitress refused to serve the diplomat.

Howard Johnson himself, reached in Miami, said company policy has always been to serve whoever enters a restaurant and that policy will be followed in the future.

"But you can't control 10,000 people working for you around the country," he said. There are a total of 616 Howard Johnson restaurants, of which about 40 per cent are company-owned.

The rest are operated on franchises under which a private operator agrees to build, furnish and equip a restaurant and to buy certain products from the company.

Can't Revoke Franchise

Johnson said the franchises do not include any non-discrimination requirement. Nor can he revoke a franchise if the owner refuses to serve certain customers, he said.

The State Department is particularly concerned in the Fitzjohn case because Fitzjohn went out of his way to avoid an incident.

En route to a lecture in Pennsylvania, he said he chose the Howard Johnson restaurant purposely because he had heard that this chain served Negroes.

Johnson himself noted that he sent letters to all the restaurants in 1957, when a similar incident occurred, reminding them of company policy.

In 1957, the Ghana Minister of Finance, K. A. Gbedemah, was refused orange juice at a Howard Johnson restaurant in Dover, Del.

In the Fitzjohn incident, the diplomat did not make a formal complaint to the State Department because Sierra Leone is scheduled to become an independent nation April 27, and at that time the United States and his nation will raise their missions to the embassy level.

"I would have demanded immediately that they apologize to my country," he said yesterday, "but I felt that this might prejudice our relations, coming at this particular time."

The State Department heard about it from Carol Morse Kline, sister of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). She and her husband were hosts to Fitzjohn on his trip.

Discrimination Bill Fight Led By Barbee

By a Star Staff Writer

ANNAPOLIS, Mar. 25.—Delegate Alger Barbee, Democrat of Montgomery, led a move today to kill a bill which would prohibit Maryland hotels and restaurants from discriminating against Negroes.

The House Judiciary Committee, on a motion by Mr. Barbee, pigeonholed the bill. However, sponsors of the measure said they will petition the bill out of committee for a vote on the House floor.

The controversial measure, which was tabled by a 14-to-10 vote of the committee, was a watered down version of another bill which was killed by the same committee earlier in the session.

Held Illegal

The bill would make it illegal for places of public accommodation to refuse service to Negroes. To meet some of the objections of the original bill, the sponsors eliminated taverns, rooming houses and lunch counters at swimming pools and bowling alleys and provided for a review of the complaint by the attorney general before any prosecution could be made.

Delegate Charles W. Woodward, Democrat of Montgomery, also voted with Mr. Barbee. Most of the other 14 votes came from delegates from the Eastern Shore.

The votes of Mr. Barbee and Mr. Woodward were contrary to the views of the other four members of the Montgomery delegation who were among the 24 sponsors of the bill.

10 Oppose Motion

Among the 10 opposing the motion to table were delegates Lansdale G. Sasscer, jr., and Hervey G. Machen, Democrats of Prince Georges.

Meanwhile Legislation to increase the salaries of Prince Georges County Commissioners and to establish a People's Court in that county were passed by the House of Delegates.

The salary bill provides for $12,500 a year for the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, $7,000 for the vice chairman and $6,500 for the other three members.

The House approved also a bill which would authorize the Prince Georges Commissioners to sell $60,000 in bonds to construct a new library for the Laurel district.

Another bill passed by the House provides for the appointment of a chief clerk of the People's Court in Montgomery County.

Senator Edward S. Northrop, Democrat of Montgomery, said an amendment has been worked out to clear the way for passage of bills which would give Rockville and Takoma Park authority to undertake urban renewal programs.

Kennedy to Receive Diplomat Refused Service as Negro

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
6-8-62
Wed 6-13-61
1-5-6

By Constance Feeley
Staff Reporter

The President of the United States and the City of Hagerstown, Md., are extending invitations to an African diplomat to visit them.

Purpose of the invitations is to overcome the effects of the snubbing which William Fitzjohn, charge d'affaires of the state of Sierra Leone, got when a Hagerstown restaurant refused him service because of his color.

The incident resulted in a flurry of personal and written apologies to Fitzjohn by State Department officials concerned over potential international ill will. Fitzjohn himself remained unruffled.

Yesterday, the Department approached White House aides and proposed that the President receive the diplomat. Kennedy, it was understood, immediately approved the idea and an appointment is being arranged.

The meeting may not take place for several days, however, because of the President's heavy appointment schedule which includes a series of conferences this week with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

There is also a problem of protocol to be ironed out.

Because Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West Coast of Africa, does not become an independent nation until April 27, Fitzjohn is not an accredited representative of his country. He is still officially attached to the British Embassy. Therefore arrangements must be made through that Embassy.

In a separate development, the Mayor of Hagerstown, Winslow F. Burhans, expressed his regrets over the incident. "I'm sending a wire to Dr. ...john inviting him to come here as my special guest to have dinner with some of the leading citizens of Hagerstown," the mayor said.

Burhans recalled that on last Jan. 31 he had officially welcomed Fitzjohn and his wife to Hagerstown when they went there to give a lecture about their country to the Women's Club.

"The Fitzjohns are fine, cultured, extremely intelligent people. To have an incident like this occur is distressing to me and to the people of the city," said Burhans.

Fitzjohn was refused service at Howard Johnson's restaurant March 9 when he stopped for dinner while en route to Pennsylvania for another lecture. He purposely chose the restaurant to avoid an incident, because he had heard the Johnson chain served Negroes.

He did not make a formal complaint to the State Department because of his country's upcoming independence. "I would have demanded immediately that they apologize to my country," he said, "but I felt that this might prejudice our relations, coming at this particular time."

The State Department heard about it last week from Carol Morse Kline, sister of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). She and her husband were host to Fitzjohn on his Pennsylvania trip.

Another expression of regret came yesterday from the President of the Washington County Board of Commissioners, Lem E. Kirk. "We feel very badly about this," he said. "We regret that it happened."

The restaurant which refused iFtzjohn service decided this week, in the wake of press reports of the incident, to drop its segregation policy.

Help by U. S. Promised To End Racial Incidents

The Washington Post
8-18-61
Washington D.C.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17 (AP) Intensive community-level effort to eliminate racial discrimination in Maryland has been promised by the White House to the Maryland branch of the NAACP.

A special assistant to President Kennedy promised that ". . . the White House and State Department now are planning an intensive community-level effort in that sector of Maryland where recent difficulties have been experienced."

The special assistant, Frederick C. Dutton, said the objective of the effort would be "to obtain removal of discrimination for everyone who wishes to be served in public places.

The statements was made in a letter to Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Maryland chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

President Kennedy earlier had urged the governors of several eastern states, including Maryland to take steps to avoid refusal by restaurant owners to serve African diplomats.

The letter to Dr. Jackson, however, indicated that the government plans an extensive campaign aimed at eliminating segregation in public places in the Maryland area.

Dutton wrote after receiving a telegram from Dr. Jackson citing denials of service to African diplomats visiting Maryland restaurants.

38a 1961

MARYLAND

NOVEMBER
OPERATION BALTIMORE -OPERATION MARYLAND

Nov. 18 "wave of action" to be big demonstration

BALTIMORE — "We will triple the number by calling our students from all across the country. This is Operation Baltimore, Operation Maryland.

"On Saturday, Nov. 18 we will begin an attack on discrimination in Maryland and we will not stop until the entire state is free of segregation."

This statement from Paul Deitrich, head of the press committee of the national students group meeting in Baltimore, touched of the beginning of a new wave of demonstrations scheduled to overshadow any previous effort in Maryland.

The meeting held at Cornerstone Baptist Church was called following the appearance in court of more than 30 persons arrested on Saturday. The hearing was at 9 a.m. Sunday in the Baltimore Central Police station.

Dr. Logan Kearse, pastor of the church, is leader of the group of more than 500 Saturday demonstrators from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and other states as far west as Ohio.

Present at the Sunday meeting were student leaders from all areas of the country.

It was announced that the demonstrators will return "by the thousands." An open invitation was extended to all colleges, student organizations, non-violent action groups from the entire United States to "come on to Baltimore."

Dr. Kearse stated that he expects to enlist more than 50 ministers from the East Coast and the state of Maryland to participate.

STUDENT GROUPS represented were National CORE which according to Dr. Kearse, has pledged to join on any future demonstrations including the one set for Nov. 27. "a test run on Route 40" when 1,000 demonstrators have signed to be present.

6 Negroes Arrested at Skating Rink

Six Negroes, protesting the Montgomery County Council's failure to pass a public accommdations bill, attempted to skate at the Congresional Plaza Skating Rink, near Rockville, yesterday and were arrested on trespassing charges.

The group, members of the Montgomery chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were refused admittance to the rink by an employe who informed them that Negroes were not admitted except in private parties.

Those arrested on warrants sworn by the rink employe were: the Rev. John D. Murdock, pastor of the Clinton AME Zion Church; Andell Gaunt, 18, of 605 Douglas ayenue; and George Hackley, 26, of 13 Martins lane, all in Rockville.

Three juvenile girls also were arrested, and were released in the custody of their parents awaiting Juvenile Court action.

The three adults, who were released on $200 bond each, will appear in Rockville Peoples Court October 23 on charges of trespassing.

A spokesman for the NAACP said the attempted demonstration was in protest of the County Council's failure to pass the public accommodations bill which was recommended some weeks ago by the Human Relations Coouncil.

Cafe owners back rights law

The Afro American

Sat. 10-28-61

BALTIMORE

"It is time for a decisive move by the state government, led by the governor, to make a clean break from practices that have degraded Maryland citizens and Maryland in the eyes of America and the world."

William Tutton Jr., first vice president, Maryland Restaurant Association, read the above statement at a press conference at the Emerson Hotel Thursday, while stating the position of his group on killing restaurant segregation.

The association, representing 75 per cent of Maryland restaurant customers, dropped the responsibility of outlawing the practice squarely in the lap of Gov. J Millard Tawes, by calling for a special session of the General Assembly to pass an Equal Accommodations Law.

Baltimore

RESTAURANT segregation in Maryland in general and Route 40 in particular has resulted in insults to African diplomats, producing national and international criticism.

For several weeks State Department officials have urged owners, with little success, to correct the problem.

Taking note of this, the association said:

"Only statewide legislation will assure the necessary prompt action requested by the U.S. Department of State for eliminating further offenses to visiting diplomats."

The restaurant men also agreed with State Department spokesmen that Maryland's color bars could have international repercussions.

"Further offenses to visiting diplomats could result in withdrawal of the United Nations headquarters from the United States and other grave damage to the U.S. in world affairs," the association declared.

* * *

PASSING the ball to the governor, the statement continued:

"Our association urgently requests Governor Tawes to convene a special session of the General Assembly of Maryland so that legislation barring discrimination in restaurants and hotels throughout our state can be speedily enacted, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Joining with "many prominent Marylanders, including City Councilmen and various groups," the owners made this appeal to the governor:

"We are certain that neither the governor nor the General Assembly will choose to compound and accentuate discrimination by abducting their responsibilities."

The restaurant men declared they are opposed to any local and regional legislation outlawing segregation.

"Isolated voluntary efforts will not work, nor will local measures alone," they said.

* * *

THE GROUP in a unanimously adopted resolution urged the governor to convene the Assembly and promised to work for passage of the required legislation.

The resolution said:

"Resolved by the Restaurant Association of Maryland, Inc.: that the governor of Maryland be formally and urgently requested to call a special session of the General Assembly of Maryland, to consider and enact legislation necessary to provide equal accommodations in all hotels and restaurants, without regard to race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

"The association board has further resolved that it will do everything possible to actively support the passage of this bill at Annapolis and to persuade individual citizens and members of civic, church, business and social organizations also to urge the governor to press without delay for introduction and passage of this equal accommodations bill.

Mr. Tutton who received rousing applause from the gathering of civic, government and community leaders, answered questions following the statement.

Asked by AFRO Editor Cliff W. McKay if the association had any particular type of legislation in mind, the vice president said no.

They are not familiar with the various public accommodations bills already introduced, he said, but will review them and decide which will best suit the purpose.

* * *

HOWEVER, Mrs Verda F. Welcome, author of House Bill 33, told the conference it seemed that the owners drew the statement from her bill.

She congratulated the association members and said she would like to see similar attitudes expressed in other areas.

"Right now, however, we are interested in eating and sleeping," she said.

Howard H. Murphy, describing himself as "an interested citizen," congratulated the group.

* * *

HE SAID every effort will be needed to prevent introduction of bills "to muddy the water, which will interfere with smooth passage of public accommodations legislation."

The "muddy water" reference obviously pertained to the proposed public accommodations bill with numerous limitations, offered by Sen. J. Alvin Jones (D., 4th).

In answer to other questions, Mr. Tutton said regardless of the outcome of the association's appeals to the governor, members are against any local legislation, including the city.

He further said the association did not consult the Hotel Association before issuing the statement and a meeting with restaurant officials on Route 40 produced nothing.

* * *

GEORGE MESOLAGITES, president of MRA, said his group's optimism on passage of a bill depends "on the guidance provided by Governor Tawes."

Other officers of the association are Otto Schellhase, second vice president; H. Reginald Dunnock, third vice president.

The meeting was scheduled at the Eager House, recent target of student demonstrators, protesting the segregated policy there. It was switched to the downtown hotel at the last moment.

Other members voicing approval and expressing hope that the group's stand will succeed included:

Nathan Hurr, of Nate's and Leon, who said he has worked toward this goal for more than a year; Jimmy Wu, China Clipper, and Jerome and Miles Katz of the White Coffee Pot.

33 arrested in Maryland sit-in protest

BALTIMORE

The proposed Freedom Ride along Route 40 was called off Saturday after 35 restaurants agreed to desegreagte, but a series of sin-in demonstrations were staged in Baltimore City proper and in nearby Anne Arundel County.

Thirty-three persons were arrested as a result of the

AFRO REPORTER ARRESTED WITH MD. "SIT-INS"
(STORY ON PAGE 2)

demonstrations against discrimination in places of public accommodations.

Among those arrested was the Rev. I. Logan Kearse, pastor of Baltimore's Cornerstone Baptist Church, and a Democratic candidate for Congress from Maryland's Fourth District.

He had served as chairman of the mass rally at his church preceding the demonstrations.

SEVERAL HUNDRED persons, mainly students, were at the meeting at which the day's strategy was planned.

Originally, the demonstrators had intended to stage their protests along Route 40, but these plans were junked when a number of restaurants along the highway agreed to serve all comers.

With Route 40 ruled out, the demonstrators turned their attention to the Baltimore area, and a group of 50 segregated restaurants were selected as the target.

One of the sections visited was Baltimore's Little Italy, where attempts were made to enter a number of the spaghetti houses there.

The attempts proved unsuccessful, so the demonstrators picketed instead.

The propietor of one of the houses brought several freshly baked pizza pies out of his place and attempted to hand them to the students, but they rejected the ofer.

A NUMBER OF the places the students visited had been deliberately closed since the owners had been warned beforehand, to the press and on radio and TV, that the students planned to demonstrate in the downtown area.

One of those that closed was Miller Brothers, one of the city's top restaurants and the scene of several prior arrests.

The Rev. Mr. Kearse was arrested at Hooper's Restaurant when he and seven other persons pushed by employees to enter the restaurant.

While a patrolman stood on the corner and watched, Dr. Kearse and Warren Shaw, Baltimore real estate man, pushed past the employes blocking the door and entered the establishment.

Besides Dr. Kearse and Shaw, warrants charging "trespass" were issued against Mary Lovelane, 20, of Jackson, Miss.; William Hansen, 22, Cincinnati; Bernard Conn, 21; and Stoakley Carmichael, 21, all Howard University students; and Barbara Jacobs, 23, Baltimore Welfare Department worker and Carole Johnson, 21, Morgan State College senior.

* * *

DISORDERLY CONDUCT charged were placed against the following persons by the Hooper management.

James Baker, 26, 3800 block Fear Ave.; Dorothy W. Feldman, 19, 4900 block Green Spring Ave.; Ronald Stubbs, 24, 800 block Macon St.; Michael P. Chapiro, 18, Washington, Travis O. Britt, 27, Atlanta; Louis Williams, 29, 100 block Patterson Park Ave.

The charges were placed, police said, when they tried to block the door of the restaurant.

Five other arrests were made at Dickman's Restaurant. The charge was trespassing. Those arrested were:

John Harper, 18; Sharon Wheeler, 18; William C. Mahoney, 20; Jan L. Triggs, 19, and Paul D. Dietrich, 30, all of Washington.

The other arrest in the Baltimore area was that of Andrew D. Miller, 18, of New York City, at a White Coffee Pot Restaurant.

* * *

NONE OF these arrested posted collateral and spent the night in jail awaiting a hearing the next morning, Sunday.

All the persons arrested on trespass charges waived preliminary hearings and asked for jury trials.

Those arrested for disorderly conduct asked that their hearings be postponed until Nov. 25.

All were released on $100 collateral.

The students involved in the demonstration came from Howard, American and George Washington Universities in Washington, and from Morgan, Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

5 IN SIT-IN SEIZED NEAR BALTIMORE

New York Negroes Refuse to Leave Route 40 Cafe

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28 (AP)—Five Negroes from New York were arrested last night after staging a sit-in demonstration at a restaurant on U. S. Route 40 about seven miles from downtown Baltimore.

The Baltimore county police charged four men and a woman with trespassing at the Double-T Diner. The accused were released in $103 bond each, and a hearing was scheduled for 7 P. M. next Friday.

The Congress of Racial Equality had previously announced that a Freedom Ride would be held Nov. 11 on the heavily traveled highway. Route 40 runs northeast of the city toward the Delaware line.

But Louis Lomax, an author from Jamaica, Queens, told the Associated Press that last night's sit-in had not been connected with CORE.

Mr. Lomax said that he and his wife and the five arrested had been in the party that entered the Double-T and took seats at the counter.

He said that he and Mrs. Lomax had left after the owner of the diner, Thomas Doxanos, read them the trespass law.

The police identified those arrested as Paul Dennis, 40 years old, of New Rochelle; the Rev. Robert D. Sherrard, 39, of East Elmhurst, Queens; Percy E. Sutton, 40, of New York; Dr. Eugene Reed, 38, of Amityville, L. I., and Mrs. Evelyn Haynes, 44, of New York.

On Way to Conference

Mr. Lomax said the group was on the way to Washington to attend a human rights conference today, and had told reporters and photographers in New York that "if we get hungry along the way, we'll stop for food."

Newsmen apparently trailed the demonstrators, and a waitress at the Double-T said cameramen took photographs as the demonstrators entered.

Mr. Lomax said it had been agreed in advance that if there was any likelihood of arrest, only five would remain on the scene. Mr. Lomax was to leave and "give the story to the press."

He commended the arresting officers as being "kind, working with great dispatch, and models of law and order."

Mr. Lomax said that all those in the party were members of the National Association for the advancement of colored people, but that the sit-in was not promoted by the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Sutton heads the New York City branch of the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Lomax said.

The Maryland state police, county police, and town police as far away as Aberdeen, about thirty miles northeast of Baltimore, had been alerted several hours before the demonstration occurred.

The Federal Government has been trying to end racial discrimination by restaurants along Route 40. In a number of incidents, restaurants have refused service to African diplomats.

35 Md. Cafes Lift Bias, Avert 'Freedom Ride'

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP). — The Congress of Racial Equality on Wednesday called off, for the time being at least, a proposed mass "freedom ride" in Maryland and Delaware.

CORE had planned the auto ride of some 1400 members Saturday along U. S. Route 40 from the Delaware bridge to Baltimore, to protest segregation in highway restaurants.

SOME LIFT BIAS

James Farmer, CORE national director, said the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems had informed CORE that 35 Maryland restaurants have agreed to provide service for Negroes, and CORE decided to call off the demonstration.

CORE has also received assurances of desegregation from a dozen Delaware restaurants that would have been involved in the ride, Farmer said.

The CORE announcement came a short time after Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes said he had been informed of the ride's cancellation, and called it "heartwarming news."

'UNNECESSARY TRIP'

"I have long felt," he added, "that the entrance of freedom riders into Maryland was unnecessary.

"In this instance, with the support of our citizens, State officials and representatives of restaurant and hotel owners, we have followed a course of action with a firm dedication to correct a wrong without submitting to coercion," the Governor said.

CORE said there are 73 restaurants along the Maryland stretch of U. S. 40, and it hopes that others will follow the example of the 35 that have agreed to desegregate.

DEADLINE SET

If they have not done so by Dec. 15, the CORE statement added, "we shall feel free to take necessary action."

The postponed ride was to have been made by 600 Baltimore residents, and others from New York and Connecticut, about half of them white.

Farmer said U. S. 40 was chosen because many African diplomats use it and also because it is a main north-south route for many other Negro motorists.

Hundreds Join Negro Rally In Baltimore

Ride on U. S. 40

Not Precluded, Sponsors Declare

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 (AP). — Several hundred students from Washington, New York and Philadelphia were expected to join hundreds of local Negroes today at an anti-segregation rally.

The Rev. Logan Kearse, chairman of a group which met last night to oganize the rally, said the demonstration would not preclude the possibility of the rally moving to U. S. Highway 40.

On Wednesday, the Congress of Racial Equality called off a proposed Freedom Ride on U. S. 40 after the Maryland Commission on Racial Problems succeeded in encouraging 35 of the 75 restaurants along the Maryland section of the highway to desegregate.

African diplomats as well as American Negroes have been refused service along the highway.

Several Groups Represented

Mr. Kearse said the group which met with him included members of CORE, the District of Columbia Non-Violent Action Group, Civic Interest Group of Baltimore, and interested citizens and students.

He said the rally will be held in front of the Cornerstone Baptiste Church, where he is pastor.

Earlier yesterday, CORE's eastern regional director, Julius W. Hobson, said every effort is being made to prevent sit-ins today along U. S. 40 or "anywherein Maryland, because we have a commitment to the State."

Mr. Hobson said he would come to the site of the proposed demonstration to try to persuade students and other groups not to stage any Freedom Ride.

Others Plan Caravan

Another group,, known as the Maryland Petition Committee is going ahead fith plans to 100 automobiles carry signs have a caravan of more than along U. S. 40 proclaiming the right of restaurant owners to serve whomever they please.

In preparation for the rally, a statement released by Mr. Kearse's group said, "more than 20 attorneys have been secured by the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

to satisfy any legal demands which may be made upon them as a result of the demonstration. Also thousands of dollars have been pledged for bond money in the event of arrests."

Rte. 40 Integration Suffers Setback

Restaurant Owners Group Has Disbanded

Washington D.C.

Attempts to get restaurant owners along Route 40 in Maryland to agree voluntarily to serve Negro diplomats has suffered a setback.

A committee of owners, organized with help of Maryland and State Department officials, announced yesterday it has disbanded.

State Department and Maryland officials who had been working with the group said they were surprised at the development. Pedro Sanjuan, assistant to the chief of protocol at the State Department, and Edmund Mester, executive assistant to Gov. Tawes, said they had not been informed of the decision to disband.

Tony Konstant, owner of an Aberdeen restaurant, said the committee ceased to function after informing Gov. Tawes last week that it felt restaurant integration was a State-wide problem.

State-Wide Basis

He said the committee felt it "could not go beyond" its statement that the problem should be handled on a State-wide basis.

Mr. Konstant said the committee "met with limited success" in trying to work out a solution on Route 40. He said members of the committee might continue their efforts as individuals but that the committee itself had ceased to function.

The Maryland Restaurant Association said last week that it, too, felt the problem was a State-wide one. It asked Gov. awes to call a special session of the General Assembly to enact a law to bar racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants.

Rejects Request

Gov. Tawes rejected the request but asked the association to work for public support of legislation expected to be introduced at the regular session of the General Assembly in February.

Several foreign Negro diplomats have been refused service in restaurants along Route 40, the main highway between Washington and New York. The eight-member restaurant owners committee was organized to see if a voluntary agreement to serve them could be worked out.

WOULD-BE DINER KICKS OUT GLASS

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24 (AP).—Apparently angered by a restaurant's refusal to serve her and two companions, a Negro woman kicked out a plate glass window yesterday as she left the establishment.

Police at Fullerton, a suburb of Baltimore, said the women entered the Chesapeake Diner on U. S. Route 40 and sat down at a booth.

A waitress said the women were told they could get only carry-out service. On the way out of the restaurant, they "made remarks" and one of them kicked out a 30 by 74 inch glass panel in a door, the waitress said. Police estimated damage at $100.

Police broadcast a lookout for their car, believed to be headed south. The car had New York tags.

Rte. 40 Restaurant Committee Folds; Reports No Desegregation Success

Washington Post @2B
Wed 10-25-61

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

A committee of Maryland Rte. 40 restaurant owners reported yesterday that it has made little progress in persuading other owners along the heavily traveled highway to desegregate eating facilities.

Washington D.C.

"There is no use in having meetings for the sake of meeting," a spokesman said in announcing that the committee has suspended operations.

The group of eight was formed at the request of Federal and State officials to try to work out a solution for the "white only" seating policy that has resulted in the refusal of service to some foreign diplomats.

Tony Konstant, a restaurant owner, said there has been a hardening of attitudes since the Congress of Racial Equality announced that it plans a Freedom Ride to test restaurant practices.

A few owners are willing to do something, Konstant said, but most feel they are being singled out.

The committee reported to Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes last week that restaurant desegregation is a statewide problem.

The Maryland Restaurant Association urged Tawes to call a special session of the General Assembly to enact antidiscrimination legislation.

Tawes has endorsed a public accommodations bill but said that it should come up at the regular session in February.

Pedro A. Sanjuan, United States Assistant Chief of Protocol, said that he did not see the suspension of activity by the committee as a setback.

He said he never had thought that much could be done by voluntary action. After reporting to the Governor, there was nothing left for the committee to do, he said.

The forceful statement by the Association and the action by Tawes, he said, are major steps toward solving the problem.

Negroes Choose Jury Trials for Rink Arrests

Washington Post
Wed 10-25-61 @1B

Three Negroes charged with trespassing at the Congressional Plaza Shopping Center skating rink have chosen to be tried by jury when they appeared in Montgomery County Peoples Court.

The three declined to leave the roller rink after they were refused tickets and were arrested.

Washington D.C.

They are: Andell Gaunt, 18, of 605 Douglas ave.; George Hackley, 26, of 13 Martins la., and the Rev. John D. Murdock, 42, rector of the Clinton A. M. E. Zion Church.

Three 16-year-old girls were also arrested. They will appear in Juvenile Court.

The $200 bonds on each of the adults were continued pending their trial in Circuit Court.

COFFEE CUPS AND U.N. VOTES

Race Snubs In Maryland's Roadside Cafes Cold War Topic

BY ROBERT E. BAKER
AND LAURENCE STERN
Staff Reporters, The Washington Post

WHAT IS THE PRICE of a cup of coffee?

Could it be a stinging reverse for this nation in selection of the next United Nations secretary general or on admission of Red China?

Could it cancel out the millions of dollars in aid the United States has poured into underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa?

These questions weigh heavily over the White House, over Maryland's Statehouse and over a gaudy restaurant and tavern-lined strip of U. S. 40 between Baltimore and the Delaware River.

Nine Since February

AT LEAST NINE TIMES since February, diplomats from non-white nations have been subjected to the color bar imposed by restaurant owners along the heavily-traveled corridor between the capital and United Nations headquarters.

The repercussions have been heard around the world.

Increasingly, the parliamentary balance of power in the United Nations is shifting to the proud and intensely race-conscious Afro-Asian bloc. For want of a cup of coffee, pivotal votes could be lost.

This is why "Bonnie" Merritt, Mrs. Charles Krell, Robert Coomes—all restaurant proprietors along Maryland's stretch of Route 40—suddenly find themselves blinking in the harsh spotlight of world attention. Incredulously, to them, they have become key figures in the cold war.

Maryland too is in the spotlight.

It prides itself on a tradition of tolerance. In fact one of the modern world's first statutes of religious toleration was enacted in colonial Maryland more than 300 years ago. Maryland's nickname is the Free State.

Yet Gov. J. Millard Tawes has been powerless so far to stop the repeated affronts to African diplomats at the coffee counters along Route 40.

Assembly Killed Bill

THE MARYLAND GENERAL Assembly, which in 1649 passed the famous "Act Concerning Religion," killed a bill in 1961 to outlaw racial discrimination in restaurants and hotels.

Prospects of such legislation passing at the next session, which convenes in February, are slim. . . .

For Tawes, who is expected to seek re-election next year, the Route 40 controversy poses a sharp political dilemma.

To win the majority of the state's primary unit votes next May, he dare not risk antagonizing the rural counties which can easily control the outcome of party primaries in Maryland.

Because of the malapportionment in the General Assembly, the rural counties, with less than a quarter of the state's population, hold a majority of the state's unit votes.

Needs City Votes

AT THE SAME TIME, Tawes will need the vast popular majorities in Baltimore and Washington suburbs to carry the November election against a GOP opponent. President Kennedy's victory margin in Maryland last November, for example, came in large measure from Baltimore's racial and ethnic minorities.

Civil rights groups within Maryland are already broadening the scope of the Route 40 crisis from African diplomats to the American Negro, who has been denied service at the counters for decades without creating an international furore.

These groups are laying the problem at Gov. Tawes' doorstep in Annapolis. . . .

Because of the built-in constitutional restraints of the American system, the federal government can propose to the state. But it cannot dictate—either to the Legislature, to Tawes or to the restaurant owners.



For the proprietors, the problem is defined as one of economics. . . .

Fear Loss Of Whites

FEEDING NEGROES, the proprietors say, will drive away their white diners—particularly Southern truck drivers.

Many owners insist that they would drop the color bar if everyone else on the 50 mile strip did the same.

Still others observe that the issue will be dead within three years when Maryland completes a new toll expressway that will bypass the expanse of roadside Americana along Route 40. . . .

There is a rankling resentment among the restaurant owners that fate has singled them out for notoriety. They point to other businesses on other Maryland roads that continue serving whites only in comfortable obscurity.

Mixed in with the pique, however, is the motive of national loyalty. It is to this impulse that the President, the State Department and such local leaders as U. S. Attorney Joseph D. Tydings, are appealing.

It may be the ultimate answer to the Route 40 controversy.

Cafe Snub Cited in Nigeria Feud

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 (AP)—A Nigerian journalist says a factor behind a student resolution in his country against America's Peace Corps was the recent snub of a Nigerian diplomat by a restaurant on U. S. Rte. 40 in Maryland.

Onoura Nwanya, a regional editor of the Daily Express, said last night, "Though I was not there Sunday, I feel certain that the recent incident in Maryland contributed considerably to the anger which exploded over the Peace Corps girl's post card."

He said American racial discrimination has had a "tremendous impact" in his country.

The incident referred to by the newsman was the refusal by a restaurant on Rte. 40 to serve Aliyu Y. Bida, educational attache to Nigeria's Consulate General in New York on Oct. 2.

Nwaya said he could understand the feelings of the students because he, too, was refused service at a Baltimore restaurant two weeks ago.

"I am not bitter because I have had an opportunity to travel here and know of the sincere efforts by many public and private agencies to alter this ugly side of American life," he said.

"But students in Nigeria have not had this opportunity. When they read of Mr. Bida's being refused service in Maryland they naturally consider it an insult not only to Nigeria but to all African people," he added.

Sunday's resolution, adopted by students at the University College of Ibadan, demanded deportation of Peace Corps members in Nigeria whom it branded as "agents of imperialism."

The resolution was adopted following a Peace Corps member's remarks on a post card about primitive living conditions and "squalor" in Nigeria.

Nwanya said he had avoided expressing his impressions of this country because he did not believe it was right for a guest to abuse his host's hospitality.

9 Convicted of Trespass In Rte. 40 Restaurant Sit-Ins

(ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 19 (AP) Judge Benjamin Michaelson convicted nine students today of trespassing in a segregated restaurant but said their case will pose Constitutional questions "the Supreme Court will not be able to dodge."

The Anne Arundel County Circuit Court judge said he is not in a position to rule that an establishment serving the general public cannot deny service to Negroes on racial grounds. He said he is bound by a Maryland Court of Appeals ruling which has held that privately owned businesses have a right to discriminate.

But, Michaelson continued: "The Court has let in a wide latitude of evidence (on the Constitutional questions), perhaps more than it should have over State objections . . . The Court feels the Supreme Court will not be able to dodge the issue. It evaded it in the Louisiana case."

He referred to a recent ruling in which the Supreme Court held that three Negroes arrested for breach of peace while sitting at a soda fountain were convicted on insufficient evidence but avoided the broader constitutional question of their right to service.

The nine defendants, five white and four Negro, in today's case were fined $50 and costs each for violating Maryland's trespassing statute by not leaving a restaurant when ordered to do so by the owner. Their cases were heard by the judge without a jury following conviction of nine others in a similar case before a Circuit Court jury yesterday.

Those convicted were William W. Hansen Jr., 22, Cincinnati; Susan L. Rothberg, 19, Jersey City; Sheila A. Roberts, 18, Baltimore; Janet Rose, 19, Washington; Daniel J. Barker, 19, Brookline, Mass.; Bonnie Kilstein, 21, New York City; Walter R. Dean Jr., 26, Baltimore; James J. Mejuto, 24, West Orange, N. J. and Calvin R. Polmer Jr., 18, York, Pa.

Four others facing similar charges could not be present today and their cases were postponed.

The students were charged by police with disorderly conduct in addition to trespassing. Officers testified they had to remove the students bodily from Antionette's Restaurant when they refused to leave with officers following their arrests.

Judge Michaelson threw out the disorderly conduct charges on technical grounds when two of the four officers named as prosecuting witnesses on the warrants testified they did not swear to them.

Juanita Jackson Mitchell, counsel for the Maryland NAACP, noted an immediate appeal from the trespassing convictions. The nine convictions from yesterday also will be appealed.

At two other hearings yesterday, in Fullerton and Aberdeen, 10 defendants asked for jury trials and the cases were referred to a grand jury.

Racism on Route 40

About thirty-five restaurant owners along Route 40, main highway between New York and Washington, have now agreed to serve any customer, regardless of color. This represents about 50 per cent progress in the drive to eliminate the incidents of discrimination, involving African diplomats, which in the past have given the State Department so much trouble. Gratifying as this development may be, it cannot be reckoned the half-way mark toward victory that the figures seem to indicate. The whole campaign against racism on Route 40—the press, civic groups and Congress participated in it—turned on pleas to the restaurant owner that, in slamming his door on a Negro, he may be insulting not a *man*, but a *diplomat*, and thus injuring our prestige abroad. Helping the cause was the fact that to many Americans a Negro is somehow less Negro if he is a foreigner. Often acceptance of an African goes side by side with the most violent prejudice against his native-born ethnic brother.

Route 40 shamed us internationally. Efforts to efface that shame are welcome, and should be encouraged. At the same time, let us recognize that the basic issue at stake is the universal concept of human dignity, regardless of nationality or status. Let us hold inviolate the dignity of *all* men, and not of dignitaries alone.

SISTER MARY PAUL PAYE. R.S.M.

McLean Gardens Cites '73 Act In Plea for Bias Suit Acquittal

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld
Staff Reporter

McLean Gardens, on trial for allegedly refusing transient rooms to two Negro women, moved for acquittal yesterday on grounds that the 1872 statute under which it is charged was repealed by a statute of 1873.

Municipal Court Judge Thomas C. Scalley said he would withhold a ruling until the jury's verdict is in.

McLean Gardens' attorney Jo V. Morgan Jr., noted the District Legislative Assembly's 1873 statute, unlike the 1872 one, does not mention the word "hotel." McLean's 30 transient rooms are considered to comprise a hotel.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert D. Wise responded that a U. S. Court of Appeals decision flowing from the Supreme Court's Thompson case in 1954 said that the 1873 law repealed the 1872 version only "in respect to restaurants."

Morgan was an attorney for Thompson Restaurant in that case, in which the Supreme Court uphold the 1873 statute banning segregation in restaurants. He said the U. S. Court of Appeals was dealing only with restaurants and therefore specifically said so. But the Municipal Court of Appeals, he stated, has dealt specifically with hotels and has affirmed his point.

The legislative history of the 1873 statute, as revealed by contemporary newspaper reports, indicates that the 1872 statute had been found unworkable and was intended to be repealed, he claimed.

In testimony before the jury, Bob Turanchik, a room clerk, was asked about the departure from McLean after a 3-day stay together of a white girl, Jean Donnelly, 21, and a Negro, Ronyl J. Stewart, 19 last July 13.

Later the same day, Miss Stewart was denied a single room, which was offered minutes later to another white friend. Te same thing happened when Cornelia A. Greene, 21, Negro, and Mary Heller, 19, white asked for rooms in similarly close succession.

Turanchik said he wrote out a "room previously committed" notice for the room shared by Misses Donnelly and Stewart after Edith E. Long another McLean employe, told him that Miss Donnelly, previously a permanent resident, was on the project's "black list."

The room had not been "previously committed," he said, explaining that the notice was "my way of doing it."

When Miss Stewart returned alone, she was denied a single room by Edith Long because, Mrs. Long testified, she knew that Miss Stewart was a friend of Miss Donnelly and that Miss Donnelly was on the "black list."

Later, Turanchiks wife, the manager, testified that she herself put Miss Donnelly on the "black list' only after the two Negro girls had publicly complained of discrimination against them.

Mrs. Long said she "thought" Miss Donnely was on the list because "she came down to the lobby in pajamas and "she picketed Glen Echo.' She said her information came from Maude D. Campbell, former desk manager of the residence hall where Miss Donnelly lived from September, 1959, to February, 1960, and from June to September, 1960.

Mrs. Campbell, 78, said Miss Donnelly wore "shorty pajamas" in the lobby that she considered "indecent." She said she once heard the girl curse on the telephone. And she said she considered Miss Donnelly "hard to manage" because she typed in her room after midnight. Under cross-examination she conceded that she did not know if Miss Donnelly or her then roommate was typing.

Contradicting earlier testimony by Miss Greene, Mrs. Long and Dorothy Hutto, another clerk, said Miss Greene asked specifically for a permanent room, of which there were none.

The trial continues today.

Baltimore Groups Plan New Sit-Ins Saturday

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13 (AP).—Anti-segregation leaders will meet in Baltimore tonight to begin planning another sit-in demonstration for next Saturday like the one staged by hundreds of Negroes and whites in the city's restaurants during the week end.

"We confidently expect hundreds of additional participants to join," said the Rev. Logan Kearse, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, where the meeting is scheduled for 7 p.m.

The 40-year-old Negro pastor, leader of the drive to force desegregation of the restaurants, estimated that 500 persons o fboth races took part in the sit-ins which lasted all day Saturday. Thirty-three of the demonstrators were arrested, but there was no violence or serious disturbance.

9 Still Held

Only nine of the demonstrators jailed on trespass or disorderly conduct charges were still behind bars today. They were held at Annapolis, 25 miles southwest of here, pending hearings set for 9 a.m. today.

The 22 arrested in Baltimore —including Mr. Kearse—were released after seven hours in jail when they posted collateral early Sunday—$104 each on the trespassing charges, $53 each for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Kearse said 17 charged with trespassing waived hearings and asked for jury trials. The remaining five, charged with disorderly conduct asked and received postponement of their hearings until November 25, he said.

The sit-ins in Baltimore and neighboring Anne Arundel County were the outgrowth a massive freedom ride of 750 to 1,000 persons scheduled for Saturday on U.S. Route 40 by the Congress of Racial Equality but called off last Wednesday.

CORE announced in New York that the Freedom Ride would not be held since 35 Maryland restaurant owners along the highway had agreed to integrate voluntarily. It cautioned, however, that the others must fall in line by December 15.

Meet 45 Minutes

A Freedom Ride along 64 miles of Route 40 between Baltimore and the Delaware Memorial Bridge had been scheduled as the aftermath to several incidents in which African diplomats traveling the highway between Washington and New York were refused service at restaurants and motels.

Mr. Kearse announced plans for the new demonstration next Saturday after a 45-minute, closed-door meeting in the church yesterday of leaders of the movement—the 22 arrested in Baltimore plus "a dozen people" who co-ordinated the first one.

They gathered for the meeting less than 10 hours after they were released from jail.

Mr. Kearse said another strategy meeting would be held Wednesday night to plan for next Saturday's demonstration, which again will begin with a 10 a.m. meeting at the church.

Mr. Kearse also said his church is putting up $500 to provide bail for those who may be arrested next Saturday and, "We are going to seek at least another 20 churches and synagagues which will place an equal amount of money into that fund."

10 Demonstrators At Annapolis Diner Ask for Jury Trial

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 13 (AP) Three of 10 sit-in demonstrators at a segregated diner chose to remain in jail today after all asked and were granted trial by Circuit Court jury.

Diana King, 21, Larsine Sirizotti, 19, and Joyce E. Barrett, 22, all of Philadelphia, declined to have bonds of $100 posted for them. They were returned to the Anne Arundel County Jail, where they have been kept since their arrest Saturday.

Misses King and Barrett are graduates of Temple University in Philadelphia and Miss Sirizotti of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Released on $100 bonds were Sydney F. Jones, 20, Philadelphia, Susan Spencer, 18, Swarthmore, Pa., Malcolm Richardson, 18, Philadelphia, Richard Porter Van Berg, 18, Akron, Ohio; Ruffin K. Harris, 19, Winnetka, Ill., and Prathia Hall, 21, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth M. Oliver, reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, was released on $24 bail.

Fellowship House

Spokes for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said all the defendants except the reporter are from Fellowship House in Philadelphia. It was described as an interfaith, interracial settlement house for college graduates or students.

The 10 were arrested and charged with trespassing after seeking service in the Barnes Diner. The Misses Spencer, Sirizotti, and Barrett, are white. So are Van Berg and Harris.

Attorneys for the 10 asked Magistrate George B. Woelfel to declare the warrants unconstitutional. He declined, saying his was not a court of record and the questions could be raised in CSircuit Court.

He then read the warrants to the individuals. Each pleaded innocent and asked for trial by jury.

The magistrate then offered to fix the bail at $100, the maximum fine under Maryland's trespassing law, for all nine demonstrators from the Philadelphia settlement house. The reporter's collateral was continued at $24.

Disapproves Incident

Magistrate Woefl expressed mild disapproval of the demonstration in the State Capital.

"Integration has been proceeding in public places quietly in the City," he said. "It never ceases to amaze me that the people doing this are out of town people."

Meanwhile, demonstrations Saturday against segregation in Baltimore restaurants received national support today, and area integration groups, which staged sit-in protests last Saturday, were planning to intensify demonstrations this week.

Gordon Carey, field director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), announced full support of the national organization.

He announced that CORE is not relaxing its vigilance on restaurants along Rte. 40 northeast of Baltimore. The Congsererss called off a scheduled freedom ride demonstration on the highway last Saturday after 35 restaurant owners voluntarily agreed to serve Negroes.

"We are definitely going to keep on that highway until virtually all restaurants have desegregated," Carey said. "We will not be statisfied with half or two-thirds of them."

Restaurant Sit-Ins Jailed in Maryland



Associated Press wirephotos

A few of several hundred sit-in demonstrators against Baltimore restaurant segregation in police patrol wagon on way to jail after their arrest Saturday. The group, led by the Rev. Logan Kearse (third from left), was forcibly removed from Hooper's Restaurant.

4 Howard Students Among 9 Held In Baltimore Segregation Protest

By Tony Gieske
Staff Reporter

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11—Nine persons were arrested today as more than 300 anti-segregation demonstrators picketed 50 Baltimore restaurants.

The protest came after the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) called off a scheduled Freedom Ride along Rte. 40 north of Baltimore.

At least 50 Baltimore city policemen had been called out, including the canine corps.

The nine persons arrested included four Howard University students and the Rev. Dr. Logan Kearse, 40, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, where the protesters had organized in the morning.

The nine were charged with trespassing.

Witnesses said two white marchers entered Hooper's Restaurant, Fayette and Charles sts., about 3:40 p. m. Seven others, including several Negroes, followed on their heels, forcing their way through a revolving door and damaging it.

The group seated themselves at a table while a policeman read them the Maryland law against trespassing and warrants were sworn out against them by a local magistrate.

Scors of residents gathered in the streets of the city's "Little Italy" section to taunt pickets who marched in front of eating places there. One restaurant closed its doors rather than admit the biracial group of demonstrators.

But at least two restaurants —Marty's Park Plaza at Charles and Madison and the White Rice Inn, at 320 Park st.—admitted integrated parties and served them, according to organizers of the demonstration.

Expensive restaurants in the Eager st. area turned away sit-in groups, saying it was against "policy" to admit them.

The managers of Harvey House and One West told reporters afterward they were willing to desegregate upon passage of a state law requiring it.

The demonstrators carried signs saying "Don't Support Segregation," "There Will Be Other Routes" and "America is Watching." Passers-by responded bitterly in front of downtown Miller Brothers restaurant, calling the pickets "criminals" and "termites."

Parts of Signs Masked

Many of the signs had sections hidden by masking tape, beneath which the letters "CORE" could be detected. Other signs had portions torn away.

Julius Hobson, Washington chairman of CORE, told the demonstrators who gathered about 10 a. m. at the Cornerstone Baptist Church to map strategy, that the Congress could not sponsor today's demonstrations because that would indicate bad faith in a bargain the organization made late last week with Maryland officials.

CORE promised not to conduct a Freedom Ride along Rte. 40 if a substantial number of the restaurant owners there agreed to desegregate. This was done. The was done. The State Department had objected that African diplomats were being slighted in this area because they were Negroes.

The marchers came from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York. Those from Washington included members of the Non-Violent Action Group (NAG) and those from Baltimore, the Civic Interest Group (CIG).

Most of the pickets were students. They came from Morgan State College, Johns Hopkins, Howard, American, George Washington and Catholic Universities, Goucher College and Coppin State Teachers College.

By mid-afternoon, operating in about 20 squads of 10 members each, the agitators had attempted to gain entrance to all 50 restaurants listed as segroegated on a mimeographed brochure distributed at the church rally. Then they went back to try again.

Legal Aid Promised

Hobson told the group at the church that CORE would extend full financial and legal backing to the demonstrators.

35 ROUTE 40 CAFES TO ADMIT NEGROES

C.O.R.E. Bars Freedom Ride Scheduled for Saturday

By LLOYD GARRISON

Nearly half of the restaurant owners along Maryland's Route 40 have agreed to desegregate, thereby averting a massive Freedom Ride set for Saturday.

News of the restaurant owners' decision was announced here by James L. Farmer, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality, which was sponsoring the ride.

Last Friday, officials of the organization said some 1,400 Freedom Riders would go ahead with plans to test segregated eating places along Route 40 unles a "substantial number" of owners promised to lower racial barriers.

Mr. Farmer said the thirty-five owners who agreed to desegregate had met the organization's condition and the ride would be called off "for the time being."

He gave the rest of the proprietors until Dec. 15—Bill of Rights Day—to follow suit.

Route 40, which he termed "a major sore spot," has been the scene of frequent discrimination against American Negroes and African diplomats driving to and from New York and Washington. The highway begins at the New Jersey-Delaware line, cuts across the northernmost tip of Delaware and then runs on to Baltimore and westward through Maryland.

State Commission Acts

The organization's cancellation of Saturday's Freedom Ride came shortly after it had received word of the restaurant owner's decision, which was relayed by the Maryland State Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations.

The commission had been working closely with a committee of restaurant owners that was set up to consider desegregation as a result of appeals from the State Department and the White House.

Earlier in the day, the committee's president, Tony Konstant, charged that C. O. R. E. had apparently reneged on its promise to call off the demonstrations if conditions were met. He charged that the proposed Freedom Ride "is nothing but a publicity stunt."

Mr. Konstant said his committee had been working "day and night" on the problem, and predicted that all the owners would agree to integrate "within the next two weeks."

According to Mr. Farmer, the thirty-five owners promised to open their doors to Negroes starting Nov. 22. "This is a Thanksgiving present for all the American people," he said, continuing:

"We are grateful to the restaurant operators who made the decision, to the Department of State, to the White House and Maryland officials, and to the hundreds of Freedom Riders who stand ready to continue the drive for full freedom."

Governor Is Pleased

According to organization's officials, the restaurant owners' step was the first time private owned facilities had been voluntarily desegregated from the mere threat of a Freedom Ride.

In Baltimore, Gov. J. Millard Tawes called the postponement of the ride "heart warming news" and said he had believed all along that entrance into Maryland of Freedom Riders was unnecessary."

At the State Department in Washington, Pedro Sanjuan, assistant to the chief of protocol, congratulated the owners "for doing the right thing and giving an example of leadership for every other state in the Union."

Had the Freedom Ride been held, 150 volunteers would have come from the metropolitan area, sixty from Long Island, and sixty-two from New Haven. Half of the volunteers were white, Mr. Farmer said.

NOVEMBER
ROUTE 40 - RESTAURANTS, ETC.
1. MARYLAND JAILS 33
2. 35 ROUTE 40 CAFES AGREED TO DESEGREGATE

In addition to the restaurants desegrating in Maryland, the organization announced that twelve of fifteen eating places in Delaware had recently agreed to serve Negroes.

The group's involvement in Route 40 is relatively new and follows months of Administration attempts to persuade the seventy-two operators along the route to integrate.

Since the Administrations persuasion campaign began in July, the Governor, many prominent state legislators and the restaurant owners' committee have come out in support of a public accommodations bill outlawing all segregation in motels hotels and dining establishments.

Maryland Jails 33 In Racial Disorders

Service At Restaurants Asked By Demonstrators

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—(AP) At least 33 demonstrators went to jails in Maryland Saturday night as an aftermath of a day of making rounds of restaurants refusing to serve Negroes.

There were 22 under arres in Baltimore, 10 in Annapolis and one in Ferndale Station in Anne Arundel County.

What started out as peaceful mass picketig by more than 300 students, members of the Congress of Racial Equality and others, late in the day turned into a big job for police.

Target of the drive in Baltimore was Hooper's Restaurant. A group of nine rushed their warrants were served. They ere taken to central police headquarters.

Four others, among about 60 pickets, ere carried off in police conveyances after vigorous demonstrations outside the establishment. Both whites and Negroes were in custody.

In Annapolis, 11 persons, one of them a juvenile, entered drive-in restaurant and demanded service. The owner obtained warrants for all except the juvenile.

Of these, nine were held pending filing of $24 collateral on respass charges. One, Miss Elizabeth Oliver of Baltimore, a reporter for the Afro-American, posted bond and was released.

Hearing was set for Nov. 17.

Among those arrested in Baltimore was the chairman of the demonstration group, Rev. Logan Kearse of Cornerstone Baptist Church.

In other Baltimore restaurants, there were no serious disturbances. Squads of five or six whites and Negroes merely began picking after service was refused.

Freedom Rider Group To Rally in Baltimore

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) will go ahead with plans for a mass rally in Baltimore at 10 a.m. today despite cancellation of the Freedom Ride along Rte. 40.

Julius W. Hobson, Washington chairman and eastern regional director of CORE, said there will be a demonstration parade through the downtown Baltimore. The meeting will be held in the Cornerstone Baptist Church.

Hobson emphasized that CORE will honor its commitment not to ride along Rte. 40. The Freedom Ride was called off earlier this week after 35 of 73 restaurant operators on the Route agreed to serve Negroes after Nov. 22. CORE set a Dec. 15 deadline for the other restaurants to desegregate.

Hobson said CORE was "quite concerned" about "other routes" but that no tests were planned today.

Carloads of students from Howard University are expected to go to Baltimore.

NOVEMBER
ROUTE 40 - FREEDOM RIDES
RESTAURANTS

Eat-Ins Promised Along East Coast

Jackson Miss

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Congress of Racial quality (CORE) has expanded its plans for a massive "Freedom Ride" Saturday along U.S. 40, favorite route of diplomats going between Washington and New York and scene of several racial incidents.

Julius Hobson, eastern field secretary for CORE, said Monday that the Delaware portion of the highway will be included as well as Maryland. "I understand about 200 people from Delaware will test the restaurants in the state," he said in Batimore.

The section of U.S. 40 involved covers 56 miles from Baltimore to the Delaware memorial bridge, which takes traffic across the Delaware River into New Jersey. Several instances of restaurants refusing to serve African diplomats led to CORE scheduling the freedom ride.

PROBE IN 'BAMA

Meanwhile, the Justice Department said it is studying reports on the enforcement in Birmingham, Ala., of the bus desegregation rules issued Wednesday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The ICC rules prohibit interstate Commerce Commission.

The ICC rules prohibit interstate buses from using terminals whose restaurants or other facilities are segregated.

Ralph R. Sizemore, operator of a restaurant at the Greyhound bus terminal in Birmingham, was arrested for the second time in three days for permitting Negroes to eat there. A waitress also was arrested after a Negro man paid her for food he had eaten in the restaurant.

Both were charged with violating a city ordinance prohibiting operation of a restaurant in which Negroes and white persons eat in the same room. They were released under $100 bond each.

Rep. Mel Price, D-Ill., said at Alton, Ill., he will ask a Justice Department investigation of the fining and sentencing of two Alton Negroes arrested when they tried to eat in a Winona, Miss., bus depot restaurant.

The 30-year-old Negro leader of the Muslim "black supremist" cult in Monroe, La., is on trial in state court on charges of criminal anarchy. The defendant, Troy B. Cade, is charged with teaching the Muslim theory that Negroes are entitled to take over the southern states as their separate nation.

James Kelly Jr., Monroe chief of police, testified that Cade and several other Negroes attacked him and two officers when they tried to enter the Muslim temple for investigative purposes.

At Providence, R. I., George Norton, a 24-year-old white reporter employed by Radio Station WICE. reported three men of dark complexion seized him in a parking lot early Saturday and carved a shallow reverse "N" on his forehead.

The incident followed telephone calls to the station objecting to a news report of a street fight in which four persons were arrested last Tuesday night. The fight involved persons of Portuguese descent in the Fox Point arae of Providence, police said.

George Lima, president of the Rhode Island chapter of the NAACP, described the incident as racial and complained to Mayor Walter E. Reynolds that police unnecessarily beat persons involved.

Station WICE broadcast an account of the attack on Norton and attributed it to "inflammatory" remarks by he local branch of the NAACP. Alton W. Wiley, attorney for the NAACP Rhode Island chapter, denied "any connection in aiding or abetting the incident."

Maryland Route 40 Restaurateurs Hit For Throwing Sponge

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Eight national organizations sharply criticized the committee of Maryland Route 40 restaurant owners for "throwing in the sponge" Tuesday in its fight to persuade owners to desegregate their eating places.

In a statement to the press, the eight organizations disagreed with the restaurant group, formed at the request of Federal and state officials, that the solution of the problem of "white only" accommodation must await legislative action.

The organizations said the position assumed by the committee of owners, that the problem is statewide and not limited to northeastern Maryland, represents a "complete abdication of their moral responsibility to treat all citizens equally."

They urged the committee to reconsider its action and "immediately open their facilities to all."

Organzations signing the statement were: Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Anti - Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Congress of Racial Equality, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO; National Student Association and United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

The committee of restaurant owners announced on Tuesday that it had suspended operations because little progress was being made. Some restaurant owners said there had been a hardening of attitudes since CORE threatened to send its Freedom Riders to test restaurant practices.

The "white only" seating policy employed in some restaurants along U. S. Route 40, the main artery between New York and Washington, had resulted in the refusal of service to foreign diplomats.

Five Negroes Arrested In Sit-In Test On 'Diplomats' Highway' In Maryland

ROSEDALE, Md. — (UPI) — A group of Negroes were arrested last night when they tried to test the effectiveness of President Kennedy's anti-discrimination appeal to restaurant owners along a favorite highway route of African diplomats.

The President recently asked the restaurateurs along Route 40, the main highway linking Washington and New York, to drop their color barriers after several foreign envoys complained about being refused service.

Percy Sutton, president of the New York City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and four other New York Negroes were charged with trespassing when they sought service at the Double-T Diner here.

The Negroes, who were on their way to a civil rights meeting in Washington, were taken to Fullerton, another Baltimore suburb, and booked. All five were released after posting $103 bail each pending trial Nov. 3.

Sutton, three other men and a woman, told Baltimore county police they also stopped for a meal at the Williamsburg Inn, near Middle River, also in the Baltimore area. But the Inn, which had no other customers at the time, closed when they drove up.

The Negroes then drove to the Double-T diner. Owner Thomas Doxanos refused to served them and read them the Maryland trespassing act. At that point, county police arrived.

The NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality have said they would stage sit-ins at the restaurants along the highway unless eating establishments began serving Negroes.

Route 40 is used by many diplomats traveling by automobiles between their Washington embassies and the United Nations in New York. Pedro Sanjuan, assistant protocol chief at the State Department, recently read a group of the highway restuarant owners an appeal from Kennedy to serve Negroes.

The owners investigated the situation and appealed to Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes to call a special session of the state legislature to pass anti-discrimination legislation. Tawes declined to call the session and also urged CORE and the NAACP not to "degrade" Maryland by staging sit-ins.

The last known Route 40 incident involved an African diplomat, Aliyu Y Bida of the Nigerian UN delegation. He was denied service at the Cottage Inn at Baltimore, Oct. 4.

Police identified the other Negroes arrested as Robert T. Sherard, 39, a minister from Elmhurst, N. Y.; Eugene Reed, 38, a dentist, New York; Paul Dennis, 40, a clerk, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Evelyn C. Hanes, a writer, New York City. Sutton also lives in New York City.

Rte. 40 Freedom Riders To Test Delaware Also

Washington Post B28
Dues 11-7-61

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6 (AP) A massive "Freedom Ride" scheduled for Saturday on U. S. Rte. 40 in Maryland also will include the Delaware portion of the highway, an official of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said today.

"I understand about 200 people from Delaware will test the restaurants in that State from the Maryland line to the Delaware Memorial Bridge," said Julius Hobson, eastern field secretary for CORE, which is sponsoring the demonstration.

Washington D.C.

Of the 56 miles of Rte. 40 from Baltimore to the bridge, which takes traffic across the Delaware River into New Jersey, 17 are in Delaware. The road is a favorite route of diplomats and others traveling between Washington and New York. Several instances of restaurants refusing to serve African diplomats led to CORE scheduling the freedom ride.

It is being staged in an attempt to force desegregation of motels and restaurants along the highway. CORE has said up to 1000 "riders" will attempt to get service at the establishments.

"We are going ahead with our plans for the ride," Hobson said, reiterating that it would be held "unless the restaurants desegregate before Saturday."

38a 1961 MARYLAND NOV.

CORE Cancels 'Freedom Ride'

ROUTE 40 - RESTAURANTS

Route 40 Cafes Desegregate!

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 6 Sec. 2

Dec. 18 Set as Target Date for Remainder of the Restaurants To Accept Negro Diners

Dat 11-18-61
Pittsburgh, Pa.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

BALTIMORE—Shortly after CORE called off the Freedom Ride protest, 33 persons were arrested in Baltimore for sit-ins and picketing, including the Rev. Dr. Kearse, 40, pastor of Cornerstone Baptist Church, plus 22 students, eight of whom were from Howard University.

Demonstrators carried placards a stone's throw from the state capital at Anapolis. People came from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

About 300 pickets entered Baltimore and some 50 restaurants trying to get service. Three Howard University students—Bernard Conn, Mary Lovelace and Stockley Carmichael, in addition to George Hackley, 27 and others were arrested.

Demonstrators carried placards calling the sit-ins "criminals," "Crackpots," and hurled racial epithets.

Two Baltimore restaurants served the sit-ins: Marty's Park Plaza on Madison and White Rice's Inn, 3220 Park Ave. The demonstrators were from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey. Students sit-ins came from American University, Catholic University, Johns Hopkins University, Morgan State College and Howard.

By ROBERT L. ROBINSON

WASHINGTON—The scheduled freedom rides sponsored by CORE along Route 40 were called off after 35 restaurants owners in Maryland and 12 in Delaware agreed to serve all patrons. CORE headquarters released the following statement:

"CORE feels that the decision of 35 Maryland and 12 Delaware restaurant operators to provide equal service for all is a thanksgiving present for the American people.

"We know that integration of these restaurants will be accomplished smoothly and with the support of employes and customers. CORE offers to assist in making the change in policy successful.

"At the same time we shall continue to test the other restaurants along this major federal highway. We hope that with the successful integration of these restaurants the others will also establish a democratic serving policy. We offer the remaining restaurants until Dec. 18 (bill of rights day) to desegregate. If not we shall feel free to take necessary action.

"We are grateful to the restaurant operators who made the decision, to the U. S. Dept. of State, to Md. officials and to Middle Atlantic civil and community leaders and to the hundreds of CORE freedom riders who stand ready to continue the drive for full freedom.

"CORE pledges to take action to end discrimination in every area of Maryland—public accommodations, in restaurants, in housing and in employment."

The freedom rides were well-planned and thoroughly coordinated according to a highly respected minister of Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Logan Kearse, pastor of Cornerstone Baptist Church in Baltimore, said 79 telegrams costing more than $10 each were sent to the most influential clergy, Negro and white, in the state of Maryland asking them to support the freedom rides.

Rev. Kearse said more than a 1000 persons responded and pledged to give support, 750 from Baltimore itself.

Mr. Kearse said, "This is the biggest thing that has ever happened on the Eastern seaboard to the Negro. And to show you that we're sincere we will continue on the march to break down racial discrimination and segregation wherever it exists.

"The people in Baltimore City," the minister continued, have agreed to post $250,000 worth of property as bond for the freedom riders if they had been arrested."

■

A MASS MEETING on the steps of city hall in Baltimore had been planned for last Friday which would have been on an interracial basis, said Mr. Kearse.

Following this, according to Dr. Kearse, a "prayer caravan" was to move to the courthouse steps at Annapolis, Md., the seat of the state government and hundreds of people were expected to attend.

From another source, the Courier learned that many college and high school students under 18 years of age wanted to participate in the ride along Route 40 but were told not to do so by CORE's attorneys.

Julius Hobson, CORE's eastern official, advised those in the ROTC participating in the ride not to wear uniforms.

Mr. Hobson, a veteran himself, said CORE was a non-violence organization and wearing uniforms was unwise.

■

IT WAS ALSO learned that student spokesmen representing groups from both Howard and Catholic Universities pledged more than 1000 participants and to set up offices on the campuses of each school to communicate with each other.

The NAACP, it was revealed, pledged an interracial staff of 20 lawyers under the leadership of Jack Greenburg, successor to Thurgood Marshall.

Prior to this four restaurants along Route 40, shortly after CORE's meeting with the Maryland Race Relations Commission, made it known that they would serve all patrons.

The Courier also learned that a number of restaurant owners plan to convert to carry-out shops and some said they will sell out altogether.

Maryland Cafes Agree To End Bias, Rides Called Off

BALTIMORE (ANP)—James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality national director, announced that the 1,400-member Freedom Riders contingent was called off last Saturday because nearly half the restaurants bordering Maryland's U.S. 40 agreed to desegregate.

In a similar announcement the Maryland Commission of Inter - racial Problems and Relations said 35 of some 75 owners of establishments threatened by the mass demonstration have given assurance that they will serve all persons regardless of race, color or creed.

The assurances came in response to telegrams sent to the owners Nov. 3 after CORE, sponsor of the ride, agreed to cancel it is a "substantial number" agree to desegregate.

Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes termed the ride cancellation "heartwarming news."

"I have long felt," he said, "that the entrance of freedom riders into Maryland was unnecessary. In this instance, with the support of our citizens and restaurant and hotel owners, we have followed a course of action with a firm dedication to correct a wrong without submitting to coercion."

VETERANS OPPOSE

Veterans of World War I of Maryland had opposed the Freedom Rides, department commander J. Nelson Tribby announced. The veterans were in opposition to the rides being held on Veterans Day, not the purpose intended.

Tribby said that President Kennedy has proclaimed Nov. 11th as a day dedicated to the cause o. world peace and a day for expressing gratitude to the veterans who served to obtain the peace.

U. S. Making Headway in Bid To End Maryland Segregation

P.56 The New York Times
Sun. 10-8-61

Incidents Involving African Diplomats in Eating Places Spur State Department —Owners Fear Loss of Business

By LLOYD GARRISON
Special to The New York Times.

New York

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The Administration is slowly gaining headway in its campaign to end racial discrimination against African diplomats along Route 40 in Maryland.

The progress is slow because of local political resistance, and combined with mixture of fear and a sprinkling of prejudice by restaurant owners along the much-traveled highway.

Despite these elements of resistance, the State Department still entertains hope that the restaurant owners will voluntarily desegregate, it is also hoped that the Maryland General Assembly will pass a bill banning segregation in all public accommodations throughout the state.

The State Department has recommended passage of such legislation. The Assembly convenes early next year.

The basis for optimism comes from encouraging signs of support from Gov. J. Millard Tawes and from results of a survey of restaurant owner sentiment.

The survey began without fanfare six weeks ago. It is being conducted by a team of three men representing the State of Maryland, the Department of Labor, and the State Department.

Owners Are Polled

Nearly all of the some seventy restaurant operators along Route 40 have now been polled. The results thus far indicate that few owners are adamantly opposed to integration. Equally few appear to be enthusiastically for it. The majority—perhaps 80 per cent — say they would lower racial barriers in their establishments "if everyone else does."

This prevailing view was expanded on by Archer W. Brooks, owner of the Williamsburg, Inn, during an interview today with Pedro Sanjuan, State Department Assistant Chief of Protocol.

"I've been thirteen years building up my clientele," said Mr. Brooks. "I've got one of the best restaurants and motels on the highway.

"I know most of my customers. If they saw a Negro come in here or walk out by the motel pool in a bathing suit, they'd never come back."

Sees Loss of Business

"I'm not prejudiced, mind you," he said, "but if I went along with you and opened up to Negroes I'd go out of business."

Mr. Sanjuan asked what would happen if each of his competitors agreed to integrate at the same time. Wouldn't that eliminate the possibilty of a white boycott?

Mr. Brooks was not entirely sure.

"It'll take people two years to get used to it," he responded. "And there's another thing. All my help is white—most of them girls from the South. They've told me they'd as soon as quit than clean up after colored people."

"I'm as patriotic as the next man," he continued. "I know what you're asking is in the best interests of the country. But is the Government prepared to subsidize two years' worth of losses?"

Mr. Sanjuan said No.

"Of course not," said Mr. Brooks. "But in that case, how can the government expect me to do something that will cause me to go bankrupt?"

Meeting Is Scheduled

Mr. Sanjuan stressed that at a public meeting with restaurant owners scheduled for Monday, the State Department and a representative from the White House would try to seek total voluntary desegregation so that no one owner would suffer.

"We're not asking you to stick your neck out," said Mr. Sanjuan, "but we are asking for your help."

At the end of their hour-long talk, Mr. Brooks indicated that he would do all he could and would make a point of attending the meeting.

In the past several months there have been six incidents involving African diplomats in Maryland. All but one of them refused service along Route 40.

The highway runs from the New Jersey line to Baltimore and then westward. It is frequently traveled by diplomats driving between Washington and the United Nations.

The Williamsburg Inn is situated about ten miles outside of Baltimore on the ast side of the highway going north.

"That's just the type of place a diplomat would choose to stop for a meal," said Mr. Sanjuan as he left the inn.

Less than half a mile further on he stopped at the S. and E., a combination of restaurant and gasoline station frequented by truckers.

Complaint by Nigerian

Mr. Sanjuan said he wanted to talk with the proprietor, Raymond M. Leicht, about the most recent case of discrimination involving a Nigerian educational attaché and his family. They were driving from Washington to the Nigerian consulte in New York last Tuesday.

According to press reports the Nigerian first stopped on Route 40 at the Cottage Inn, where he was refused a table and told he could only buy food "to take out."

He then drove on to the S. and E., where he was reportedly served a meal in a segregated section reserved for Negroes.

Mr. Sanjuan's investigation showed thatt he proprietor and his partner, Mrs. Anne M. Bechtel, were more than willing to integrate.

The restaurant consisted of two dining areas separated by a kitchen that served both sides. Each side had its own front door opening onto the parking lot. But there were no signs saying "White Only" or "Colored Only."

"That's the way we found the building when we took over," said Mr. Leicht.

Serve Both Races

He said the S. and E. was one of the few places on Route 40 that served Negroes as well as whites.

"Many Negroes who travel this road know about the S. and E. and go in the other side out of habit.

"But if that diplomat had come in this door instead of the one over there, he would have been served like anyone else," he said.

"So why do you still have separate facilities?" asked Mr. Sanjuan.

"I wish we didn't," said Mr. the same number of people and save money on waitresses."

"Do you think integration will be a problem with your customers?" asked Mr. Sanjuan.

"We've got bigger problems," said Mrs. Bechtel. "Taxes."

She laughed.

"Look," said Mr. Leicht, "servicemen drive up and they come in, white and colored together. I haven't seen anybody get up and leave yet.

"Now and then some local boys will come in on a Friday night after having had a few and make some remarks about a colored customer. We can handle it."

"How about the help?" asked Mr. Sanjuan. "Another owner down the road said his white employes will all quit if they have to serve Negroes."

Bi-Racial Staff

"When we came here there was nothing but white help," said Mrs. Bachtel. "We now have white and Negro working together.

"Wasn't it just yesterday we had that busload of Girl Scouts?" she asked, and went on:

"They were a mixed group white and Negro, and none of our girls said anything to me when it came to serving them."

Mr. Sanjuan explained that the State Department had already held meetings with local editors and civic leaders in an effort to gain public support for desegregation.

"We don't think we can expect the restaurant owners themselves to go it alone, without also convincing their customers," he said.

"The best way to get the job done," said Mr. Leicht, "is to pass that law. If people have to do it, they will, just like nobody kicked up an fuss about integrating schools in the state.

"Everybody said it would take years to get used to the school integration, but has there been any trouble? No. It would be exactly the same on Route 40."

"The way I look at it," said Mrs. Bechtel, "the sooner the better."

A month ago when Mr. Sanjuan testified on behalf of the public accommodations bill, vetdicted the bill had no chance of passange—unless it had the full backing of the Governor.

For several weeks following Mr. Sanjuan's testimony, Governor Tawes was noncommittal on whether he favored the bill. He fully cooperated, however, with the State Department campaign to achieve voluntary desegregation.

U.S. RTE. 40 (RESTAURANTS DENY SEATED SERVICE TO AMERICAN NEGROES AND AFRICANS)

Last Tuesday he broke his silence on the subject of legislation, and told an Annapolis press conference he favored a public accommodations bill "in principle."

He said it was the "best way to solve the problem," but reserved judgment on details of the law.

Governor Tawes, a Democrat, is expected to seek re-election next year. His main opponent in the primary and the Republican candidate for Governor have both announced their unqualified backing for the bill.

Freedom Ride Set for Rte. 40

P4A Sat. 10-14-61
The Washington Post

The Congress of Racial Equality announced yesterday it will sponsor a 1-day Freedom Ride along Maryland's stretch of U. S. Rte. 40 to visit restaurants that deny seated service to Negroes, both American and African.

The exact date will be announced and police and the FBI will be alerted before teams from various Eastern cities move out in cars, reported Julius W. Hobson, CORE's Eastern representative and Washington president. The tentative date is Oct. 21.

If the rider are not served, they will sit in restaurants until police ask them to leave, hoping to avoid arrest, Hobson said.

Repeated incidents involving Negro diplomats on Rte. 40, chief auto link between Washington and New York, have been the subject of repeated protests by the State Department and others.

Meanwhile, the local CORE announced that on Wednesday it wrote 150 District firms which, according to a 5-day CORE inspection, do not employ Negroes as sales or office personnel. It asked the firms to report its Negro employment in writing by Saturday "if these observations do not tell the whole story."

"Otherwise," the letter stated, "we will assume that our observations revealed the complete picture and so state in our first in a series of Selective Buying Guide Issues to be published during the week of Oct. 16."

The requested reply date of Saturday was intended more as a "shot in the arm" than a deadline, Hobson said, indicating that publication of a "guide" may be delayed.

Of the 150 firms, 25 have since been excluded as too small or family-run. The others are drug chains, oil companies, new car dealers and stores selling men's clothing, shoes and furniture.

OCTOBER
RESTAURANT ON U.S. 40 NORTHEAST
OF BALTIMORE
REFUSED SERVICE TO A NIGERIAN DIPLOMAT
AND FAMILY

8 Owners Persuaded to Study Route 40 Cafe Bias

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

ABERDEEN, Md., Oct. 9 Eight roadside restaurant owners agreed reluctantly today to serve as a committee to explore the "white only" seating policy practiced by most restaurants along U. S. Rte. 40 in Maryland, north of Baltimore.

They agreed to serve, on the committee only after strong persuasion by Federal and State officials at a meeting held in the USO Lounge here.

Federal officials warned them that the color bar policy was aiding Communism and damaging United States efforts to win the confidence of uncommitted nations.

The meeting, boisterous at times, was called by Representatives of President Kennedy, the State Department and the Maryland Governor's Commision on Interracial Problems and Relations.

The Administration is trying to persuade roadside restaudants to end voluntarily the color bar policy that has resulted in several refusals of service to diplomatic personnel from African countries.

Most of the restaurants between Baltimore and the Delaware line on U. S. Rte. 40, the most traveled route between Washington and the United Nations, will serve Negroes on a "take-out" basis but refuse to seat them at tables.

Formation of the 8-member committee was called " a step forward" by Berl I. Bernhard, Director of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, who was chairman of the meeting.

"Their willingness to join themselves in a voluntary committee is a sign of progress and good will," he said later.

Richard Butler, owner of the Canvassback restaurant in Perryville and a spokesman for the committee, said the members didn't exactly volunteer but agreed to serve when appointed by Bernhard and Joseph D. Tydings, former member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Harford County, and now United States Attorney for Maryland.

The committee's job, said Butler, is to "explore the problems that exist on Rte. 40," and to report at an unspecified time to Douglas B. Sands, executive secretary of the Governor's Committee.

"We're all conscious of the problems," said Butler. "But we've made no commitments whatsoever."

Invitations to today's meeting had been sent to 50 restaurant owners and an equal number of civic leaders. About half of the restaurant owners attended and at first said they wanted to meet alone with Government officials but changed their minds and asked civic leaders to join them.

At one point in the closed meetings, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rosier, operators of the Cottage Inn near Baltimore, criticized the Government's handling of the Rte. 40 problem and walked out amid a smattering of applause.

Appointment oft he committee was the minimum that Federal and State Officials had hoped for from today's meeting.

Tydings opened the session by saying the maximum hope was for agreement on an "open door" policy. Next best, he said, would be the setting of a date for the end of racial discrimination on Rte. 40. Third best, he told the restaurant owners, would be the formation of a working committee.

It was apparent that third best would be an accomplishment; restaurant owners continued to oppose strongly the relaxing of the color bar, primarily because they feared they would lose many white patrons if they seated Negroes, they said.

Bernhard acknowledged this fear in his appeal to the meeting on behalf of President Kennedy, the second such appeal to come from the President. But Bernhard recounted how more and more Southern communities have found that desegregation of eating places has been p roven economically sound.

"History sometimes plays strange tricks on us," said Bernhard. "It is thus that in judging this Nation's progress in civil rights, the eyes of the world are focused on the restaurants right here on Rte. 40.

"You are now being examined and through you America is being tested. That test is whether you, the American people—not just the American Government—will do what is now necessary to make your actions reflect your belief in the dignity of man."

Pedro Sanjuan, Assistant Chief of Protocol at the State Department, who has spent much time traveling Rte. 40 to talk personally to restaurant owners, told them:

"If you don't want to have, in 10 years or 20 or 40, a Red flag flying over the Captiol, I think that we have to start wondering what this uncommitted world is thinking."

Racial Law for Rte. 40 Unlikely in Maryland

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

It will be little short of a legislative miracle if the 1962 Maryland General Assembly enacts an "equal accimmidations' bill—President Kennedy, the State Department and world opinion notwithstanding.

The State Department is pinning its hopes on enactment of such legislation to avoid further discriminatory treatment of African diplomats along U. S. Rte. 40, the Statae's principal Washington-to-New York corridor.

Highly-placed officials in the administration of Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes concede that any anti-discrimination bill could be—and probably would be—gutted easily by lawmakers from the Eastern Shore and other rural areas. In past sessions, the Shore has been intransigent in its opposition to the most token racial reforms.

Last Tuesday, Tawes told a press conference he supports equal-service legislation "in principle" but he left it up to the Legislative Council, the between-sessions screening arm of the Assembly, to come up with a specific proposal.

Headed by Malkus

The Council's judiciary committee, which would have to approve such a bill, is headed by State Sen. Frederick C. Malkus from the lower Shore county of Dorchester.

Even if an equal-accomodations bill is introduced at the forthcoming "emergency session" of the Assembly it could be killed by the old parliamentary trick of one or more counties exempting themseves. That is how civil rights legislation was killed in the last Assembly earlier this year.

Unless a bill passed at the impending short February session is State-wide in its effect, said Attorney General Thomas B. Finan, it would automatically become unconstitutional.

Nonetheless, advisers to Tawes are conscidering "compromise" legislative approaches to the problem that has already become a major embarrassment to Maryland and the Nation.

One possibility, which has been explored privately with the Governor, is to outlaw discrimination in large restaurants with a specified seating capacity. Another approach would be to extend non-discrimination safeguards to businesses on main thoroughfares, depending on their daily traffic count.

Finan told State Department Deputy Protocol Chief Pedro Sanjuan on Wednesday that his office is "studying various types of public accommodations legislation."

Sanjuan noted at a press conference yesterday that owners of several restaurants along Rte. 40 said they would be willing to desegregate if all others went along.

Meanwhile, Rep. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), a former member of the Maryland House, yesterday called on the General Assembly to "act with all possible speed" in drafting and enacting an equal accommodation law.

Nigeria Aide Rebuffed at Restaurant

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4 (AP) A Nigerian diplomat traveling to New York with his family was refused table service at a restaurant on U. S. 40 northeast of Baltimore yesterday.

The diplomat, Aliyu Y. Bida, 38, said he later received service at a second restaurant which seated him, his wife and their two sons in a section reserved for Negro patrons.

Bida said the incident happened as he was driving from Washington, where he had attended observances Monday marking the first anniversary of Nigerian independence at the nation's new embassy on Woodland dr.

Bida is educational attache of the African nation's consulate in New York. He reported the incident to the U. S. State Department through the Nigerian Ambassador, Julius M. Udochi.

Bida said he and his family stopped at the Cottage Inn Restaurant and Bar.

"When we entered I was told the restaurant did not serve colored people," he reported. "I pulled out my identification card to prove that I was a diplomat, butt he man there still refused."

Clarence Rosier, the restaurant proprietor, said, "If we serve Negroes we will be out of business, "because our regular patrons will not come here."

Bida and his family then went to the S and E Restaurant. They were served, but in a segregated section set aside for Negroes.

The State Department and the Kennedy Administration has launched a campaign of persuasion in an effort to obtain service for Negroes by

restaurant owners along the U. S. 40 section between Baltimore and the Delaware state line, a link between Washington and New York and a route frequently traveled by African diplomats.

ANNAPOLIS- 9 STUDENTS CONVICTED TRESPASSING IN SEGREGATED RESTAURANT

'T DODGE ISSUE'

Students Convicted On Trespassing Charge

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — Judge Benjamin Michaelson convicted nine white and Negro students Tuesday of trespassing in a segregated restaurant but said their case will pose constitutional questions "the Supreme Court will not be able to dodge."

The Anne Arundel County circuit court judge said he was not in a position to rule that an establishment serving the general public cannot deny service to persons on racial grounds.

DECIDED IN ONE CASE

He said he was bound by a Maryland Court of Appeals ruling which has held that privately owned businesses have a right to discriminate.

But Michaelson continued: "The court has let in a wide latitude of evidence (on the constitutional question), perhaps more than it should have over state objections . . . the court feels that the Supreme Court will not be able to dodge the issue. It avoided it in the Louisiana case."

He referred to a recent ruling in which the Supreme Court held that three Negroes arrested for breach of peace while sitting at a soda fountain were convicted on insufficient evidence but avoided the broader constitutional question of their right to service.

ORDERED TO LEAVE

The nine defendants in Tuesday's case were fined $50 and costs each for violating Maryland's trespassing statute by not leaving a restaurant when ordered to do so by owner. Their cases were heard by the judge without jury following conviction of nine others in a similar case before a circuit court jury yesterday.

Four others facing similar charges could not be present Tuesday and their cases were postponed.

The students were charged by police with disorderly conduct in addition to trespassing. Officers testified they had to remove the students bodily from Antoinette's Restaurant when they refused to leave with officers following their arrests.

ONE CHARGE DISMISSED

Judge Michaelson threw out the disorderly conduct charges on technical grounds when two of the four officers named as prosecuting witnesses on the warrants testified they did not swear to them. The state conceded defense claims the warrents were defective.

Juanita Jackson Mitchell, counsel for the Maryland NAACP, noted an immediate appeal from the trespassing convictions. The nine convictions from Monday also will be appealed.

Defense attorneys contended arrest of the students under the state's Trespass Act illegally deprived them of rights of equal protection under the constitution by excluding them from service at an establishment operated for public use.

OVERRULED OBJECTION

To support defense claims that the state regulates such establishments, and thus is a partner to the discrimination, Judge Michelson overruled state objections and let in evidence of licenses required for restaurant operation and testimony of health department supervision.

He also permitted testimony that city police furnished the owner, Mrs. Antoinette Della, a copy of the trespass law to use in having students arrested and took her to a justice of the peace in a police cruiser to obtain warrants.

Judge Michaelson told the students and their attorneys in imposing the fines that questions of equal rights for Negroes will probably be a long time in reaching solution.

'I BELIEVE IN FREEDOM FOR ALL

Describes her 17 days in Annapolis jail

By MILDRED O'NEILL

How it felt to spend both the Thanksgiving holiday and her 23rd birthday in an Annapolis jail for taking part in a sit - in demonstration against Jim Crowism was related to the AFRO this week by a young white Temple University graduate who was released this week.

She is, Miss Joyce Barrett, who was arrested on Nov. 11, along with nine other Philadelphians while staging a sit - in demonstration at Barnes Drive - In Restaurant and Motel at Bladen St., in Annapolis, Md.

An AFRO reporter, Elizabeth Oliver, who entered the restaurant to cover the story, was also arrested and charged with trespassing. She was later released on $24 bail.

Miss Barrett, a 1961 graduate of Temple University, spent 17 days in prison to await a hearing in December.

She was then released on $100 bail.

Those who chose the same fate as Miss Barrett were Diane King, 21, a Temple University 1961 graduate and Larsene Sirizzotte, 19.

All are honor students and received scholarships for their education.

Miss Barrett is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Miss Sirizzotti, a sophomore at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is serving a 6 - month internship at the Philadelphia Fellowship House.

Miss Barrett's own story on her beliefs concerning sitins follows:

"My interest in civil rights really began when I was in high school and some of my friends took me down to Fellowship House.

"Actually, at home I had always been taught that people were to be judged only for what they were because race and religion were not important.

"As I became involved with Fellowship House I realized that I couldn't be truly free, until all Americans were free, and I began to understand that I would never be really happy until I personally did something to make our community a better place for all its people to live in.

* * *

"WHILE I was a student at Temple, the sit - in movement began, and I was thrilled to see members of my own generation, people whom I had thought were apathetic, begin to stand up and be counted for what was right.

"I took a trip through the South, visiting colleges that had been active in the sit - in movement.

"While I was there I attended a conference of sit-in leaders from all over the South.

"I had a chance to meet many people who had been to jail, and I realized that there would come a time when I too would be able to go the whole way — and go to jail myself.

"The time came on November 11, when nineteen of us went from Fellowship House to Annapolis, ten of us were pledged to being arrested.

"We went to Barnes' Drive-in and sat down. . .

"The owner asked us what we wanted, and I said we wanted to eat.

"He then asked us if we would take the food out and eat it. and I said, No, we are going to stay and eat it here.'

"He went to the phone and called the police, and we were arrested after he read the trespass law.

"The nine of us, six girls and three boys, stayed in jail until when we had our mag-



DIARY OF A FREEDOM RIDER — Pretty Joyce Barrett (right) 23 - year - old Temple University graduate who spent 17 days in an Annapolis, Md jail for participating in a Freedom Ride demonstration, relates her experience to Philly AFRO reporter Mildred O'Neill. Millie, who frequently makes midnight tours with Capt. Ferguson's Special Vice Squad picking up murderers and other hardened criminals, finds Joyce a fascinating type of "prisoner."

"Diana King, a close friend from high school and three college, Larsene Sirizzotti, a group, three boys and three girls bailed out — they had to be back to school and jobs.

"At that time, six of our would have to come work.

"That afternoon we had a talk and decided to offer our service in any way that could be used, to the jail.

to stay until trial or until we

'Guilty of being colored'

By RUFUS WELLS

ELKTON, Md.—The Elkton Three were found guilty of trespassing in a Route 40 restaurant and given $50 suspended fines Friday.

The three Philadelphians had refused to eat since their Sept. 6 arrests when Bar - H Chuckhouse turned them away because of their color. They also had refused to cooperate in any way in court proceedings. They were dragged to one hearing.

The trio also declined to fully cooperate with physicians at Crownsville State Hospital where they were ruled sane and intelligent after mental exams.

Freed on the suspended fines were Wallace E. Nelson, his wife Mrs. Juanita Nelson and a friend, Mrs. Rose Robinson.

As the trio came to trial Thursday morning, Mr. Nelson told Judge J. DeWeese Carter, who entered not guilty pleas for them.

"I walked into that restaurant to be served. If you want to charge me with being colored, I'm guilty."

The judge imposed a fine of $50 on each of them which he promptly suspended, this getting rid of a sticky problem that Maryland was glad to be rid of.

If the fine had not been suspended, in all probability the defendants would not have paid it and would have continued their hunger strike.

Not only did the state fail to collect $150 from the Philadelphia visitors, it also wasted a healthy slice of the taxpayers money.

The three had to be transported, at state expense, to the Crownsville State Hospital.

Te examination was conducted by Dr. Charles S. Ward, superintendent of the hospital, who could have been using his valuable time on some other project.

Adjudged sane, they were returned to Cecil Courthouse, once again at state expense, and taken into court, with the help of State troopers.

Three juries had to be summoned, one for each defendant, and the state had to pay these worthy citizens for their services.

The county's state attorney was on hand to prosecute the cases, which took all day.

* * *

AFTER THREE separate jury trials that required a total of seven hours, Thursday, the defendants were found guilty of trespassing.

The hearings began at 10 a.m. in the crowded, stuffy second - floor courtroom. Less than a dozen colored persons were among the spectators who filled the courtroom and overflowed into the hall. Two State troopers stood guard at the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, and Miss Rose Robinson refused to stand when the four - black - robed jurists entered the courtroom.

J. Albert Roney Jr., Cecil County state's attorney, explained that the defendants had refused to be arraigned or to elect a court in which to be tried. He said the State felt that the matter must be disposed of nevertheless.

Judge Carter explained that the charges were not of a serious enough nature to warrant appointing defense counsel. He also said he questioned the court's "right to force" counsel on the defendants.

Paul J. Cockrell, Baltimore NAACP attorney, was in court to represent Mrs. Kay M. Fields of Chicago, who was arrested at the same time. He offered to act as "friend of the court" if the court so desired.

The court said this could only be done with the consent or at the request of the defendants. The defendants did not request it.

Judge Carter then called for Dr. Charles S. Ward, superintendent of Crownsville State Hospital where the three defendants had been examined early this week. Dr. Ward was not present. Judge Carter then read a letter from the psychiatrist which said the defendants were sane and mentally capable of standing trial.

"I would simply like to go free from this place. This whole thing is an indignity," Mrs. Nelson told the court.

Mrs. Nelson was found guilty. The court then proceeded against Miss Rose Robinson.

Thoughout the protracted hearings, Judge Carter advised the defendants of their rights and told them of the laws governing their case.

None of the defendants exercised their rights to question the state's witnesses, with the exception of Mr. Nelson, who asked Mrs. Beulah Daniels, head cook at the restaurant involved: "Have you told the truth?"

Mrs. Daniels said, "yes."

Nelson replied "Fantastic."

* * *

MR. NELSON also made an opening statement explaining their position.

"My behavior is not in defiance of you," he told Judge Carter, "nor of the customs of Maryland. I think a very immoral thing is in process. Whatever is said or done here does not relate. I have nothing to say to the jury.

"I think the whole thing could be expedited if you could see fit to let us go."

MARYLAND

Cafe Men May Retract Anti-Bias Bill Support

BALTIMORE Nov. 14 (AP)—Officers of the Maryland Restaurant Association last night called a special eeting of their board for Thursday to consider withdrawing support of a Statewide equal accommodations bill.

They said the meeting was necessary in view of last Saturdays demonstration against restaurants, and the threat of a larger demonstration this Saturday.

On October 17, the board had announced it would do anything possible to support the passage of an equal accommodations bill by the legislature which would prohibit racial discrimination at hotels and restaurants.

While restaeurant association members were meeting last night, the sponsors of last Saturday's sit-ins were conferring on a new and bigger demonstration this Saturday.

The Rev. Logan Kearse, pastor of the Cornerstone Baptist Church, said, "We intend to cover equally as many restaurants as last Saturday, and possibly many more. In addition to sit-ins and picketing in Baltimore, we may extend as far away as Hagerstown."

The 40-year-old Negro pastor said another committee meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow night, and a general meeting for 10 a.m. Saturday.

A massive demonstration against segregation in Baltimore restaurants received new support yesterday.

Gordon Carey, field director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), announced full support of the national organization.

"We are particularly interested in Baltimore," he said. "This demonstration is very important."

Mr. Carey also announced that CORE was not relaxing its vigilance on restaurants along Route 40 northeast of Baltimore.

38a 1961

MARYLAND

Hunger Striker Is Guilty Of Restaurant Trespass

P.C.S The Washington Post Fri. 9-22-61

Washington D.C.

ELKTON, Md., Sept. 21 (AP) Wallace F. Nelson, 52, a Philadelphia salesman, was convicted by a Cecil Circuit Court jury today of trespassing at a restaurant where he was refused service Sept. 6.

Nelson, his wife, Juanita, and Rose Robinson, all Philadelphia Negroes, continued their hunger strike and passive resistance for the 15th day today, and had to be carried into court.

Sentencing of Nelson was postponed until after trial of his wife and Miss Robinson, which is under way. Mrs. Nelson also was charged with disorderly conduct.

The defendants all refused counsel.

At one point Nelson was asked by the court if he wanted to question a witness, Beulah Daniels, the cook who called police to the restaurant. She had testified the defendants refused to leave the Bar H Chuckhouse on Rt. U. S. 40 near North East, Md., after she told them to get out.

"Have you told the truth, Mrs. Daniels?" Nelson asked.

"Yes, I have," she replied.

"Fantastic," Nelson said.

The defendants refused to enter pleas to the charges.

"I would simply like to go free from this place. The whole thing is an indignity," Mrs. Nelson told Judge J. Dewese Carter today.

"I don't feel that this is my trial. I don't want any attorney to represent me," Mrs. Robinson said.

The courtroom was filled at the opening hearing. Among those present was Paul J. Cockrell, a Baltimore attorney representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Cockrell offered legal services to the defendants, but was turned down.

The hearing came afte three earlier attempts to bring the defendants to trial in magistrate's court were blocked, as defendants declined to walk from their cells. Today they were brought into Circuit Court by Sheriff Edgar U. Startt. They were returned to jail yesterday after undergoing a mental examination in which they were declared sane.

A Department of Justice investigation of the case began this week after Nelson's employer, a New York City manufacturer, complained to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy about the treatment the defendants were reciving in Maryland.

ELKTON 3 TALK

'Rather die than cooperate'

The Washington Post 9-23-61

By RUFUS WELLS

ELKTON, Md. — "We'd rather die than cooperate with the law in any way."

Baltimore Md

With these words, Wallace F. Nelson, expressed his determination to fast to the end, rather than stand trial for trespassing in a U.S. 40 restaurant.

The 52 - year - old pacifist was speaking for himself and his fellow fasters, Mrs. Juanita Nelson and Miss Rose Robinson. The hunger-strikers, all Philadelphians, reaffirmed their determination on Thursday — their eighth day without food.

ASKED HOW LONG they think they could hold out, the women said, "we're not going to eat as long as we are in jail."

Nevertheless, the hot, foodless days are beginning to take their toll. Mr. Nelson complained of a stomach ache Thursday night when the Rev. Mrs. Mary Brown, a Baptist evangelist, visited the jail to conduct religious services.

Mrs. Brown offered to pray for him after Nelson said he was "sick at the stomach." Mr. Nelson stood with his head bowed as the evangelist prayed.

Mr. Nelson expressed concern about his car — he doesn't know where it is. The women hunger strikers asked for hair dressing and shampoo. All three said they were glad to see the evangelist and that "it was just like Christmas" when they received packages of clothes from Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The Philadelphians are old hands at fasting. Miss Robinson said she fasted for 15 days in Chicago.

Sat 9-23-61

A TALL slender athlete, Miss Robinson holds the AAU Women's high jump championship. She has topped 5' 6" several times and has twice turned down invitations to go to Russia with the U.S. Olympic team.

Miss Robinson said she refused to go because of the political implications. She felt that the United States was using the team for "propaganda purposes."

The Nelsons staged a hunger strike in Cincinnati when arrested as the result of a racial segregation hassle. The case against them was quashed by a grand jury after it became evident that they were not going to cooperate.

Mr. Nelson, who is 52, the son and grandson of ministers, was born in Arkansas. He attended schools in Chicago and studied for three years at Ohio Wesleyan University.



THEY ONLY WANTED FOOD, BUT HERE'S WHAT THEY GOT — Mrs. Kay Meyers Fields of Chicago, (left), is carried from a police car to magistrate's court in Elkton, Md. by Sheriff Startt of Cecil County and Sgt. Kelly of the Maryland State Police. Mrs. Fields was found guilty of trespassing and fined $50 and costs. She refused to walk after being placed under arrest and had to be carried bodily. (right) Wallace Nelson, Philadelphia salesman, is lifted off the ground by Cecil County (Md.) Sheriff and an unidentified deputy, after he refused to yalk from an Elkton, Md. magistrate's court. Wallace and three companions were charged with trespassing after they were denied service and refused to leave a restaurant on U.S. Route 40.

Mob Of Negroes, Whites Embattled

P-6 Jackson Daily News
Mon 9-11-61

NEGAUNEE, Mich. (UPI)— A group of between 75 and 100 Negroes, by police estimate, roamed the streets of this small iron range community early Sunday seeking the white men that injured a Negro airman from a nearby base.

Police reported half a dozen arrests, both white and Negro, and said that for a time the matter threatened to flare into a major incident.

The incident apparently started as a result of a fight between a car load of Negro airmen from nearby K. I. Sawyer AFB and some groups of white men. Police said the identity of the white men was known but none of them was among those arrested.

A short time later a group of Negro airmen from the base entered the police station and asked for protection. When the men were escorted back to their car they found airman 3-C Lynwood G. Grant, another Negro, had been attacked by several white men.

Grant was hospitalized with a broken nose and other facial injuries. He told authorities he had been struck with a chain across the face.

Police said a short time later groups of Negro airmen from the base began to gather in the streets of the city. Soon local authorities called for aid and firemen set up high-pressure hoses to help control the mob but they weren't needed.

State police from the upper peninsula headquarters at nearby Marquette and Marquette County sheriff's deputies were called in to aid local police.

After several hours the airmen began to drift back to the air base about 25 miles southeast of here.

Racial Turmoil Keeps Michigan Town on Edge for Three Hours

The Jackson Citizen Patriot
Mon 9-11-61

NEGAUNEE, Mich. (AP)—A racial flareup involving local white citizens and Negroes from nearby K. I. Sawyer Air Force base kept this upper Michigan mining town on edge for three hours early Sunday.

Negaunee police called in reinforcements when an estimated 100 Negro airmen massed on downtown streets around midnight following a fight between six Negroes and a group of white men.

Six state troopers and four Marquette county sheriff's deputies aided Negaunee policemen and firemen in preventing further violence. Two Negro airmen and one white man were jailed on disorderly conduct charges.

Maj. Raymond Clarkson, information officer at the air base, said the six Negro airmen complained to Negaunee police Saturday night that they were being harrassed by a group of white men cruising in cars.

When the Negroes went to their car to return to the base, Clarkson said, they were met by some 30 white men. He said a free-for-all started.

One of the Negroes, identified as A-3C Lynwood Grant reportedly was struck by a chain. Grant was hospitalized at the air base with a broken nose, cuts and bruises.

Police said some 100 Negroes from Sawyer began milling around in a two-block section, apparently looking for Grant's assailants. White citizens also appeared on the streets, but police said they were able to maintain order for the next three hours.

The Negro airmen returned to the base, some 25 miles southeast of Negaunee, at 3 a.m Sunday.

Negaunee has a predominantly white population of 6000 It is located on the Marquette iron ore range.

Sawyer, a key air defense base for Strategic Air Command bombers and missiles, is manned by an estimated 4000 military personnel.

Race flareup is subdued in Michigan

The Birmingham News
Mon. 9-11-61

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Sept. 11—(AP)—An uneasy silence hung over this uper Michigan mining town today in the wake of a racial flareup between local white citizens and Negroes from nearby K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base.

Six state troopers and four Marquette County sheriff's deputies were called in to reinforce Negaunee policemen and firemen around midnight Saturday when an estimated 100 Negro airmen massed on downtown streets following a fight between six Negroes and a group of white men.

TWO NEGRO airmen and one white man were jailed on disorderly conduct charges. Police declined to identify them until an investigation is completed.

Maj. Raymond Clarkson, information officer at the air base, said the six Negro airmen complained to Negaunee police that they were being harassed by a group of white men cruising in cars.

When the Negroes went to their car to return to the base, Clarkson said, they were met by some 30 white men. He said a free-for-all started.

One of the Negroes—A-3C Lynwood Grant of Washington, D. C., reportedly was struck by a chain. Grant was hospitalized at the air base with a broken nose, cuts and bruises.

Police said 100 Negroes from Sawyer began milling around Nagaunee's streets, apparently looking for Grant's assailants White citizens also appeared, but police said they were able to maintain order for the next three hours until the Negro airmen returned to the base some 25 miles southeast of Negaunee, a town of $6000.

Sawyer, a key air defense base for Strategic Air Command bombers and missiles, is manned by an estimated 4000 military personnel.

Tension Grips Michigan Town After Negro Airmen, Whites Fight

P-4B The Newsand Courier
Mon 9-11-61

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Negro To Give Up U.S. Citizenship

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. (AP) — A Negro combat veteran of World War II said Sunday he, his wife and their two children planned to give up their United States citizenship and move to Africa because "we'll never be able to live like first class citizens here."

Herman McGree, 36, said he and his family would move to Nigeria, Liberia or Ghana despite the refusal of a Houston, Tex., contractor to pay their fare.

Robert E. Nesmith has said he will pay for the passage of any Communist or Socialist if he will leave the United States and renounce his citizenship.

McGree replied to Nesmith's offer although "I'm not a Communist or Socialist and I don't hate America, but I'm sick of prejudice which is just as prevalent in the North as in the South."

Nesmith said he wouldn't pay McGree's way to Africa because "I'm not a transportation service for people who just don't want to stay here."

McGree said that without help he would not be able to sell his property and raise the necessary money for about three years. He and his wife, Lillian, 34, own a recreation hall and a beauty shop here. Their children are Gwendolyn, 16, and Anthony, 13.

McGree said he was raised in Evansville, Ind., but moved to Battle Creek in 1947 after serving in the Navy in World War II. He said he saw combat at the Admiralty Islands and the Philippine Islands.

He said he wanted to move because "I'll be dead long before segregation is broken down here. Negroes have been waiting for that 100 years.

"Freedom isn't just when I can get a cup of coffee or sleep in a place. It's something you feel. A Negro has a psychological barrier. It's impossible for him to say he's a free man and really believe it himself."

Asks Contractor To Pay Fare To Leave The U.S.

HOUSTON, Tex. — (UPI)—Herman McGhee, 36, a Battle Creek, Mich., Negro has asked wealthy Houston contractor Robert E. Nesmith to pay the fare for him and his family to move from the United States to Africa.

Nesmith recently offered to pay for a one - way ticket out of the United States for any Communist or Socialist who cared to leave and would renounce his American citizenship after going.

"I am not a Communist or Socialist and I don't hate America," McGee said in a letter to Nesmith. "But I am sick of prejudice against the Negro which is just as prevalent in the north as in the south."

"Northerners carp against the South for oppressing the Negro but to me the prejudice in the South is more palatable than the kind of hypocricy you have in the north."

Nesmith said he would not personally pay for the ticket for McGee and his family, but that he thought he knew some people who would. McGee wants to go either to Nigeria, Liberia or Ghana.

Nesmith recently purchased a one way ticket to Denmark for Dallas free - lance writer Charles Hugh Dillon, who said he was a Socialist.

DATELINE DETROIT

Northerner On Southern Negro

(Editor's Note: The following, from a column in The Detroit Free Press, is offered as a view of what others are thinking about the South.)

BY JUDD ARNETT

ALL AT ONCE it is July—jaunty, jubilant, jouncy July—a favorite month of beach buffs, picnickers, tourists, farmers, inn-keepers and those strange people who like to scorch meat over a charcoal conflagration in the back yard.

So at the halfway point in what has been a fascinating year, these observations . . .

A few weeks ago I returned from a tour of the Deep South convinced of one thing: That the Freedom Riders, who are a phenomenon of our times, had done more harm than good to the cause of the Southern Negro.

Remember the Southern Negro? He is the one in the middle, the rather pitiful victim of the pulling and hauling between segregationists and the integrationists. He is, I also think, the Forgotten Man of 1961.

For in the frenzy generated by those who sense victory in the desegregation of a few scattered bus stations, as opposed to those who hold inviolate all of the sacred cows and customs of the past, it is usually forgotten that the Southern Negro must live where he is, under the conditions left to him, for a long time to come.

His job, his mortgage, his credit, his working conditions, his educational facilities his whole present and future welfare—these are the stakes he has in the controversy that swirls around him. Yet all of these things, and he, himself, are largely ignored.

IN THE NORTH, the idea is to score points with the Negro voters by giving blatant lip service to "integration now."

In the South, the game is to keep the white voters lined up by declaring that they shall not pass—that Negroes will be admitted to white schools and ice cream parlors over your dead body, if at all.

So thank the Lord that at the beginning of this second half of 1961, the American people seem to have reached the conclusion that the solution of this problem rests neither in reaction nor in "non-violent violence."

THE OTHER DAY the Gallup Poll reported on this question: "Do you think 'sit-ins' at lunch counters, Freedom Buses and other demonstrations . . . hurt or help the Negro's chances of being integrated in the South?"

The answers: Help Negro, 27 per cent; hurt Negro, 57 per cent; no opinion, 16 per cent.

Perhaps we are making progress. The weight of public opinion may yet give the moderates the opportunity they need to bring about gradual changes, which the American people also favor by 61 per cent, according to Dr. Gallup.

So let's keep our fingers crossed and our hearts and minds centered on the Forgotten Man—the Southern Negro.



Riders . . . "More Harm Than Good . . ."

NO MORE RIGHTS LAWS

Negro Editor Sends Plea To President-Elect

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9.—(UPI)—Percy Greene, Negro editor of the Jackson Advocate, wired President-elect John Kennedy Monday not to ask Congress to enact more civil rights legislation.

He said in the telegram that Negroes of the South "are already under great handicap because of the existing tension in Negro-white relations brought about by efforts to enforce a multiplicity of civil rights laws and decisions in the face of the negative public opinion."

He urged Mr. Kennedy to use the powers of his office and administration to "help create an atmosphere in which favorable public opinion can develop . . ." He said the enactment of more civil rights laws would not create favorable public opinion, which he said was the "final authority" in accepting and enforcing court decisions and laws.

Local Negro Students Hits Editor's Telegram

Percy Greene, local Negro editor who asked President-Elect John Kennedy to call a halt to new civil rights legislation drew fire today from Negro students here.

A new student, who asked that his name be withheld, said a telegram opposing Greene's views was sent to the incoming President in behalf of several hundred negro students here.

He said the telegram advised Kennedy:

"In reference to the statement submitted to you by Percy Greene relative to conditions of Negroes in the South, his statement does not reflect the opinion of a majority of Negroes in Mississippi or in the South. Therefore we urge you to use the power and prestige of your office to see that the American dream is realized for all of its citizens."

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MISSISSIPPI

Mayor Boosts Southwide Plan

Jackson Chief Executive Suggests Permanent Dixie Conference

By The Associated Press

Mississippi mayor, onetime president of the American Municipal Association, yesterday endorsed a Southwide conference of municipal officials to oppose Federal aid to education and discuss problems of mutual concern to mayors and other city officials in Dixie.

Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Miss., suggested a permanent Southern Municipal Conference be organized "to tell the country the South's story of the wonderful things we are doing for the Negroes and also that we want segregation . . . that we want to run our own affairs."

Mayor Thompson's comment came on the heels of a request by Mayor W. L. Howard of Monroe, La., and the Monroe City Council that the Louisiana Municipal Association sponsor a Southern Municipal Conference.

'Would Draw 10,000'

The Jackson mayor said he would like to hold the conference in his city. He predicted it would draw more than 10,000 delegates.

The Mississippi official said the conference would get support from Florida to Texas.

Jackson has been the target of segregation-defying "Freedom Riders" recently. More than 100 have been jailed for breach of peace on attempts to integrate cross-country transportation terminal facilities.

Mayor Thompson told the Monroe News-Star that he had received letters from all over the country expressing sympathy for the Southern way of life.

"These agitators are causing the trouble. The mayors from the Southern states are disgusted," he said. "What we are thinking about is putting the laws back where they should be to run our business the way we want to."

In Nashville, aides of Mayor Ben West said they had no idea what his reaction to the proposed conference would be. Mayor West was out of the city.

To Consider Meeting

Mayor Charles Cassidy of Bogalusa, La., president of the Louisiana Municipal Association, said his organization's executive board would consider the request for the conference June 29 at a meeting in Baton Rouge, La.

Mayor Howard of Monroe said he had received messages endorsing the proposal from Mayors John Holland of Vicksburg, Miss., Offie Lites Sr. of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Earl D. James of Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery official said he believed "much can be accomplished if we mayors in the South could assemble to discuss problems of mutual concern."

Integrationists Map Assault on Dixie Vote Bias After Bus, Air Terminal Equality Is Won

From Our Wire Services

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—Guaranteeing the voting rights of all Southern Negroes will be the next goal of integrationists after the "Freedom Riders" win desegregated transportation facilities, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., said Saturday.

The integration leader, arriving here for a Sunday rally in the Sports Arena to show support for the riders, told an airport press conference:

"We are going to win the transportation fight through passive resistance. Then we will tackle the problem of Negro voting in Dixie.

"We will make a non-violent assault on all phases of all segregation," he added. "But our big move will be to intensify voter registrations through stand-ins at places of registration and polling, and anything else we can do to emphasize the degree to which the Negro is denied his right of franchise."

The rally is expected to draw a crowd of 20,000. Other speakers include Mahalia Jackson, Sammy Davis, Jr., singers Bobby Darin and Herb Jeffries and comedian Dick Gregory.

It is sponsored by the Western Christian Leadership Conference, an interdenominational church group, along with other organizations.

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown will introduce King, a Baptist minister from Atlanta.

King predicted that the drive for Negro voter registrations would be successful. But he said he did not think this would change the traditional Democratic balance of power in the South.

In Tallahassee, Fla., Saturday 10 "Freedom Riders" were released from jail after posting bonds of $500 each.

Earlier, they had refused to make bond and indicated they would remain in their cells until their trial next Thursday on charges of unlawful assembly. They refused to say why they changed their minds or to discus their future plans.

SOUTHWIDE PLAN

The Congress of Racial Equality CORE warned that a new team of riders would visit Tallahassee next week in a second effort to crack the racial barrier at the airport restaurant.

"We're not trying to fill up the Tallahassee jail," said Marvin Rich, a CORE representative in New York, "but we do plan to get service at the restaurant."

The restaurant was closed Friday against one team of riders including five white ministers, three Negro ministers and two rabbis. They began a hunger strike, then were arrested when they refused police orders to disperse.

About 200 Negroes staged a "Freedom March" in Memphis, Tenn., Saturday with many children— some too young to read the signs they carried — walking hand-in-hand with their parents.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

DEC.
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASKED THE SUPREME COURT TO HALT ACTION IN MISSISSIPPI STATE COURTS IN ABOUT 300 FREEDOM RIDER CASES.

Federals Ask Tribunal Halt Trial Of 'Riders'

Montgomery Advertiser P.1

Fri. 12-15-61

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal government asked the Supreme Court Thursday night to halt action in Mississippi state courts in about 300 "Freedom Rider" cases until the high tribunal rules on the issues involved.

The brief was signed by Archibald Cox, solicitor general, and Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division.

Since about May 24, 1961, it said more than 300 persons who attempted to use transportation facilities on a non-segregated basis have been arrested in Jackson. All 300 have been convicted in the Jackson city court and almost all have appealed to the county court of Hinds County, the brief said.

It added that state law enforcement officers in charge of the prosecutions have refused to delay the cases not yet tried pending review of a test case.

The justice department's brief joins an appeal by Negroes in seeking an injunction against further action in the state courts pending Supreme Court action.

A three-man U.S. district court in southern Mississippi turned down the appeal for an injunction by a 2-1 vote last month. The Negroes appealed to the Supreme Court last week and the court gave Mississippi until 9 a.m. Friday to file a response.

Thus, the Justice Department entered the case as a "friend of the court" as the deadline neared.

The department's brief said the defendants "are being prosecuted for exercising federal constitutional and statutory rights under a procedure imposing such onerous burdens as virtually to compel them to forego appellate remedies." It continued:

"The requirement of heavy bonds, the refusal of bonding companies write bail bonds, the necessity of making long and expensive trips to meet the requirement of personal presence, and the systematic refusal to stay proceedings in hundreds of cases pending the disposition or important questions of constitutional law, will, unless further prosecution is stayed, compel many of the Mississippi defendants to surrender substantial constitutional claims."

The brief argued that the only effect of a stay order would be to delay the prosecution of particular criminal cases.

Negro Blasts Forced Mixing

Speaker For Mississippi Commission Appears At Columbia

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. — The first Negro volunteer speaker for the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission told an integrated crowd in the Student Center of Columbia University Wednesday that Negroes make more progress "as they earn it" than by forced associations and privileges "brought about by court orders or demonstrations."

The speaker, 61-year-old public relations consultant Joseph Albright, was booed laudly on occasion for some of his pro-segregation remarks. Several times, students yelled out integration slogans.

Under questioning by students, Albright also said he had lived in Chicago most of his life and was not completely acquainted with all conditions in Mississippi.

Sports Cited

"It didn't take a court order to get Negroes into major league sports," Albright said. "When circumstances and conditions became propitious, Negro players were accepted in baseball, football, basketbgall, and other sports."

His message followed the showing of the Sovereignty Commission film, "The Message From Mississippi," and after his talk he answered questions from the audience.

"I do not want to enter a white cafe or white hotel until and unless I am invited," he said. "I don't want somebody waving a court order to push me in. When and if an invitation is extended, I may take advantage of it or I may not. In the meantime, I am happy patronizing members of my own race in their own establishments. Our race must make economic progress along with progress in other fields."

The speaker said some of the laws of Mississippi prescribe segregation of races in certain acres of contact.

"These statutes will remain operative until they are either repealed by the proper legislative body or nullified in the progressive courts," he said. "This is the established procedure of democratic government and I pray that it always will be.

"One group of these laws concerns breach of peace. These particular statutes proclaim that all offenders who purposefully and wilfully violate any existing law shall be guilty of disturbing the peace.

"During the last several weeks groups of persons have come into Mississippi with the avowed intent of deliberately violating these breach of peace laws. They were arrested, fined, and in most cases, permitted themselves to be imprisoned. They would have met with identically the same reaction, under similar circumstances, in any other state."

He said the so-called "Freedom Riders" have had "a negligible impact" upon Mississippians.

"Negroes in my state are not poverty-ridden pariahs, as has been charged. My statement is attested to by the eight million dollars Negroes have on deposit in one bank alone in Jackson, by ownership of innumerable homes and farms, by ownership of every conceivable type of business, by thousands of skilled laborers, and by their large commercial real estate holdings."

Speaker Invited

Erle Johnston Jr., public relations director of the Sovereignty Commission at Jackson, said a request for a speaker was received in April from Andrew Glassberg, chairman of the Conservative Party in the Columbia College political assembly.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Johnston said, he suggested to Glassberg that since the audience would be integrated, the occasion might justify a Negro speaker and Glassberg agreed.

Mississippi Seen Last to Integrate

Hodding Carter, Speaking at Harvard, Says Negro Registration More Vital

By JACK NELSON
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21—Mississippi will be the last state to integrate and "it can come only in large communities because there is no real police protection in the rural areas," according to Hodding Carter, Greenville, Miss., newspaper editor-owner.

Mr. Carter told a Harvard Law School forum, "I wouldn't want to be the parents of the first children to try to integrate a Mississippi school."



Hodding Carter

Getting Negroes registered to vote in Mississippi, he said, is much more important than having a "dozen Negro students" integrate white schools.

In answer to a question by a Harvard student from Dublin, Ga., Carter said he thinks the people of the South are disillusioned by politicians who promised public schools can remain open and "wholly segregated."

"Certainly this is the case in Georgia where people can see about them conditions that were not predicted," Mr. Carter said.

* * *

SOUTHERNERS SHOULD realize, he said, that "four myths" about the race problem have been exploded. They are: that segregation can be preserved by violence; that it can be preserved by litigation; that it can be preserved by a system of private schools and that the South can close its schools with impunity.

Also appearing on the forum, which was supposed to examine "the future of Southern liberalism," but which boiled down to a discussion of "the Negro problem," were James Jackson Kilpatrick, Richmond News-Leader editor and mastermind of Virginia's massive resistance program, and Virginia State Sen. Armistead Boothe, an outspoken liberal and recently defeated candidate for lieutenant governor of Virginia. Mr. Boothe ran a strong race.

Mr. Carter, describing himself as a moderate, said there is "less chance for healthy liberalism in the South if it is confined to racial problems."

He and Mr. Kilpatrick agreed that liberalism will progress politically and economically in the South, but probably under another name. "We'll call it conservatism and claim it for our own," Mr. Kilpatrick said.

* * *

MR. CARTER ALSO said the development of two political parties—"maybe on racial lines"—is inevitable in the South.

Both editors emphasized the Negro population shift to the North and Mr. Carter said: "In another 20 years we will have a minority and the North will have the problem."



Armistead Boothe

Sen. Boothe struck out at Southern politicians who have "misled the public" on the segregation problem. He said that in Virginia, "if our people had been told the truth—if they had not been told you could keep the schools totally segregated and not close them—we would have kept our schools open."

(A private school system operates in Prince Edward County, where the public schoole were closed two years ago in an integration crisis. Other Virginia schools are open although they were closed for a number of months in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal.)

Sen. Boothe, referring to massive resistance as "the greatest tragedy through which Virginia has passed in the 20th century," said North Carolina kept its schools open because it had what Virginia lacked—political leadership.

Blaming President Kennedy's loss of Virginia in the 1960 election on the religious issue, the senator drew loud applause when he said the President has a "good chance to carry Virginia in 1964."

* * *

MR. KILPATRICK disputed Sen. Boothe's contention that Catholicism cost President Kennedy Virginia in the 1960 election. He said the religious issue was never raised in the state until a group of liberal Democrats sought to exploit it for Mr. Kennedy's benefit.

NEGRO SUPPORTS MISSISSIPPI LAWS

Columbia Audience Hostile to Speaker From South

A Southern Negro who spoke in defense of Mississippi's segregation laws aroused a Columbia University audience yesterday.

Representing the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, an agency charged with preventing desegregation, the speaker, Joseph F. Albright, told his student audience of 250 that in Mississippi Negroes and white men "work together, plan together and make progress together—but under segregation." He spoke under the auspices of the Political Assembly, a campus club.

"Race relations are not all right in my state," he said, "but they're no better anywhere else, especially in the North."

He said "the inherent friendliness of the people" in Mississippi was a key to the solution of racial problems.

Mr. Albright, who described himself as an industrial consulant "living in Mississippi and appearing here on my own free will," described relations between Negro and white men in his state as one of "mutual courtesy and respect." He continued:

"Mississippi Negroes do not want desegregation. They virtually ruled the state after the Civil War and they chose to stay by themselves. Even now, not one Negro family in this state has attempted to send its children to a white school."

He Asks Respect of Law

Although he conceded that he did not favor segregation policies, Mr. Albright said the state law must be respected.

"The certain road to anarchy lies in disobedience of law," he said.

He said, "No state has any law against segregation."

The audience at times registered open hostility. William Gardner, a graduate student, accused Mr. Albright of delivering a speech "obviously written by whites." He compared the speaker to "a Jew who praises the cleanliness of Hitler's concentration camps."

Mr. Albright was unable to answer a question involving a racial incident in Yazoo, a small town in Mississippi. "I wouldn't know about that," he replied. "I've only lived in Mississippi one year."

Mr. Albright, who is 61 years old, was born in the South. He lived in Chicago before moving to Mississippi.

Coleman Joins Fight To Keep Racial Statutes

Former Governor Will Aid Mississippi In Legal Battle With U.S.

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 16. — Former Gov. J. P. Coleman, now practicing law at Ackerman, will assist in Mississippi's defense against Federal Justice Department efforts to nullify state statutes calling for racial segregation in intrastate transportation.

Employment of Mr. Coleman by the Leflore County Bar Association at Greenwood was disclosed Thursday when he conferred here with Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, who is in charge of the defense to be presented Monday before a three-judge Federal Court at Greenville.

The former governor was employed Monday to assist LeFlore County Atty. John Frazier, who has been named a defendant in the Greenville suit along with Mr. Patterson, Dist. Atty. Tom Williams of Lexington and Circuit Judge Arthur Clark Jr. of Indianola.

Issued Injunction

Judge Clark recently issued an injunction against enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order banning segregation in transportation terminals as it applies to the Greenwood facility.

The suit, to be heard Monday, also challenges the authority of city officials to post signs denoting "white" and "Negro" waiting rooms on sidewalks around the terminals.

The former governor's association in the case could have far-reaching political implications in that it is his first open action in opposition to President Kennedy's Administration, which he backed in the 1960 campaign, to nullify segregation laws. He is planning to make the 1963 race for a second term as governor.

During Mr. Coleman's first term, 1956-60, no Federal suits were filed against state segregation statutes. However, under Gov. Ross Barnett's administration, which backed the unpledged electors in the 1960 presidential election, numerous suits have been filed at the instance of Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

Attorneys Confer

The former governor came here Thursday with Mr. Frazier, Mr. Williams and Hardy Lott, attorney of Greenwood. They met with Mr. Patterson and Asst. Atty. Gen. Dugas Shands, who heads up the state's defense counsel in all civil rights actions filed by the Justice Department in the fields of transportation and colleges.

Mr. Patterson said the former governor, under whom he served as assistant attorney general, has "joined the defense group."

"He is here conferring with Mr. Shands, who heads up the forces fighting against Federal intervention in local handling of the racial problems," he said.

Mississippi's National Campaign

New Yorkers were shocked last week when two Mississippi state officials preached the gospel of racial segregation at two Long Island civic clubs and to a psychology class at New York University, but they need not have been.

For many years Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission has bankrolled the White Citizens Councils ($20,000 yearly plus $5,000 monthly during 1960) with the taxpayers (black and white) money to propagandize the "virtues" of white supremacy.

The two Mississippi disciples are Erle Johnston Jr., the aforementioned State Sovereignty Commission (which circulates white supremacy "literature" nationally to assorted bigots) and Chancery Judge R. P. Suggs.

While this is the first time they have moved so far East, they boast that "We've already been to Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan without an incident. We've come to tell the truth about Mississippi, the nation's most misunderstood state."

Their speeches are made at no expense to host groups, and interest in the tax-supported commission which bankrolls them is stimulated by a pamphlet entitled "Are You Curious?" which is included in the merchandise shipped from Mississippi and to out-of-state subscribers to Mississippi (white) newspapers.

Rotary Clubs all over the country also receive this propaganda, thanks to Mississippi-born members who also line up engagements.

In defending this campaign, these messengers of malice ring the old Negrophobic changes: i. e., (a) you have to live with the situation to understand it, (b) second-class citizenship cannot be changed by court action, (c) bayonets won't build brotherhood, (d) Negro voters are indifferent, and a Negro registration of only 20,000 out of a million Negro population shows it.

Mississippi's record emphatically disproves all of this propaganda, because (1) there is not a Negro in public office in Mississippi except the Mayor of Mound Bayou, an all-Negro town; (2) Mississippi has the nation's record on lynching, segregation, discrimination and court injustice; (3) Every Negro Protestant is subject to violence, police brutality and/or economic reprisal.

In conclusion it might be added that Negroes understand the Mississippi situation best because they have lived under the vicious conditions without any voice to protest, deprived of free press, radio and television.

Well, the Mississippi hate campaign is now on in full force.

What are Negroes doing to counteract it?

3 To Hear Suit On Sovereignty

Case On Use Of Funds Is Set For Feb. 13 At Jackson

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 17.—A three-judge Federal Court composed of Mississippians Tuesday was designated to hear a suit in which the donation of public funds for private purposes by the State Sovereignty Commission has been challenged.

Named to hear the suit filed by a young Jackson attorney, two labor leaders and a Negro grocer were Judge Ben Cameron of Meridian, of the United States Fifth Court of Appeals, Judge Claude Clayton of the North Mississippi Federal Court District, and Judge S. C. Mize in whose Southern District the litigation arose. Feb. 13 has been set for the hearing in Jackson.

'Just No Comment'

Meanwhile, the state's segregation "watchdog" agency, defendants in the suit along with the Citizens Councils, met behind closed doors to discuss the litigation and to authorize Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson to represent it in the suit.

Gov. Ross Barnett, commission chairman, said it did not take any action to cut off the $5,000 monthly it is donating to the TV-radio forum of the private Citizens Councils. Beyond that, the Governor said he had "just no comment" on what took place in the three-hour meeting.

Since last July the state commission has been donating $5,000 monthly to the private Citizens Council, statewide organization dedicated to "preservation of segregation and constitutional government." The donation is authorized under the 1956 law creating the Sovereignty Commission.

Others Join Suit

However, William L. Higgs, young Jackson attorney, has filed suit challenging the donation of the public funds to the private Citizens Councils.

Others joining in the suit were G. E. Shaffer of the Jackson International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lonnie B. Daniel, area director of the Communications Workers of America, and R. L. T. Smith, Negro grocer of Jackson.

Two Labor Men Quit Funds Suit

Withdraw From Challenge To State Aid Toward Citizens Councils

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23.—Two Mississippi labor union officials yielded to pressure from members Monday and withdrew from a Federal court suit challenging donations of public funds by the State Sovereignty Commission to the private Citizens Councils.

Announcing their withdrawals as plaintiffs in the suit filed against Gov. Ross Barnett and other members of the state's segregation "watchdog" agency were Lonnie B. Daniel, area director of the Communications Workers of America, and C. E. Shaffer, local officer in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Only Two Left

Their actions, approved by Federal Judge S. C. Mize on their petition, left only two complainants, William L. Higgs, young Jackson attorney, and Robert T. Smith, Negro grocer of Jackson.

Mr. Higgs was not available for comment Monday as he had not returned from Washington where he attended President John Kennedy's inauguration. However, the Negro grocer who joined him in the litigation said, "We will stick with it regardless."

"I understood last week that these men were being pressured and might have to withdraw," the grocer said. "But we discussed this beforehand and decided to stick with it."

The grocer expressed the belief that the withdrawals of Mr. Daniel and Mr. Shaffer may influence the court to dismiss the action on grounds that "we two do not represent a fair representation of the population."

A three-judge court has been called to consider the case Feb. 13. Prior to that, Judge Mize is expected to pass on Mr. Higgs' petition seeking to open the records of the Soverignty Commission and the Citizens Councils to inspection. The councils, recipients of a $5,000 monthly donation from the Sovereignty Commission, are also named defendants in the suit.

In Response To Members

Brief prepared statements were issued Monday by Mr. Daniel and Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Daniel was in Washington attending to union affairs and his statement was released by W. D. Stanley, state CWA director.

Mr. Daniel said his withdrawal as a plaintiff "is done in response to the expressed wishes of some of our members." However, he explained that his action "should not be construed that we approve unconstitutional acts or illegal administration of government."

Members of the CWA in Hattiesburg and several surrounding units had complained of Mr. Daniel's participation in the litigation as being embarrassing to the organization and they had asked officials to relieve him of his assignment.

Mr. Shaffer announced that "on my motion, I have been dismissed by the court from the suit."

"I am withdrawing at the request of some of the members of the two local unions of the IBEW with whom I work," Mr. Shaffer said.

Mr. Daniel and Mr. Shaffer said they had entered the suit as individual citizens and taxpayers without consent or direction of any officer or individual members of their unions.

Disclosed Recently

They said the only connection between the suit and their labor unions was that the news media identified them as to their connections with the organizations.

The Sovereignty Commission, headed by Governor Barnett, approved the monthly $5,000 donations from their state appropriation of $350,000 last July. It was not disclosed, however, until several weeks ago. The funds are going to the Radio-TV forum of the councils which handle interviews with national personages on constitutional government, states' rights and segregation.

Under the 1956 statute creating the Sovereignty Commission, the agency is authorized to pool its funds with other organizations, private or otherwise.

The sovereignty commission earlier had given the Citizens Council forum a lump sum donation of $20,000.

Judgment Asked In Beach Action

Integration Is Issue In Mississippi Action

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 10.—(UPI)—Officials said Friday the Federal Government has filed a motion for summary judgment against some defendants in its suit to integrate the beach here.

Judge Sidney C. Mize is scheduled to hear the motion at 10 a.m. Feb. 20.

The motion was filed by United States Atty. Robert Hauberg of Jackson and seeks summary judgment against Harrison County, the county Board of Supervisors, and Mrs. Lee Dicks Guice. Other defendants in the suit were not affected by the motion. They include Sheriff Curtis Dedeaux, the City of Biloxi, Mayor Laz Quave and Chief of Police Herbert McDonnell.

The government wants Judge Mize to give a ruling on the basis of pleadings that have been introduced so far in the case.

The Federal Government said the defendants were provided $1,133,000 in Federal funds to maintain the beach for public use but failed to do this. It also denied Mrs. Guice has private rights to certain property on the waterfront and that she lost title to lands that had eroded before construction of an artificial beach was started.

The suit to integrate was filed after at least 15 persons were injured during racial fights touched off in April when a group of Negroes tried to swim at the beach.

Negro Principal Reports Threat

Flees Rankin County Job After Mass Meeting Of Parents

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 16.—A self-described "victim of segregation in reverse" resigned Thursday as principal of a high school for Negroes in adjoining Rankin County.

Murry Feltus Jr. said he fled Pelahatchie after being threatened by a Negro parent who accused him falsely of soliciting aid from the Sovereignty Commission, the state's segregation watchdog agency, after a mass meeting last week.

Mr. Feltus, principal of the McCall Negro High School near Pelahatchie, said Negro parents of the school accused him of not being "aggressive enough" in trying to secure a gymnasium and other facilities for the school.

Asked To Resign

He said at a mass meeting of the school patrons last week he was asked to resign because of antagonism and dissatisfaction over his inability to secure the additional facilities.

Reports were that the Negro patrons said their children should have a gymnasium the same as is provided for the 1,200 white students in the county. There are about 300 Negro students.

An investigator for the Sovereignty Commission went to Pelahatchie after the mass meeting had been reported to the agency and questioned several Negro parents.

"One of the parents questioned came to my house and threatened to take care of me once and for all," Mr. Feltus said Thursday.

The Negro principal was in the office of the Sovereignty Commission Thursday when contacted by newsmen. He said the Negro who threatened him reached in his shirt, "and I took off running." He said he had been hiding in Jackson since.

Mr. Feltus said he did not see a gun on the man who threatened him.

Seeking New Job

Director Albert Jones of the Sovereignty Commission said Mr. Feltus was seeking aid in securing a job. He said he was anxious to get on the faculty of the Oakley Training School for Negroes.

"The Rankin County Board and the white people are behind me 100 per cent," Mr. Feltus said.

"I just work for the board, and if I try to get them to do things for the school and am unsuccessful, that's as far as I can go," he said.

Mr. Feltus holds a bachelor's degree from Southern University for Negroes in Louisiana, and is working toward a master's degree from Michigan State University.

South Has Been 'Mixing' For Years Says White Atty.

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP) — The number of Negroes with white blood refutes an argument by segregationists that race mixing is unnatural, an NAACP rally was told here last week.

John B. Culbertson, a white attorney from Charleston, S. C., challenged statements that God did not intend for the races to integrate.

Eighty-five per cent of the Negroes in America have one or more white ancestors," he said.

"IF GOD didn't intend it, somebody sure has been interfeding with something.

"I believe there's more race mixing in the South than any other place in the United States," said Culbertson, commenting that many members of his audience were light skinned and "didn't get that way from the sun."

School Principal Resigns Under Fire

JACKSON, Miss.—Murry Fetus Jr., principal of McCall Negro High School near Pelahatchie, (Rankin County) Miss., quit his job last week, charging he had been the victim of "segregation in reverse."

Feltus said he had been in "hiding" here since Feb. 10, when a Negro parent threatened to shoot him after falsely blaming him for bringing in an investigator of the State Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's segregation watch dog.

ANTAGONISM toward him was caused by dissatisfaction with his ability to secure a gymnasium and other facilities for the school, Feltus said.

At a mass meeting of parents in the school last week, Feltus the meeting an investigator for the Sovereignty commission has questioned several parents.

Feltus said one of the parents questioned came to his home and threatened to "take care of me once and for all." He said when the parent reached into his shirt, "I took off running." He said he didn't actually see a pistol "but there wasn't any point in waiting."

A local daily quoted Feltus as saying he resigned for his own safety, adding, "The board and the white people are behind me 100 per cent."

Eastland Says Reds Infiltrated SANE

WASHINGTON, D. C. (UPI) — Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., of the Senate internal security subcommittee, said Saturday that Communists have infiltrated the greater New York committee for a sane nuclear policy (SANE).

"This organization, whose members for the most part are honestly dedicated to its high aims," he said in a press release, "has been victimized by the classic Communist method of infiltration."

He said his statement was based on testimony given the subcommittee behind closed doors and released Saturday. Eastland added that among the 24 witnesses were nine chairman of local chapters of the New York committee, "all of whom invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions about Communist membership and activities."

Eastland named them as Mrs. Laura Naddell, Brownsville chapter; Joseph Spencer, Jackson Heights chapter; Ralph Shapiro, Roslyn Heights; Mrs. Rose Holly, Parkway Village; Leonard Zablow, Washington Heights-Inwood; Thomas Seligman, lower East Side; Mrs. Sarah Starr, 13th Congressional District chapter; Jeanette Sussman, Fordham chapter, and Saul Arons, Bronx chapter.

The testimony included that of Arnold Johnson, national legislative director of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Eastland said Johnson declined "under the Fifth Amendment to answer questions concerning an article he wrote in 'The Party Voice' commending SANE for 'doing an effective job of uniting pacifists, propacifists and prominent people in every walk of life in specific activity to end bomb testing and foun peace'."

The senator said the article urged the Communist Party to "support, encourage and help develop" such movements and organizations.

"We all hope for peace," said Eastland. "But it should be obvious that the Communist idea of 'peace' is far different from that of the free world and of the sincere and patriotic members of SANE."

Negro Arrested In Miss. Cafe

COLUMBUS, Miss. (AP) — City police arrested a Negro bus passenger in the terminal's white cafe Wednesday, but released him after he told officers he had not seen any segregation signs.

Columbus Air Force Base officials identified the man as Sgt. 1.C. Oliver L. Perry and said he was en route from his San Diego, Calif., home to Camp LeJeune. N.C.

DEC.
COLUMBUS- CITY POLICE ARRESTED A NEGRO BUS PASSENGER IN TERMINAL'S WHITE CAFE.
RELEASED- IDENTIFIED BY AIR BASE OFFICIALS AS SGT.1.C. OLIVER L. PERRY ENROUTE CALIFORNIA TO NORTH CAROLINA

OCTOBER
MR. JOSEPH L.ALBRIGNT
MTSSISSIPPI STATE SOVERIGNTY COMMISSION

Apologist For Jim Crow Given Rough Reception

The Afro American Sat. 10-24-61

NEW YORK —Once listened to with respect and admiration, Joseph L. Albright got a hostile reception here last week when he spoke before 250 Columbia University students.

Once a high - ranking member of the "Black Cabinet" in the Truman Administration, Mr. Albrignt appeared as representative of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, an organization dedicated to maintain Jimcrow!

He tried to tell the Columbia Political Assembly that in Mississippi, colored and white citizens "work together, plan together and make progress together — but under segregation."

Admitting that "race relations are not all right in my state," he added "but they're not better anywhere else, especially in the north."

* * *

"MISSISSIPPI COLORED persons," he went on, "do not want desegregation. They virtually ruled the state after the Civil War and they chose to stay by themselves.

"Even now, no one colored family in this state has attempted to send its children to a white school."

The Columbia students got Mr. Albright to say that he does not favor segregation—an admission that could cause him trouble with his reputed employer, the Sovereignty Commission.

William Gardner, a graduate Student at Columbia, told Mr. Albright that his speech was "obviously written by whites."

He compared Mr. Albright with a "Jew who praises the cleanliness of Hilter's concentration camps."

* * *

A JACKSON, MISS. informant tild the AFRO that Mr. Albright is the object of hostility and dislike there also.

"People remember that as special assistant to the Veterans Administrator (Gen. Omar Bradley), Mr. Albright was successful in getting colored nurses at the veterans hospital here.

"When he came to Jackson, local colored persons were prepared to honor him for his militancy and past achievements. Imagine the disappointment when they discovered he was now working on the other side."

One staunch friend of Mr. Albright's, according to the Jackson source, is Percy Greene, editor of a Jackson weekly, who admittedly has been in the pay of the segregationist forces.

Mr. Albright's pronouncements today are greatly at variance with his statement in a 1947 speech that:

"The welfare of civilizarion must be anchored on our ability and determination to judge each other by the standards of character and merit — and not by customs, race and creed which can never be true barometers."

A Memphis native, Mr. Albright became prominent as head of the St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly. After service with the federal government as assisant veterans administrator, he joined a national candy company as a sales representative.

Albright "Explains" Mississippi J'Crow; Is Not Well Received

Atlanta Daily World

Wed. 10-23-61

NEW YORK — A Negro "industrial consultant" came to Columbia University here this week to tell of the "mutual courtesy and respect" between white and Negro Mississippians.

Joseph Francis Albright, former assistant in the U. S. Veterans Affairs office under President Truman, told the student audience that his plane fare had been paid by the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, but that he receives nothing from the state for his services.

He said Negroes and whites in Mississippi "work together, plan together and make progress together — but under segregation." He made a 25-minute speech extolling advantages of Negro life in Mississippi.

But, the 250 students — mostly white — weren't buying.

Mr. Albright admitted that he "personally" does not like segregation policies, but state law must be respected. "The certain road to anarchy lies in disobedience to law," he said.

QUESTION ON "RIGHTS"

A student countered by asking if Mississippi was right in defying the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 school integration ruling.

Mr. Albright hedged.

Another student asked "How can law be true and representative if no Negroes, who represent 45 per cent of the state's residents, are in the state legislature?"

Mr. Albright explained that admission of Negroes to the legislature was not important. He said, "Negroes do not have to be represented to assure fair consideration in Mississippi's legislature." He was unable to cite the percentage of Negroes registered to vote in his state.

"Mississippi Negroes do not want desegregation. They virtually ruled the state after the Civil War and they chose to stay by themselves. Even now, not one Negro family in this state has attempted to send its children to a white school," he said.

JOB LOSSES

Nevertheless, Mr. Albright was unable to answer why 51 of 53 Negro signers of a petition calling for integration of Yazoo City schools on August 25, 1955, lost their jobs.

At this point he admitted that he has only lived in Mississippi "for one year." The students howled.

After an hour and 15 minutes of questions, not one of which was friendly, Mr. Albright announced that he had "ten minutes to catch a plane."

He concluded that "the inherent friendliness of the people of Mississippi is the key to the solution of its racial problems."

Mississippi boils with race unrest

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 17—Racial unrest in Mississippi continued to boil Monday after violence flared briefly in Jackson at the State Fair, 100 Negro high school students refused to stop protest demonstrations and were expelled and a civil rights suit was filed by the government to halt alleged voter discrimination in Panola County.

In Jackson, officers and police dogs broke up two Negro efforts to picket Negro Day at the Mississippi State Fair, a traditional segregated day set aside for Negro citizens.

Seven Negro students were arrested when they ignored police orders to move on.

A crowd of 100 teen-aged Negroes pushed through the opening day crowd waiting at the fair gate. Police intervened and scattered the youths with dogs, arresting three.

HALF AN HOUR later, several Tougaloo Southern Christian Negro College students appeared with signs protesting the separate fair for Negroes. Police confiscated the signs.

Four of the college students were arrested when, police said, they moved to the gate and blocked the fairgrounds entrance.

Arrested with the first group were Luvaghn Brown, 16; Charles Cox, 18, and Charles McLaurin, 20, all of Jackson. McLaurin is a student at Christ Missionary and Industrial College for Negroes in Jackson.

Brown and Cox were free on $500 bonds pending appeals from city court convictions on breach of peace charges stemming from a drugstore sit-in in July. Each got a $200 fine and 4-month term in city court.

Arrested with the second group were Mary Allen, 21, Brookhaven; Robert Honeysucker Jr., 18, Memphis, Tenn.; Clavin Brown, 18, New Orleans; and Dave Jones, 22, Redwood, all Tougaloo students.

ALL SEVEN WERE booked on ... of peace charges, failure to move when ordered by police.

Medgar Evers, state field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, watched proceedings.

Police Capt. J. L. Ray, the arresting officer, asked Evers to use his influence to stop the demonstrations, but Evers said he had nothing to do with it.

Evers, who had notified newsmen earlier that a demonstration was planned, then suggested everyone go home and 35 students left with him.

At McComb some 100 students boycotting Burglund High School for Negroes here refused Monday to comply with an official demand to end racial demonstrations — and gave up their chance to return to school this year.

At a meeting, all agreed not to sign an ultimatum offered by the McComb School Board. The board had set a deadline for compliance at 3:30 p.m. It required students to sign agreements halting walkouts and demonstrations.

ABOUT 65 OF THE students turned in their school books during the day. The others planned to return theirs Tuesday.

More than a 100 of some 700 students at Burglund High walked out and demonstrated at City Hall earlier this month when school officials declined to say if they would re-admit student Brenda Travis.

She had spent about a month in jail for taking part in a bus station sit-in and was out on bond when the walkout erupted. She joined the student march on City Hall. Then youth court sent her to reform school at nearby Raymond.

In Washington, Monday the Department of Justice asked federal court to prohibit discrimination against Negroes trying to register as voters in Plaquemines Parish, La., and Panola County, Miss.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said the petitions were filed earlier in the day in U. S. District Courts in New Orleans and Oxfordl, Miss.

In Panola County, the government said, more than 5000 of 7639 eligible whites have been registered, compared with 10 of the 7250 eligible Negroes.



Associated Press wirephot

JACKSON POLICE WITH DOGS DISPERSE NEGRO CROWD AT FAIR
. . . Crowd appeared with pickets protesting segregated fair

Dogs Chase Negro Fair Pickets

JACKSON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Officers used growling police dogs to break up an anti-segregation demonstration at the state fair today. A number of Negro students were chased several blocks and one was bitten.

Seven demonstrators were jailed on breach of the peace charges. About 50 students from throughout the state gathered at the fairgrounds entrance as the annual Negro fair opened. They began singing the "Freedom Song" and some chanted, "No Jim Crow Fair for Us." The fair was open all last week for whites and runs through Wednesday of this week for Negroes.

Police, with six German shepherd dogs, broke up the demonstration. Some of the Negroes were chased into the downtown area a few blocks away. Three were arrested after refusing orders to "move on."

A few minutes later four members of the Tougaloo College chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People appeared on the scene carrying placards protesting the state fair. Officers took the placards from them and arrested them when they, too, refused to move on.

Tires Slashed As Negroes Protest Fair

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Jackson Negroes turned to tire slashing today in an attempt to cut down state fair attendance after seven persons were jailed in an unsuccessful NAACP attempt to enforce boycott of the fairgrounds.

Police chased several Negroe youths away from the fairgrounds area last night when they were spotted slashing automobile tires. Officers said they lost the group in the darkness.

Between 10 and 15 persons reported their tires cut or punctured while they attended the opening day of the annual state fair for Negroes. At noon yesterday police arrested seven persons and used dogs to disperse a crowd when two groups, led by NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers, tried to block entrance gates to the fairgrounds.

SEVEN CHARGED

The seven, all high school or college students in the Jackson area, were charged with committing a breach of the peace.

The first attempt to block the fair entrance came at 11:30 a. m. as a parade of Negro bands and floats down Capitol St., wound up at the fairgrounds as speakers prepared to formally open the three day fair.

As bands performed and a crowd gathered to enter the fair, a group of mostly youngsters began singing in protest of the segregated fair and urging Negroes to stay away.

Police ordered them to leave. They started away but turned back and officers arrested three leaders and disprsed the others with two dogs.

A Negro bystander and a policeman were bitten by a dog. Neither was seriously injured.

A half-hour later a second group arrived with large placards, which they apparently planned to use in picketing the fair entrance. Officers took their signs away and the group lined up across the fairgrounds entrance.

Police Capt. J. L. Ray asked them to leave or enter the fair. They ignored him. Ray called on Evers to use his influence in breaking up the pickets, but Evers claimed he had nothing to do with it.

Officers arrested four members of the group and Evers lead the others away.

BOYCOTT EFFORTS FAIL

The NAACP has tried for the past several years to enforce a boycott of the Negro fair but its efforts have generally been unsuccessful.

The fair for Negroes runs for three days following the annual fair for whites.

Evers had called for a boycott at a mass meeting here Sunday and notified Jackson newsmen early yesterday that the pickets would appear.

The seven arrested are scheduled to be tried in Municipal Court here tomorrow.

They were identified as Luvagan Brown, 16, of 1937 Mobile Ave. Jackson; Mary Claudette Allen, 21, of Brookhaven, student at Tougaloo; Charles R. McLaurin, 20, of 2622 Meadow St., Jackson, student at Christ Missionary and Industrial College here; Robert Eugene Honeysucker, 18, of Memphis, student at Tougaloo; Dave Bartholemew Jones, 22, of Redwood, student at Tougaloo; Charles Earl Cox, 18, of 931 Watson St., Jackson, and Calvin Johnson Brown, 18, of New Orleans, a Tougaloo student.

Cox and Luvagan Brown, both high school students here, were arrested in July when they conducted sit-ins at Walgreen Drug Store. They were free on appeal from Municipal Court convictions of breach of the peace.

7 Convicted For Picketing At Negro Fair

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—City Judge James Spencer Wednesday convicted seven Negroes of obstructing opening day traffic into the Negro state fair and sentenced them to the maximum of $500 fine and six months in jail.

Four posted $500 appeal bonds immediately and were released. The other three said they would post bond later this week.

The seven were arrested Monday after they refused police orders to move out of the fair entrance. Each was charged with obstructing pedestrian traffic.

Marshals May Invade M'Comb

Hinges On Whether Violence Renewed

Jackson Daily News Thurs 11-30-61 P.1
Jackson, Miss.

McCOMB, Miss. (AP)—An uneasy quiet settled over this southwest Mississippi rail hub today after a gang of white youths attacked five Negroes at a bus station.

One city official, who asked to remain anonymous, said he expects federal marshals to be sent in—as they were after racial disorders at Montgomery, Ala. — if another outbreak of violence occurs.

The FBI already has been asked to investigate the attack.

McComb has become a center of racial disturbances in strongly pro - segregationist Mississippi since the "Freedom Rider" campaign waged in Jackson, the state capital.

Nearly 100 Negro pupils were dismissed from McComb's Berglund High School earlier this fall after they repeatedly demonstrated against segregation practices.

The five Negroes, all members of the Congress of Racial Equality, left McComb late Wednesday night under heavy police protection. They arrived in New Orleans without incident.

MAYOR PROMISES PROTECTION

Their safe departure fulfilled a promise Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy said McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas made to the Justice Department after the attack to see that they were fully protected while they remained in McComb.

The CORE members' visit to the McComb bus station came a day after the city said it would comply with a federal court order that segregation signs outside the station must be removed.

The Negroes, three men and two women, arrived at the bus station shortly before 3 p.m. and attempted to get service at a lunch counter in the white waiting room.

"I told them that the lunch counter was a private business and I couldn't serve them," said A. P. McGehee, husband of the bus station manager.

McGehee, working at the lunch counter, told the Negroes they could use waiting room facilities but would have to be served food at the Negro counter.

"They started beating on the counter and demanding service," he said.

"Suddenly the place blew up."

Alex Gifford, managing editor of New Orleans' television station WDSU, said a group of white persons rushed into the bus station and began dragging the Negroes out. Gifford said a white man poured a hot cup of coffee down the back of one.

The Negroes fled in a taxicab.

Tom Gaither, field secretary for CORE, said Jerome Smith, 22, was the most severely beaten, receiving skull lacerations. The other Negroes were identified as George Raymond, 18; Thomas Valentine, 23; Alice Thompson, 22 and Doratha Smith, 18, all of New Orleans.

ARRESTED IN JACKSON

Smith, president of the New Orleans CORE unit, was one of more than 300 "Freedom Riders" arrested during the summer at Jackson, Miss.

Earlier Wednesday, a crowd of whites attacked freelance photographer Johann Rush, a 19-year-old Jackson resident, who said he was on assignment from the Columbia Broadcasting System.

McComb has become the center of racial disturbances in violently pro - segregationist Mississippi since the Freedom Rider assaults on Jackson transportation terminals slowed down.

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4 Newsmen Are Attacked In McComb

The Washington Post
P A 5
Dec. 2-61

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 1 (AP)—Despite increased police vigilance and the Mayor's promise to suppress violence, disorders erupted on the streets of McComb today with groups of white men attacking visiting newsmen.

Four men attacked Don Uhrbrock and Don Underwood of Life magazine and Simmons Fentress of Time magazine. Uhrbrock was pushed through a plate glass window.

Later in the day six white youths attacked Associated Press photographer Fred Kaufman.

When new Negro Freedom Riders arrived from Baton Rouge to test segregated facilities in the McComb bus terminal, a group of white men cursed other newsmen whom police hustled into City Hall for protection. The new Riders apparently left McComb quickly by car.

Violence first erupted in McComb when five Negroes—three men and two women—were attacked and beaten Wednesday by a group of white persons. One of the Negro men, Jerome Smith of New Orleans, said later he was beaten by a man wearing brass knuckles.

Mayor C. H. Douglas said four white men were arrested in connection with the beatings, charged with fighting and disturbance of the peace and released on $100 bond each.

Douglas said the city would enforce the new Interstate Commerce Commission ruling banning segregated facilities for interstate passengers in transportation terminals. He vowed to end violence in the city.

Shortly after today's attack on the three newsmen, police arrested Haskel Boyd, 20, who was among the four men arrested in Wednesday's attack.

Bus Station Desegregated?

McComb Mayor Vows To Support Court Order

Atlanta Daily World 2 Nov P.1
Fri. D-1-61
Atlanta

By JOHN GARCIA
(United Press International)

McCOMB, Miss. (UPI)—The mayor of McComb vowed Thursday the city's bus station would be desegregated without further violence. Five Negro "freedom riders" were mobbed at the terminal Wednesday when they sought service at the lunch counter.

Mayor C. H. Douglas told a news conference policemen have been put on overtime and the force was "now prepared to meet the emergencies." He also said four young white men had been arrested for Wednesday's violence.

Douglas put part of the blame for the violence on a federal court injunction barring bus station segregation here, and he took issue with "outside professional agitators who come here with the announced intention of remaining in our city until an incident is provoked and photographed."

But he said the city intended to enforce the federal anti-segregation law. "We are determined to this end," he said.

ANOTHER GROUP DUE

Reports spread through town Thursday that more "freedom riders" were on their way and small groups of whites gathered at the terminal.

In New Orleans, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) confirmed reports that a larger group of "freedom riders" was poised for the 114 mile trip to McComb, but said the group would not leave until Friday.

Douglas said persons, white or Negro, who gathered at the terminal will be required to leave.

"With the increased strength of our police department, we are now prepared to meet these emergencies," he said. "We want to make it clear that the law will be applied to all persons, white and colored alike."

NO POLICEMEN POSTED

The mayor said no policemen are posted at the terminal Wednesday because of an injunction granted recently by a panel of three federal judges, aimed at integrating the terminal. The injunction prohibits local officials from interfering in any way with integration, and Douglas said officers were kept away for that reason.

"Today I received authoririty from the assistant U. S. attorney general in Washington to have our police resume their normal operations at the bus and railroad terminals. We feel that since we now have this authority we can adequately cope with the situation and maintain peace."

The five Negroes attacked Wednesday were trying to test the recent federal court ruling ordering the terminal desegregated.

Following the violence, and on the advice of authorities, the Negroes left town during the night

4 Newsmen Attacked in Mississippi

MCCOMB, Miss., Dec. 1 (AP)—Despite increased police vigilance and the mayor's promise to suppress violence, disorders erupted on the streets of McComb today with groups of white men attacking visiting newsmen.

Four white men attacked Don Uhrbrock and Don Underwood of Life magazine and Simmons Fentress of Time magazine. The attackers pushed Uhrbrock through a plate glass window.

Later in the day, a group of six white youths attacked Associated Press Photographer Fred Kaufman. One of them hit him three times behind the right ear before Kaufman reached the office of the McComb Enterprise Journal newspaper.

Hustled Away

When new Negro "freedom rider" arrived from Baton Rouge to test segregated facilities in the McComb bus terminal, a group of white men cursed other newsmen whom police hustled into city hall for protection. The new riders apparently left McComb quickly by car.

Violence first erupted in McComb this week when five Negroes — three men and two women — were attacked and beaten Wednesday by a group of white persons. One of the Negro men, Jerome Smith of New Orleans, said later he was beaten by a man wearing brass knuckles.

Mayor C. H. Douglas said four white men were arrested in connection with the beatings, charged with fighting and disturbance of the peace, and later were released on $100 bond each.

To Enforce Ruling

At the same time, Douglas said the city would enforce the new Interstate Commerce Commission ruling banning segregated facilities for interstate passengers in transportation terminals and vowed to end violence in the city.

Fentress said the three newsmen were walking toward the McComb Enterprise Journal office when the four men met them.

One of them, Fentress said, asked "Are you from Time magazine?"

"I am here on business," Fentress said he replied.

"Your business is our business," one of them shot back, Fentress said, prodding him in the chest with a finger, and then struck him.

Beaten in Alabama

Fentress said the men then attacked Uhrbrock and Underwood, shoving Uhrbrock through the glass window.

Uhrbrock suffered a swollen lip, but Underwood and Fentress apparently were not injured. Uhrbrock was among newsmen beaten in Montgomery, Ala., May 20 during freedom rider riots in the Alabama city.

Shortly after the attack on the three newsmen, police arrested Haskel Boyd, 20, who was among four men arrested in Wednesday's attack.

The bus station in McComb—located in southern Mississippi and termed "The Camellia City"—shut down its restaurant facility today. But other sections of the terminal remained open.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

NOVEMBER

McCOMB- 14 NEGROES) CONVICTED
1 WHITE MAN)

McComb Judge Convicts 15 For Disturbing State's Peace

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — A McComb city judge convicted 14 Negroes and one white man for disturbing the peace Tuesday, after admonishing them that their demonstration in front of city hall earlier this month could have led to violence.

Judge Robert W. Brumfield handed 11 of the defendants fines of $200 each and sentenced them to four months in county jail. The other four—involved in sit-in demonstrations earlier in McComb—drew $500 fines and six-month jail terms.

Brumfield set appeal bond at $1,000 but only the white man—Robert Zellner of Atlanta, Ga.—posted the bond. When arrested following the Oct. 4 demonstration, Zellner identified himself as a worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Negro attorney Jack Young of Jackson, Miss., was unable to say if any of the others would post bond and indicated most might prefer to serve their sentences rather than appeal.

The 15, along with about 100 Negro high school students, were arrested when they staged the 18-block parade and demonstration in front of the McComb City Hall. They objected to the school board's refusal to re-admit two Negroes arrested for sit-ins at a McComb transportation terminal in August.

Brumfield said the evidence by Pike County prosecutor Joe N. Pigott convinced the court that this was a "calculated effort to cause a breach of the peace and could have led to violence."

Young asked the court for a directed verdict of acquittal, but Brumfield overruled the motion.

"We have been able to keep violence non - existent in McComb," the judge said. He told the 15 what they had done had led to a "worsening of relations between the races."

Brumfield told the McComb residents among the 15 convicted that they were "sheep being led to slaughter by out-of-state agitators."

Mayor Of M'Comb Vows To Enforce Desegregation

Birmingham Post-Herald
Dec. 12-1-61

McCOMB, Miss., Nov. 30 (UPI)—The mayor of McComb vowed today the city's bus station would be desegregated without further violence. Five Negro "freedom riders" were mobbed at the terminal yesterday when they sought service at the lunch counter.

Mayor C. H. Douglas told a news conference policemen have been put on overtime and the force was "now prepared to meet the emergencies." He also said four young white men had been arrested in connection with yesterday's violence.

Douglas put part of the blame for the violence on a Federal court injunction barring bus station segregation here, and he took issue with "outside professional agitators who come here with the announced intention of remaining in our city until an incident is provoked and photographed."

But he said the city intended to enforce the Federal anti-segregation law. "We are determined to this end," he said.

Groups Gather

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In New Orleans, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) confirmed reports that a "larger group" of "freedom riders" was poised for the 114-mile trip to McComb, but said the group would not leave until tomorrow.

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"With the increased strength of our police department, we are now prepared to meet these emergencies," he said. "We want to make it clear that the law will be applied to all persons, white and colored alike."

No Police At Station

The mayor said no policemen were posted at the terminal yesterday because of an injunction granted recently by a panel of three Federal judges, aimed at integrating the terminal. The injunction prohibits local officials from interferring in any way with integration, and Douglas said officers were kept away for that reason.

Birmingham Post-Herald

"We want the nation to know that yesterday's incident was due in part to the fact that our police department had been restrained by a Federal injunction which handicapped it in the enforcement of the law.

"Today I received authority from the assistant U. S. attorney general in Washington to have our police resume their normal operations at the bus and railroad terminals. We feel that since we now have this authority we can adequately cope with the situation and maintain peace."

Dec. 12-1-61

Arrested Four Men

"We are determined to suppress violence," Douglas said in announcing arrests of "all white persons known to have participated in yesterday's trouble."

Arrested for disturbing the peace, and released under $100 bonds, were Earl Ratcliff, 26; Claude McKenzie, 21; Johnny Thames, 20, and Haskell Boyd, 20, all of McComb.

Douglas called his news conference after a lengthy session with attorneys and other city officials. The five Negroes attacked yesterday were trying to test the recent Federal ruling ordering the terminal desegregated.

Greeted In New Orleans

Following the violence, and on the advice of authorities, the Negroes left town during the night and returned to New Orleans, where they were questioned by FBI agents today.

The five, three youths and two girls, were greeted at the New Orleans station by a group of friends who embraced them and said: "Oh rider, don't you weep, don't you moan."

When the five arrived at McComb yesterday they were told that the terminal was closed because of a "dangerous gas leak." They left, but later returned and found the terminal open and a group of whites standing around.

They walked to the lunch counter and sat down, but as quickly as they did, one white youth approached and poured a steaming cup of coffee on one of the Negroes.

The other whites quickly closed in and began beating the Negro youths with their fists. The five fled to their hotel rooms and later were offered police protection.

No Sign Of Police

There was no sign of the police when the violence was at its height, however. Officials later said they did not step in lest they be accused of standing in the way of integration of the station.

Earlier in the day, before the "freedom riders" were attacked, a white television photographer was chased and beaten by some white men while he was taking a picture of the terminal. The cameraman, Johann Bush, 19, of Jackson, said he would not press charges against the whites.

The attack on the "freedom riders" in McComb was the first such incident since U. S. marshals were sent into Montgomery, Ala., last May to deal with a similar outburst there.

A number of racial incidents have occurred at McComb in months. There have been several disturbances over a campaign by a pro-integration group to register Negro voters, and students have staged several protest marches against school segregation.

During one of the marches, a number of participants were struck and during another one two out-of-state white youths were dragged from their car and beaten.

SENTENCE GIVEN IN M'COMB CASE

Attacker of Editor Pleads Guilty; to Appeal

New Orleans Times-Picayune
Dec. 12-5-61

M'COMB, Miss. (AP)—A city judge slapped a $100 fine and a 30-day jail sentence Monday on a 43-year-old oil production man for his attack on the editor and publisher of a McComb newspaper.

Melton J. Stayton pleaded guilty to the assault and battery charges but said he would ask for a jury trial after given the fine and sentence by city Judge Robert Brumfield. Stayton signed a $500 bond and appealed to the Pike county court in nearby Magnolia.

New Orleans States-Item

His case probably will come up for assignment next Monday before county Judge Hansford Simmons. A complete new trial by a jury is expected, possibly in February but more likely next May.

County Prosecutor Joe Piggott will take up the case in place of municipal authorities.

P. 5.

Stayton changed his plea to guilty during his trial for the attack on 65-year-old Editor J. Oliver Emmerich, recently a heart patient. The Sunday morning incident grew out of recent racial strife sparked by Negroes, so-called "freedom rides."

A federal court, meanwhile, is scheduled Thursday to hear McComb's request to stop the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) from sending bus riders here to test an interstate commerce commission ruling against segregated terminal facilities. CORE said it will oppose the injunction.

Police Chief E. H. Guy kept on the alart his forces in this South Mississippi town of 12,500 which largely draws its income from some 300 oil wells, a woman's garment factory and rudiments of the formerly strong lumber and cotton industries.

The FBI also kept agents on hand. During the week end several newsmen and photographers were roughed up.

Emmerich testified Stayton appeared friendly, but suddenly attacked him as he approached the drug store before church to have coffee with friends. He said he didn't fight back since his physician warned him a scuffle could prove fatal.

FOUR PICKETERS GET JAIL TERMS

P. 2 The Times-Picayune

Given Five Months and Fines of $550 Each

Dec. 12-5-61

Judge Shirley G. Wimberly Monday sentenced four Negro pickets to serve five months in jail and pay $550 fines each.

The four, identified as members of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), notified the court of an intention to appeal.

Judge Wimberly raised the $500 bonds to $2000 each pending the appeal.

New Orleans States-Item

Sentenced were Jerome Smith, Negro, 21, 917½ N. Tonti; Doris Jean Castle, Negro, 18, 917 N. Tonti; David Dennis, Negro, 20, 2601 Gentilly blvd., and Julia Aaron, Negro, 20, 4308 Jumonville.

A fifth defendant, Constance Bradford, 19, a former Newcomb college student, was reportedly in Scotland at school and was not present for the trial. Her $500 bond was ordered forfeited by the court.

RAISES BONDS

The judge said he was raising the bonds because Miss Bradford did not appear for trial and Miss Aaron was in jail in Mississippi after being arrested there as a freedom rider and therefore was not available for trial with the others.

Judge Wimberly said neither of the two had permission to leave the court's jurisdiction.

The four were each fined and sentenced on two counts:

1. They were ordered to pay a $350 fine and serve three months with an additional three months in default of payment of the fine for obstructing a public sidewalk by picketing.

2. They were ordered to pay a $200 fine and serve two months with an additional two months in default of payment of the fine for disturbing the peace by failing and refusing to move on when ordered to do so by police.

The sentences were to run consecutively, the judge said.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Malcolm G. Mundy Jr. represented the state. Attys. Nils Douglas and Robert Collins represented the defendants.

They were charged with the April 17 incident which occurred in the 1000 block of Iberville. Police said the group refused to move on when ordered to do so because they were blocking the narrow sidewalk on Iberville st.

REFUSED TO MOVE

Officers said the group members were told they could have two pickets at both the McCrory store, 1007 Canal, and the F. W. Woolworth store, 1031 Canal, at the Canal st. entrances but they could not block Iberville st.

They refused to move on and were arrested, police said.

Judge Wimberly, referring to the "severity of this sentence, if it is severe, is for punitive purposes and exemplary purposes.

"Punitive, in order to punish these defendants for practicing anarchy and deciding which law they would obey and which one they wouldn't. . . .

"Exemplary, so that others might know they may not with inpunity defy the police department and the law, and to take the law into their own hands."

When one of the defendants began smiling during the sentencing Judge Wimberly threatened to hold him in contempt and sentence him to parish prison. The smile disappeared.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON
7 ARRESTED AT ZOO

Seven Arrested At Jackson Zoo

Negro Youths Are Nabbed After Using Benches At City Facility

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., June 22 (—Seven Negro youths were arrested Thursday after they sat on benches in the city zoo and refused orders to leave.

Eight others followed the orders to leave and escaped arrest.

The Negroes, most of them members of the NAACP Youth Council, entered the zoo as a group to test segregation customs. Members of both races visit the facility daily, but only white persons customarily sit on the benches.

Two Negro students were arrested earlier this month after sitting on a zoo bench in a campaign touched off when Mayor Allen Thompson recently told a nationwide television audience the zoo was freely accessible to both races.

Actions Observed

The 14 youths, traveling in four automobiles, arrived at the zoo about 2 p.m. and split into groups of two's and three's. They ate cotton candy, popcorn, and other items purchased from the zoo's refreshment stand and walked around looking at the animals.

Twenty minutes later they began to sit on the green wooden benches scattered through the zoo. A white woman was sitting on one of the benches, but wher she saw a Negro couple was headed toward it, she got up and walked away.

For nearly an hour the Negroes were generally ignored as they milled around the zoo, sitting on various benches. However, they were observed by two policemen.

Then several more officers, one driving a police wagon, appeared at the zoo, followed by City Atty. Jack Travis.

Capt. J. L. Ray approached three of the youths who were sitting on one bench and, after questioning them, ordered them to move on. They ignored the order and were taken into custody on a breach of the peace charge.

Couples Arrested

Two Negroe couples on separate benches were arrested in the same manner.

Eight other youths who were gathered in the shade of a pecan tree followed Captain Ray's orders to leave after a few of them grumbled.

One of them told Captain Ray, "We just came out here to look at the animals. Can't we do that?"

"Not today," Captain Ray replied. "We have word you came here to provoke a breach of the peace. All of you that don't start moving now are under arrest. If you don't want to be arrested, move on."

While the incident occurred at the zoo, nine more self-styled "Freedom Riders" were convicted of breach of the peace charges in city court.

Each rider drew a $200 fine and four months in jail.

The new riders arrived in Jackson Wednesday from Montgomery.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

AUGUST
CORE- GREENVILLE, MISS.

CORE Planning Demonstrations In Greenville

Jackson News

CE

7-11-61

GREENVILLE, Miss. (Special)—The first "lessons in nonviolence" for demonstrators who plan to challenge racial barriers "in public facilities in the city of Greenville" were held yesterday at the Miller Memorial Negro Library here.

Jackson News

Plans for a series of such classes were announced by Johnny Frazier local National Association for the Advancement of Negro People youth leader. He said the plans were made by representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Frazier did not say what "public facilities" the demonstrators would aim at, but that "steps will be taken in the near future to combat discrimination peacefully and without violence," at such facilities.

Frazier said he had attended the CORE rally for Freedom Riders in Jackson Sunday. He participated in recent picketing of two downtown Greenville stores and was also expelled temporarily last year from the Coleman High School here for carrying signs into classrooms.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

OCTOBER

McCOMB

Youngsters Jailed In Land Of Terror

President JFK Urged To Visit Mississippi: 'See For Yourself'

Journal and Guide Sat. 10-21-61 P-1

pecial Corresondence

JACKSON, Miss. — The AACP has invited Kennedy o come to Mississippi and ive a look for yourself," at the expanding list of racial clashes stemming from renewed efforts to attain civil rights for colored citizens.

The assciation, through its Mississippi president, Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale and Medgar Evers, its field secretary here, also called upon the President and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to "make an immediate investigation into the confinement of Brenda Travis to the Oakley" reform school.

Norfolk, Va.

THE INVITATION was part of a wire sent to the President on Oct. 11.

Miss Travis, 15, was one of 29 Negro high school students who conducted a sit - in demonstration August 27 in McComb, Miss., against segregation at a local variety store and bus terminal.

Four of the youths were convicted for breach of the peace and fined $400 each and sentenced to eight months in jail. They posted bond, and went free pending appeal.

BUT MISS Travis, due to her age, was turned over to juvenile authorities who took no immediate action.

Mississippi, U. S. A.



Dch 10-21-61 P-1

Norfolk, Va.

In McComb, Miss., a bystander watches as a white man identified by police as Carl Hayes, 28, punches newspaper reporter Tom Hayden after dragging him from a car on Oct. 10. Police said Hayes pulled Hayden and another newsman from the car as they were covering an anti-segregation march by colored high school students here. The students walked out of school and marched to city hall to protest the refusal of school authorities to readmit two fellow pupils who had been suspended for taking part in sit-in demonstrations last August. This week Mississippi authorities were insisting that some 90 of the students sign pledges not to repeat anti-segregation demonstrations. Meanwhile, a "reign of terror" prevailed in McComb and other areas of the state after efforts were made to gain vote rights for Negroes. Numerous reports of threats and violence are rife as thousands are living in fear. Citizens cannot turn to police for protection, because in many instances police stations are reported to be headquarters for the Ku Klux Klan. The FBI is conducting an investigation in atmosphere of Nazi-like horror. (Turn to Editorial page). (UPI Photo)

Mississippi and the National Image

Journal of Guide
1-8

WORD IS OUT that the U. S. Department of Justice is worried about the upsurge of beatings, mass arrests, intimidation and shootings of Negroes by Mississippi lawmen and their white "citizen vigilantes."

Let-10-21-61

In the past six weeks the three adjoining Mississippi counties of Pike, Amite, and Walthall have

(See Picture, Front Page)

been competing for dishonors in stepped-up terrorist activities designed to put Negroes back into their "place," and keep them there. Specifically, the renewed terror has come as a result of sit-in demonstrations by Negro high school students in bus terminals and attempts of Negroes to help others of their race qualify for vote registration.

Hospital Visit

The rundown of retaliatory police action is reminiscent of Nazi terrorist activity against Jews in the World War II period. The record reads thusly:

August 27: Five Negro students from local high school convicted of breach of peace following sit-in and sentenced to $400 fine each and 8 months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently re-arrested and sentenced to 12 months in a state school for delinquents.

August 29: Two NAACP leaders were arrested in connection with the sit-in demonstrations of the students and charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors.

August 29: Negro suffered head injury in fight with white man in Amite County. White man found not guilty.

September 5: Negro beaten by white man on courthouse lawn in Liberty, the county seat of Amite. White man not guilty.

September 7, Negro, aiding others of his race to register for voting was struck on the back of the head with a pistol butt by voting clerk. The injured Negro was arrested and charged with breach of the peace. No doubt he groaned too loudly or bled too profusely on the courthouse carpet.

September 25, Negro citizen of Amite shot and killed by state representative, a white man who was not prosecuted. The reason—"self defense".

With few Negro lawyers available in Mississippi, and with white lawyers refusing to take their cases involving complaints against white people, Negroes in that state are virtually at the mercy of Mississippi overlords who seem to have declared open season on their colored brothers. Indeed, a deer hunter could get in much more trouble for killing a doe than for killing a Negro.

Those Americans in government and elsewhere who must use the international-implications-reason for insisting on fair treatment of Negro citizens at home, really have their work cut out for them now; for in Mississippi where law and order are what the police decide them to be, our nation's image suffers greatly.

If, as President KENNEDY stated last week in his Chapel Hill speech, we are in a period of "maximum hazard," then we are also in a period of national emergency, and the time now is to recognize the "lawful lawlessness" in Mississippi as a threat to the future of America.

The processes of enlightenment are evolutionary and slow — very, very slow in Mississippi, but America is hard-pressed for a decision now. We feel that this decision can only be for the federal government, under the leadership of its President, to move boldly into Mississippi, and return that State to the Union.

NEAR MISSISSIPPI NEGRO SCHOOL

The Montgomery Advertiser P-1

Newsmen Pulled From Car, Beaten

Thurs. 10-12-61

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — A McComb plumber pulled two out-of-state newsmen from their car and pummeled them with his fists Wednesday as suspended Negro pupils walked out of a high school where they had been denied re-admission.

Montgomery Ala.

Several hours later police arrested Carl Hayes on an assault and battery warrant. He claimed he attacked Carl Potter of Philadelphia and Tom Hayden of Atlanta because their car "nearly ran me down" at a stoplight.

The incident occurred moments after some 80 Negro pupils, in a holiday mood, filed out of Burgland High School.

As Hayes jerked open the door of the car carrying Potter and Hayden, a woman nearby screamed "get them."

A reporter near the spot said Hayes cursed the two newsmen. Hayes told police that one of the two men had cursed him.

A police car across the street sped away when Hayes walked toward Potter's car. After the attack, another police car pulled up to the scene. Hayes walked away.

Potter and Hayden said they were on assignment form the New York Post. Potter said he worked for the national Student News and that Hayden was a freelance writer.

They both had cut lips but appeared to have no serious injuries.

The two reporters stopped at a red light a block from the school as the Negroes marched by.

The man walked up to the car, pulled Hayden out and pummelled him with his fists. Hayden lay on the ground and offered no resistance.

Then the man yanked Potter from the car and started hitting the Philadelphian.

Other newsmen nearby said the man called the two reporters "agitators" and cursed them.

Potter and Hayden told officers at the scene they had received premission form Police Chief George Guy to go to the school area.

Chief Guy said the two newsmen signed a "John Doe" affadavit charging their assailant with assault and battery. The chief said he escorted Potter and Hayden out of the city—at their own request—and they drove to Jackson, Miss. They said they planned to go to Atlanta later.

Earlier Wednesday, 60-odd students sought readmission after their suspension following a walkout protesting the expulsion of boy and girl who staged a sit-in at a bus terminal.

They were turned away because they did not agree to abide by school regulations concerning student walkouts.

P-2A

The students staged a mass meeting and returned to Burgland after lunch to seek readmission. When their second request was turned down, the Negroes walked out and were joined by some 20 other students at another mass meeting.

Later one of the students, Charles McDew, told the Associated Press no definite plans were set. He said, however, that the students would notify each other if any activity were planned Thursday.

McDew added: "Be at the school tomorrow."

Some Negro adults in this city of 13,000 in south central Mississippi expressed disapproval of the youngsters' action.

"There's going to be trouble," sail a Negro woman clerk in a grocery store across the street from the school.

McComb City School Board Calls Special Walkout Talk

The Montgomery Advertiser P-1C

Fri. 10-13-61

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — The school board in this south Mississippi city of 13,000 held a late afternoon special meeting Thursday to consider action in the wake of repeated walkouts by Negro high school students.

School Supt. R. S. Simpson said the board would "canvass" the list of students seeking re-admission. He declined further comment.

Montgomery Ala.

Some 80 pupils filed out of Burglund High School in twos this morning shortly after classes began. Within 10 minutes, they returned to the school and asked for re-admittance.

Simpson said the students were considered expelled and they again left. The students, protesting the dismissal last week of two other students who staged a bus station sit-in, scheduled a meeting Thursday night to plan further action.

Enrollment of the school—Attended by pupils in the seventh through the 12th grade—is around 600. It is located in the north section of this busy rail center.

Violence erupted Wednesday when two white men were beat by a husky plumber.

Police later charged Carl Hayes, 28, with assault and battery in connection with the attack on Paul Potter of Philadelphia and Tom Hayden of Atlanta. Hayes was freed on $100 bond.

Protest March Results In Two Negro Arrests

McCOMBS, Miss. — (UPI) — Two Negro integration leaders were arrested here Friday as an aftermath of an anti - segregation protest march on city hall by 116 Negro high school students.

Birmingham Ala.

Arrested for contributing to the delinquency of minors were Curtis C. Bryant of McComb, president of the Pike County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Cordell Reagen of Nashville Tenn. a field secretary for the Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee.

Wed. 10-11-61

Bryant a railroad worker, was arrested while on the job. Reagan was arrested at Burgland High School for Negroes.

Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy who said he had information that the two were "behind some of this racial trouble."

The students who marched on city hall were temporarily suspended from school. Authorities said they could return to classes Tuesday if their behavior is good in the meantime.

P. 3

The 15 student marchers over the age of 18 and four adult marchers were released from jail under bond Friday. All are charged with disturbing the peace and nine are also charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors.

The younger students, freed earlier, also face disturbing the peace charges in Youth Court.

Authorities held a Negro newspaper editor in Jackson, 80 miles to the north, took issue with charges of integration leader Martin Luther King of Atlanta that a "reign of terror" against Negroes is underway in this area.

King Thursday asked Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy for an investigation, and McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas replied that Kennedy, himself, would be welcome to make the check. "Our conduct is an open book," he said.

Percy Greene, publisher of the Jackson Advocate, a Negro newspaper, sent Kennedy a telegram charging that racial unrest in Mississippi is the result of such civil rights organizations as are represented by King.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said "for about two weeks the department has been investigating incidents in the McComb area, including those referred to by the Rev. Martin Luther King."

McComb Students Offered Statement For Signatures

McCOMB, Miss.—(UPI)—Negro high school students who walked out of school and marched on City Hall last week were told Tuesday they would be re-admitted if they signed a statement prepared by school authorities.

The slips, in effect, were an admission by students that they realized what they had done, and stated that they further understood they would be expelled for the remainder of the school year if they participated in another walkout.

McComb School Superintendent R. S. Simpson met with the students Tuesday. A total of 110 pupils were suspended last week.

Fifteen students signed immediately Tuesday and were re-admitted to classes. Others took the slips home for their parents to examine and some said they would refuse to sign.

The walkout from a chapel program was in protest against school officials refusing to register two Negro youths who participated in sit-ins here during the summer. The students marched on City Hall and were arrested for breach of the peace. Their cases are pending in youth court.

White Youths Make Report On Beating

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two white youths beaten Wednesday by a white plumber in McComb, Miss., told a news conference Thursday they have made a personal report on the incident to Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general for civil rights.

"It was an informative exchange," Thomas Hayden, 21, of Atlanta, Ga., said.

Hayden and Paul Potter, 22, Philadelphia, national affairs vice president of the U. S. National Student Association, said they had gone to McComb as observers and reporters to gather information on racial troubles.

Ed Garvey, Philadelphia, president of the student association, told the news conference he arranged the meeting with Marshall for the first-hand report and also to see about protection for other students who are working in McComb in a voter registration campaign.

NO SOLUTION

Asked if Marshall gave them assurances of protection, Hayden replied, "assurances were difficult." He added that "they (the Justice Department) can move after a crime has been committed."

Hayden also described the meeting with Marshall "depressing as well, inasmuch as no solution to the problem down there is on the immediate horizon."

Haden and Potter disputed reports they were attacked after one had cursed the workman, or that their auto nearly ran him down. They said they did not see him in front of their car and that he approached them from the right side.

The plumber, Carl Hayes, opened the door to their car and punched both as they were stopped at a red light watching students march by in an integration demonstration.

Hayes told police the incident did not involve the race issue.

Police Chief George Guy in McComb said Hayes had been arrested, charged with assault and battery and released on a $100 bond.

Potter and Hayden requested and received police escort from McComb on their trip to Jackson, Miss., by auto.

Promises No More Riots In McComb

McCOMB, Miss. —(UPI)— The mayor of McComb vowed yesterday that the city's bus station will be desegregated without further violence. Five Negro Freedom Riders were mobbed at the terminal Wednesday when they sought service at the lunch counter.

Mayor C. H. Douglas told a news conference that policemen have been put on overtime and the force was "now prepared to meet the emergency." He also said four young white men had been arrested for Wednesday's violence.

Douglas put part of the blame for the violence on a federal court injunction barring bus station segregation here, and he took issue with "outside professional agitators who come here with the announced intention of remaining in our city until an incident is provoked and photographed."

But he said the city intended to enforce the federal anti-segregation law. "We are determined to this end," he said.

NEW ORLEANS. — (UPI) — Another Freedom Ride was scheduled to leave here early today (Friday), for McComb, according to Oretha Castle, a spokesman for the New Orleans chapter of CORE. Miss Castle said the group would be larger than the five-member team of Wednesday. She would not reveal the exact time the group would leave.

By JOHN T. PAYTON

NEW ORLEANS. — (UPI) — Five Negro Freedom Riders beaten by about 40 white men at the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb, Miss., yesterday arrived here early Thursday morning and were immediately questioned by FBI agents.

The group then met in a private home to decide whether another group of riders would be sent back to McComb. FBI agents said they would question the group further later today.

The Negroes, three youths and two girls, were met at the station here by a group of friends who sang, "Oh Riders, don't you weep, don't you moan." They were embraced by friends and then went into a brief huddle with FBI agents before going to a private home to meet and decide on a plan of action.

Riders Unafraid

A small group of persons, five whites and 12 Negroes, waited at the station here. Police were on hand and there was no disturbance.

Jerome Smith, whose face was bruised and slightly swollen, was one of the first to get off the bus. "We intend to go back again," he said.

The trouble at McComb was the first violence against Freedom Riders since the riots that sent U. S. marshals to Montgomery, Ala., last May.

Before the Negroes were beaten, a television photographer had been beaten and chased by the men who pounced upon the Negroes as they sought service at a lunch counter in the white waiting room of the bus station.

Seek Safety In Hotel

The Negroes fled to a hotel where they later were offered police protection.

Officers, who were not at the terminal during the violence, escorted the Negroes, all members of the Congress of Racial Equality, back to the station where they left on a bus for New Orleans.

The violence was the first involving Freedom Riders in Mississippi, although more than 300 Riders have been arrested at Jackson for attempting to integrate transportation facilities in the state capital.

The first Freedom Rides in the Deep South last May touched off violence at Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., and U. S. marshals aided National Guardsmen in restoring order in the Alabama capital which was placed under limited martial law.

Promises FBI Probe

U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who had ordered the marshals into Alabama, said in Washington Wednesday night that he "outbreak of violence . . . (in McComb) is obviously a matter of deep concern." He said the FBI would make "a complete investigation of all aspects of the incident. The matter will be vigorously pursued."

The trouble arose here yesterday after the Freedom Riders arrived from New Orleans to test an injunction issued by a three-judge federal court panel which forbids city officials from interfering with integration of the terminal. The injunction, which was served by a federal marshal Tuesday, ordered the removal of "Jim Crow" signs which the city had placed in front of the terminal, and ordered officials to refrain from "enforcing or coercing" segregation at the station.

Three Newsmen Beaten In McComb

McCOMB, Miss. — (UPI) — New racial violence erupted here Friday in advance of the arrival of a new busload of "Freedom Riders" enroute from New Orleans.

One of a group of white toughs that roamed the streets in advance of the "Freedom Riders" bus was seized and three newsmen were beaten. None of the three was believed to be seriously hurt.

It was the second outburst here in the past three days. Earlier in the week five Negroes were attacked when they attempted to use the waiting room of a local bus terminal that a three-judge federal panel recently ordered desegregated.

Later McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas said steps would be taken to assure that there would be no more violence and that the federal order directing integration of the terminal would be carried out.

Four whites accosted Life magazine Photographer Don Uhrbrock of Miami, Life Reporter Don Underwood of Miami and Time Magazine Reporter Simmons Fentriss of Atlanta as they left the office of the McComb Enterprise-Journal. One asked Fentriss his identity and when he replied, struck him on the chin. The other two men then also were attacked and Uhrbrock was knocked through a plate glass window.

Stopped By Court Order For 10 Days

McCOMB, Miss.—(UPI)—Further "Freedom Rides" into this strife-torn south Mississippi town were stalled Monday, Dec. 4, by court order and integration leaders announced plans to concentrate this week on neighboring Louisiana.

Integration leaders Sunday were served with a court order from U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize of Gulfport forbidding any more "Freedom Rides" into McComb for the next 10 days.

The order, granted on request of state officials, said such activities were calculated to "foment violence and to provoke breaches of the peace."

Jackson and McComb newspaper Publisher J. Oliver Emmerich was the latest victim of violence here. Emmerich was attacked Sunday by an oil field worker for allowing visiting reporters to use his newspaper offices.

That made Emmerich, editor and publisher of the McComb Enterprise-Journal and editor of the Jackson State Times, the sixth newsman to be attacked by whites here since racial disturbances began with integration of the Greyhound bus terminal Wednesday Nov. 29.

Milton J. Stayton, 43, an oil field worker, was convicted Monday in police court of slugging Emmerich. He was fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days in jail for assault and battery. Stayton posted a $1,000 appeal bond and was freed pending trial by a jury in a higher court.

At Baton Rouge, about 50 miles to the southwest, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) leaders said they plan a series of demonstrations this week against alleged discrimination in Louisiana's state capital.

David Dennis of Shreveport, state CORE field representative, said demonstrations would probably be directed against variety stores and bus terminals.

He said CORE members might also run a "Freedom Ride" across the state to test Louisiana's compliance with an interstate commerce Commission order requiring desegregation of travel terminals.

Judge Mize's temporary restraining order against further Freedom Rides" here was served Sunday on CORE Field Secretary Tom Gaither in Jackson. It was to be heard in court on Thursday.

Order Prevents Integration Try

Marshal Issues Ruling To Five 'Riders' At McComb

By United Press International

M'COMB, Miss., Dec. 6.—An assistant United States marshal Wednesday served restraining orders on five Negro youths to prevent them from attempting to integrate the bus terminal here.

The youths immediately gave up plans to use facilities in the terminal's white waiting room.

The Federal officer arrived here shortly after the Negroes stepped off a bus from Jackson, where they are high school students and members of the pro-integration student non-violent group.

Riders' Get Order

He gave them certified copies of a restraining order against so-called "Freedom Rides" to McComb, an order issued last week end by United States District Judge Sidney Mize of Biloxi, Miss.

Judge Mize issued the order on request of city and state authorities following racial violence here. Six self-styled "Freedom Riders" and as many newsmen were beaten during a four-day period of racial unrest.

brought on by integration attempts at the terminal.

The order was against the Congress of Racial Equality, which sponsored last week's rides. It was also against "John Doe and Mary Doe," apparently meaning any future riders, and a spokesman for the non-violent group members said the marshal told them they were probably covered in the order.

Judge Mize will conduct a hearing at Jackson Thursday on a request for an injunction against more so-called "Freedom Rides" here, which would replace the 10-day restraining order. City and state authorities claim the rides are "designed to foment violence and provoke breaches of the peace."

Shortly after the would-be integrators arrived here, 13 Negroes who participated in an anti-segregation march on City Hall Oct. 4 were released from jail under $1,000 bond each.

Among the group was Robert Moses, a field secretary for the non-violent organization, who said they were treated well during their 36-day confinement in the Pike County Jail at nearby Magnolia.

The 13, all above the age of 18, were convicted of disturbing the peace in city court for marching with 100 Negro students, most of whom were later expelled from Burglund High School.

The five students who rode here by bus were among those expelled and they now attend the high school department of Campbell College in Jackson.

Editor Comments

In other developments, J. Oliver Emmerich, a newspaper editor who was slugged during the racial unrest here Sunday, wrote in his Page 1 column in the Enterprise-Journal, "I still insist that it is a privilege to live in McComb."

"I am not ready to condemn my town because human nature has flared up at its worst—because human nature can be provoked to flare up anywhere," he wrote.

"I say this despite the fact I have been slugged. I am sure this has given some satisfaction to some people. I will not argue this point. But slugging newsmen in no way changes the situation in America. If it did we would have newspapers such as exist in Cuba today.

"The shiner I am wearing today is a whopper—a real whopper. I regret I am carrying it because the story has been repeated all over the nation and this does not help our town."

Hilton Stayton, 43, attacked Mr. Emmerich after accusing him of bringing "Northern" newsmen to McComb to report integration of the bus terminal.

"Our people in McComb for the past few days have been excited, confused, irritated, hostile and bewildered," Mr. Emmerich said.

Police Jail 7 Negroes In Clarksdale Boycott

Jackson News 12-3 Fri 12-8-61

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — Seven Negroes were arrested here yesterday and later released on their own cognizance on charges of "withholding trade" from downtown merchants.

Clarksdale Miss

The arrests followed a boycott by Negroes against local white merchants for what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called discriminatory practices.

The seven, including Aaron Henry, state NAACP president, were arrested by city police on an affidavit by the Coahoma County attorney under a section of the Mississippi State Code that prohibits "Conspiracy to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling."

No hearing date was set for the seven.

In Jackson, Medgar Evers, state NAACP field secretary, called the arrests "a violation of our constitutional rights."

Others arrested were the Rev. Theodore Trammell, chairman of the Coahoma County Federated Organizations and pastor of a Methodist Church; R. L. Drew, a leader in the local NAACP; John Melcher, an NAACP member; Vera Pigee, an NAACP member; J. W. Wright; and Laboyd Keyes.

One report said Keyes was Melcher's chauffeur.

CHARGE MISDEMEANOR

They were specifically charged with having "wilfully and unlawfully conspired to induce many colored persons of Coahoma County not to trade with white merchants in the downtown area and parts thereof in the city of Clarksdale.

The charge is a misdemeanor. If convicted, they face a minimum fine of $25 and a possible prison sentence of from one to six months.

The affidavit for the arrests was signed by Thomas H. Pearson, Coahoma County attorney.

Local Negroes started the boycott when the appearance of two Negro bands in the city's traditional Christmas parade was canceled by Mayor W. S. Kincade, over the protests of merchants, to avoid violence.

In a letter sent to white merchants, the Negroes later said they would continue the boycott unless local stores hired Negroes for other than menial jobs. They also asked merchants to call Negroes "Mr. and Mrs."

At Jackson, Evers issued a statement when informed of the arrests.

"We're going to protest most vigorously," Evers said. "This further indicates to us that we're living in an almost complete police state. This is a violation of our constitutional rights.

"The state and national NAACP will beck them to the hilt."

The desk sergeant at the Clarksdale Police department said it had "no knowledge of anything."

Negroes Held In Boycotting In Mississippi

The Courier Journal P.16 Louisville, Ky.

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 7 (AP)— Seven Negroes were arrested Thursday on charges of leading a boycott of downtown merchants.

Fri 12-8-61

The arrests followed a boycott by Negroes against white merchants for what the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People called discriminatory practices.

The seven, including Aaron Henry, state N.A.A.C.P. president, were charged under a Mississippi law that prohibits "conspiracy . . . to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling."

They were released on their own cognizance.

The charge is a misdemeanor. If convicted, the seven face a minimum fine of $25 and a possible prison sentence of from one to six months.

In Mississippi

Seven Negroes Held in Boycott

The Memphis Herald P.11-B

Thurs. 12-8-61

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (AP) — Seven Negroes were arrested Thursday on charges of "withholding trade" from downtown merchants.

Memphis Tenn.

The arrests followed a boycott by Negroes against white merchants for what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called discriminatory practices.

The seven, including Aaron Henry, State NAACP president, were arrested by city police on an affidavit by the Coahoma County attorney under a section of the Mississippi state code that prohibits "conspiracy . . . to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling."

Those arrested were released on their own cognizance. No hearing date was set.

In Jackson, Medgar Evers, state NAACP field secretary, called the arrests "a violation of our constitutional rights."

Others arrested were the Rev. Theodore Trammell, chairman of the Coahoma County federated organizations and pastor of a Methodist church; R. L. Drew, a leader in the local NAACP; John Melcher, an NAACP member; Mrs. Vera Pigee, an NAACP member; J. W. Wright, and Laboyd Keyes.

They were specifically charged with having "wilfully and unlawfully conspired to induce many colored persons of Coahoma County not to trade with white merchants in the downtown area and parts thereof in the city of Clarksdale."

The charge is a misdemeanor. If convicted, they face a minimum fine of $25 and a possible prison sentence of from one to six months.

Police Arrest Seven Negroes

Commercial Appeal P. 27 Col 1 12-8-61

Charged In Clarksdale With Leading Boycott Against White Merchants

Memphis Press-Scimitar

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 7. —Seven Negroes, including the state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were arrested Thursday for leading a boycott of local white merchants.

The seven, picked up by city police on charges of "withholding trade" filed by the Coahoma County attorney under a state law, were released on their own cognizance. No hearing date was set.

In Jackson, an NAACP official called the move "a violation of our Constitutional rights."

Bands Denied

The NAACP started the boycott after two Negro bands were denied permission to march in the city's traditional Christmas parade last Saturday. Mayor W. S. Kincade, over the protests of merchants, said their appearance might provoke violence.

Later, the NAACP demanded that merchants hire Negroes in other-than-menial positions and also address them as "Mr." and "Mrs."

The seven arrested were Aaron Henry, state NAACP president; Rev. Theodore Trammel, chairman of the Coahoma County Federated Organizations and pastor of a Methodist church; R. L. Drew, a local NAACP leader; John Melcher and Mrs. Vera Pigee, NAACP members; J. W. Wright; and LaBoyd Keyes.

Induced Boycott

The charge, signed by County Atty. Thomas H. Pearson, accused the seven of having "wilfully and unlawfully conspired to induce many colored persons of Coahoma County not to trade with white merchants in the downtown area and parts thereof in the city of Clarksdale."

Mr. Pearson filed the charge under a portion of the state code that prohibits "conspiracy to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling."

The charge, a misdemeanor, carries a minimum fine of $25 and a prison term of one to six months if convicted.

7 NEGROES ARRESTED FOR BOYCOTT ROLE

N.Y. Times Sat 12-9-61

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 7 (AP)—Seven Negroes were arrested Thursday on charges of "withholding trade" from downtown merchants.

They were later released on their own recognizance.

The arrests followed a Negro boycott against white merchants for what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called discriminatory practices.

The seven, including Aaron Henry, state head of the N. A. A. C. P., were seized under a state law that prohibits "conspiracy to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling."

N.Y., N.Y.

In Jackson, Medgar Evers, N. A. A. C. P. field secretary, called the arrests "a violation of our constitutional rights."

The charge is a misdemeanor. If convicted each face a minimum fine of $25 and a possible sentence of one to six months.

JACKSON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — A temporary court injunction against "freedom riders" to McComb, where fighting broke out between Negroes and whites last week, was extended today.

Federal Judge Harold Cox issued the extension until he could decide whether the Congress on Racial Equality should be permanently banned from making publicized challenges of local segregation customs.

38a 1961

DEC.

MISSISSIPPI

McCOMB

Four Newsmen Are Attacked

Birmingham Post-Herald Dec. 12-61

BY BEN McCARTY

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 1 (AP)—Despite increased police vigilance and the mayor's promise to suppress violence, disorders erupted on the streets of McComb today with groups of white men attacking visiting newsmen.

Four white men attacked Don Uhrbrock and Don Underwood of Life Magazine and Simmons Fentress of Time Magazine. The attackers pushed Uhrbrock through a plate glass window.

Later in the day, a group of six white youths attacked Associated Press Photographer Fred Kaufman. One of them hit him three times behind the right ear before Kaufman reached the office of the McComb Enterprise Journal newspaper.

P. 1

Curse Newsmen

When new Negro "freedom riders" arrived from Baton Rouge to test segregated facilities in the McComb bus terminal, a group of white men cursed other newsmen whom police hustled into City Hall for protection. The new riders apparently left McComb quickly by car.

Violence first erupted in McComb this week when five Negroes—three men and two women—were attacked and beaten Wednesday by a group of white persons. One of the Negro men, Jerome Smith of New Orleans, said later he was beaten by a man wearing brass knuckles.

Mayor C. H. Douglas said four white men were arrested in connection with the beatings, charged with fighting and disturbance of the peace, and later released on $100 bond each.

Enforce Ruling

At the same time, Douglas said the city would enforce the new Interstate Commerce Commission ruling banning segregated facilities for interstate passengers in transportation terminals and vowed to end violence in the city.

Fentress said the three newsmen were walking toward the McComb Enterprise Journal office when the four men met them.

One of them, Fentress said, asked, "Are you from Time Magazine?"

"I am here on business," Fentress said he replied.

"Your business is our business," one of them shot back, Fentress said, prodding him in the ches with a finger, and then struc him.

Fentress said the men the attacked Uhbrock and Underwood shoving Uhrbrock through th glass window.

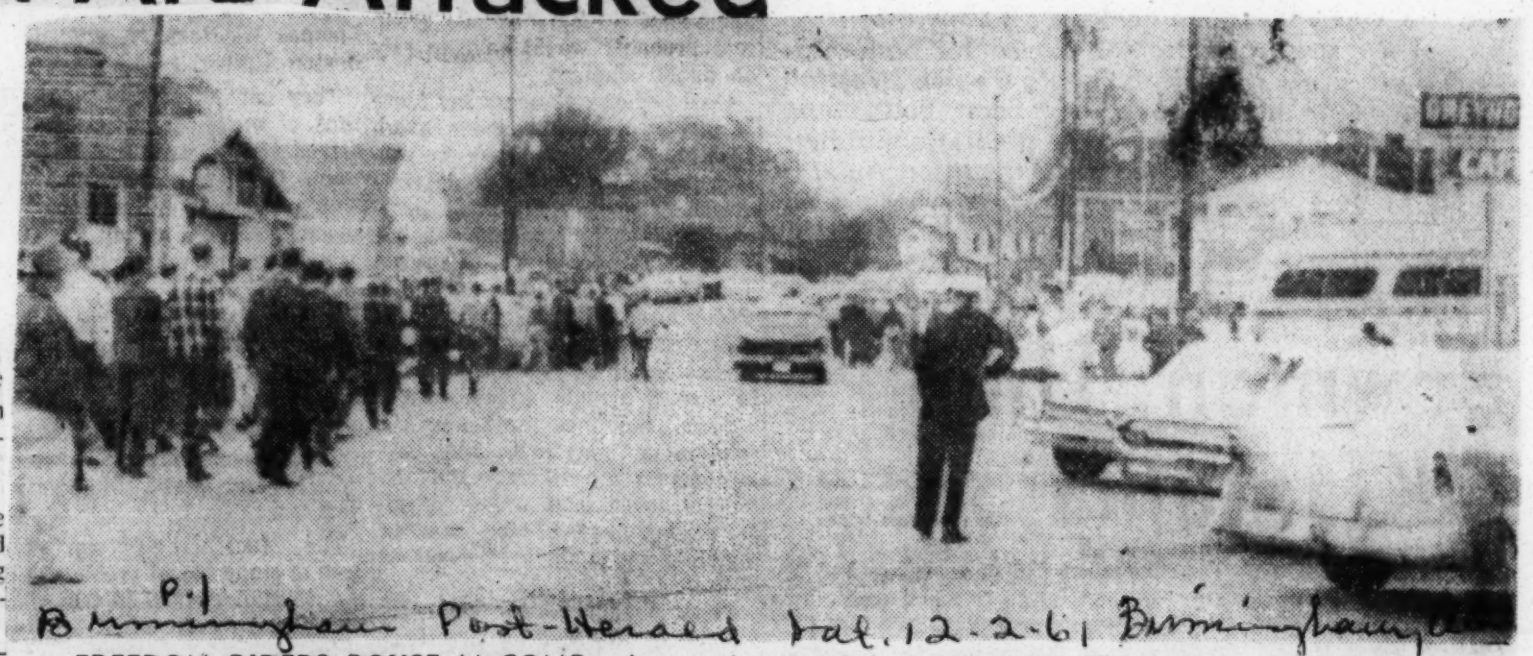
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Uhrbrock suffered a swollen lip but Underwood and Fentress apparently were not injured. Uhrbrock was among newsmen beaten in Montgomery, Ala., May 20 during freedom rider riots.

Arrest Boyd Again

Shortly after the attack on the three newsmen, police arrested Haskel Boyd, 20, who was among the four men arrested in Wednesday's attack.

The bus station in McComb—located in Southern Mississippi and termed "the Camellia City"—



P. 1 Birmingham Post-Herald Dat. 12-2-61 Birmingham

FREEDOM RIDERS ROUSE McCOMB—A crowd of angry residents of McComb, Miss., follow newsmen and a car carrying the six "Freedom Ri[illegible]" who arrived there yesterday. The officer with his back to the camera is Police Chief George Guy. (UPI Telephoto).

Fanatical Whites Mob, Beat Five Negroes in Mississippi

Pittsburgh Courier 1 & Sec 2 Dat 12-9-61 Pittsburgh, Pa.

McCOMB, Miss.—Freedom Riders, testing a Federal Court desegregation order, were beaten by a mob of cursing whites who shouted, "Kill 'em! Kill 'em!"

• The mob of about a dozen fanatical white youths with blood in their eyes, set upon the three Freedom Riders (three youths and two girls) mauled them and forced them to flee into a Negro hotel after escaping in a taxi.

The Riders, all members o the New Orleans chapter o CORE (Congress of Racia Equaltiy) said a further attemp would be made to use previousl all-white terminal facilities.

"We'll be back," said Dorath Smith, 18, after she had been examined by Dr. James Anderson for injuries inflicted by the mob.

• In the Greyhound bus terminal at McComb, the mob chased the five Freedom Riders around and over the counters in the waiting room before kicking them out the door.

The frenzied mob, shouting at the tops of their voices, tossed one youth into the air repeatedly in the street, kicking and beating him as he struck the pavement.

A short time after the Negroes escaped, Chief of Police George Guy and Patrolman Edward Smith arrived and cleared the streets and sidewalks.

JOHANN RUSH, a free lance television camerman from Jackson, was attacked in an unrelated incident while taking film of the bus terminal and a group of whites standing around it.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, apparently already in McComb as observers, began an immediate investigation.

The five Negroes came under the leadership of Jerome Smith, 22, president of the New Orleans CORE chapter. The others were George Raymond, 18; Thomas Valentine, 23, and Alice Thompson, 22.

A. P. McGhee, operator of the bus terminal, told each of the Negroes:

"Greyhound does not own this building; Greyhound does not own this restaurant. You get out of here."

5 'Freedom Riders' Beaten In M'Comb

McCOMB, Miss., Nov. 29 (UPI)—Five Negro "freedom riders," three boys and two girls, were beaten today by a group of white men at the McComb bus terminal, recently ordered integrated by two Federal judges.

They were dragged from the terminal's white waiting room after sitting at the lunch counter. The violence occurred shortly after a television photographer was beaten.

About 40 white men were waiting when the "freedom riders," who arrived here earlier today from New Orleans, turned up at the terminal.

They took seats at the lunch counter over objections of Aubrey McGee, who operates the terminal cafe. They were immediately grabbed by the whites.

No policemen were on hand.

Thrown From Station

One member of the rider group, Jerome Smith, said the beatings lasted for 10 minutes. He said they were knocked down and kicked. One of them, Thomas Valentine, was thrown bodily from the terminal, said Smith.

Police Chief George Guy said he received reports of violence.

Guy said he did not post policemen at the station for fear of violating a Federal injunction against city officials enforcing segregation there.

A few minutes earlier, Johann W. Rush, 19, of Jackson, who said he was making film for CBS, was chased and beaten by some of the whites.

The Negro youths attempted to integrate the terminal earlier in the day but found that both the white and Negro waiting rooms were locked.

The Negroes then caught a cab and whites, anticipating their return, gathered at the terminal.

Rush said he shot several pictures and a man grabbed him by the collar and started swinging.

'Time to Leave'

"I knew it was time to leave then and I ran down the street, turning occasionally to shoot pictures," the cameraman said.

Rush said he stopped and turned around about a block from the station and saw several men shouting and jeering, coming after him.

"One young fellow who looked to be about 19 grabbed me, knocked me down and started beating me in the face," he said. A native of Ft. Smith, Ark., Rush said he has lived in Jackson for the past four years attending Hinds Junior College for a while and working as a free lance photographer.

He said several local newsmen and an NBC cameraman were at the terminal but they were unharmed.

WHITES IN M'COMB MENACE 3 RIDERS

Assault on Negroes at Bus Station Blocked by Police

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 2—The police broke up an attempt today by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound Bus Terminal.

Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Gaither, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car but made no arrests.

After the 1961 red-and-white sedan pulled out into the street, other whites hurled bottles, rocks and similar missiles. All fell short of the mark.

The three came in at 11:25 A. M. with no public advance notice. Only a handful of people were in the vicinity of the station and on the sidewalk outside the City Billiards and Dominoes parlor across the street.

The Negroes entered the previously white waiting room and remained for several minutes without incident. They emerged and walked to Mr. Gaither's car in an adjacent parking lot and got in as the whites hurried across the street from the pool-room.

Brass Knuckles Used

Mr. Gaither said later that brass knuckles used by one of the men had scratched and pocked the windows of the car but that it had received no other damage.

He identified the riders as Jerome Byrd, James Burnham and Joe Lewis. All are residents of McComb and students at Campbell College, a junior college and preparatory school for Negroes at Jackson. They were among fifty-six Negroes expelled from Burglund High School here last month after refusing to sign pledges that they would refrain from participating in student demonstrations.

The riders were the third such group to use terminal facilities in tests that brought Mississippi's first compliance with a court's desegregation order in modern history.

The change was wrought by a directive fro ma three-judge Federal panel Monday and by an earlier order from the Interstate Commerece Commission. But it appeared tentative at best.

The court injunction forced the city to remove discriminatory signs erected by the police outside the waiting rooms of the pink stucco structure on Canal Street. It was served on Mayor C. H. Douglas, Police Chief George Guy and the city's Selectmen.

Five Negro Freedom Riders arrived Wednesday morning from New Orleans, but the waiting rooms had been cleared because of a "gas leak." They returned to the terminal that afternoon and sought service at the lunch counter in the previously white side of the facility.

Attack on First Group

A dozen attackers mauled them severely and drove them from the terminal, but they received only minor injuries. The police escorted the Negroes to a New Orleans-bound bus that night.

The Mayor met with city officials and civic leaders Thursday afternoon amid rising tension and then issued a statement, which said in part:

"The law regarding our bus and railroad terminals is a Federal law. We did not make it at the local level, but it is our purpose to enforce it. We are determined to this end."

A second group of six riders arrived on a bus from Baton Rouge, La., yesterday afternoon. The terminal lunch counter had been closed in anticipation of this test but the riders sat briefly in the waiting room while the police held back a sullen white mob of from 500 to 700 persons.

The riders returned to the terminal some two hours later. The police prevented 300 whites from interfering as they climbed aboard a bus bound for New Orleans and rode out of the city.

Frustrated by the law enforcement officials, young hoodlums and a few adults attacked and threatened newsmen. Two photographers and a reporter were beaten and one of the photographers was knocked through a plate glass window. None was injured seriously.

Officials of the Congress of Racial Equality indicated that the city would be given a breathing spell before further tests were made by groups from outside the state. However, the respite likely will be brief, and there is no guarantee that other anti-segregation organizations will not become involved.

Racial tension continued to build up among the Saturday-afternoon shopping crowds in this southwestern Mississippi city of some 15,500. Police Chief Guy, who has a uniformed force of only fifteen men, was visibly shaken by his ordeal.

"I these people keep coming in here with all that publicity, somebody's going to get killed," he asserted. "I hate to say it but it's true."

Both he and Mayor Douglas have declined offers of aid from the Justice Department. A force of Federal deputy marshals was being held in readiness near New Orleans, however.

Mayor Douglas said a proposal that the city seek a Federal Court injunction barring further Freedom Rider activity was being discussed. However, he said he doubted that a request for such a ban would be made or that it would be granted.

Mr. Douglas expressed the hope that C. O. R. E. and other groups would refrain from announcing their intention to conduct tests.

"We don't care how many come as long as they don't announce it," he said.

There was general agreement here that, while organized groups might continue to use the desegregated facilities under police protection, lone Negro riders, arriving unannounced, would find it dangerous to do so.

This will be safe only after a deeper, more lasting change tha nthat brought by the courts and the I. C. C., observers agreed.

DEC.
JACKSON- SUPREME COURT REFUSED UNANIMOUSLY TO HALT PROSECUTIONS OF FREEDOM RIDERS inMISSISSIPPI

High Court Won't Stop Rider Trials

Montgomery Advertiser 12-19-61
Times Picayune 12-15-61
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court refused unanimously Monday to halt prosecutions of "Freedom Riders" in Jackson, Miss., mainly because those who asked a stay apparently were not among those arrested.

Samuel Bailey, Joseph Broadwater, and Burnett L. Jacob had asked for an injuction on behalf of people of their "class," until the questions involved could be tested in the state's courts.

They said a stay would ease what they called the enormous impact and expense inflicted by a "vexatious multiple prosecution program now being carried out" in Mississippi.

The court's brief unsigned order commented that "a federal injunction to stay state criminal proceedings is an extraordinary remedy." Then it went on to say:

"In addition to the considerations normally attending an application for such relief, a serious question of standing is presented on this motion, in that it appears that the movants themselves are not being prosecuted in the Mississippi courts."

Justices Hugo L. Black and Felix Frankfurter, concurred solely on grounds that the three men are not being prosecuted in Mississippi.

The available papers did not identify Bailey, Broadwater, and Jacob or say what their role is with the Freedom Riders.

Apparently the way was left open for individuals facing prosecution in Jackson to ask the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings and to appeal from a ruling by a three-judge federal court in Mississippi.

The three-judge court on Nov. 17 refused to grant a stay of prosecutions and declined to enjoin state and city officials from enforcing racial segregation under various Mississippi laws. The three-judge court said such issues had to be decided first in state courts.

In the Jackson case, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People accused state officials of dragging out the prosecutions of more than 300 Freedom Riders and of refusing to agree to a test case of the laws under which they were arrested.

The appeal said more than 220 persons remained to be tried and that their trials are being held two a day five days a week and that this means the trials will continue until next May 12.

The Justice Department supported the petition.

In other actions, the Supreme Court:

Barred in a 6-3 decision enforcement of identification provisions of a 1960 Georgia act requiring labeling of flue-cured tobacco sold at auctions. Justice William O. Douglas, delivering the majority opinion, said federal law on the subject pre-empted the field.

PETITION FILED IN RIDERS CASE

Times Picayune 12-15
Jackson Asks to Give ity's Arguments
Fri 12-15-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — Iounsel for Jackson, Miss., filed with the supreme court clerk Thursday a petition asking that the city's arguments be heard before any action is taken on a request for a stay of proceedings against freedom riders arrested there.

The request for a stay was submitted last Wednesday to the court clerk, the appers being addressed to Justice Hugo Black. It was not known whether Black would act on the request himself, or submit it to the full supreme court later.

New Orleans

Thursday's plea by the city that it be allowed to present oral arguments presumably meant that Jackson s counsel would appear either before Black or the full court if permitted to do so.

NOT CONGREGATE

The stay request was offered by the legal defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Jackson city attorneys, E. W. Stennett and attorney Thomas H. Watkins, in the papers filed Thursday, asserted that the freedom riders case "does not involve segregation of races or discrimination in any respect whatsoever."

The papers said that Jackson police announced that local citizens would not be permitted to congregate in groups in or near railroad or bus terminals, and the police order was enforced against residents as well as visitors.

GENERAL WELFARE

In the arrest of freedom riders, Jackson counsel said, the city police were trying to maintain domestic tranquility and to promote the general welfare of all concerned, including visitors. They contended that, so far, no proof had been produced that race had anything to do with the arrests.

The city offered to litigate a test case after the first group of freedom riders arrived in Jackson, the city attorneys said. They added that counsel for the arrested freedom riders rejected the offer and "attempted to overwhelm the police powers of the city by the number of people brought in over a three-month period."

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

DEC.

Oilman Admits Attack On Editor, Appeals Sentence

Birmingham Post-Herald

P. 1 Sun 12-5-61

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 4 (AP)—A city judge slapped a $100 fine and a 30-day jail sentence today on a 43-year-old oil production man for his attack on the editor and publisher of a McComb newspaper.

Melton J. Stayton pleaded guilty to the assault and battery charge, but said he would ask for a jury trial after receiving the fine and sentence from City Judge Robert Brumfield. Stayton signed a $500 bond and appealed to the Pike County Court in nearby Magnolia.

His case probably will come up for assignment next Monday before County Judge Hansford Simmons. A complete new trial by a jury is expected, possibly in February but more likely next May.

County Prosecutor Joe Piggott will take up the case in place of municipal authorities.

Stayton changed his plea to guilty during his trial for the attack on 65-year-old Editor J. Oliver Emmerich, recently a heart patient. The Sunday morning incident grew out of recent racial strife sparked by Negroes, so-called "freedom riders."

A Federal court, meanwhile, is scheduled Thursday to hear McComb's request to stop the Congress of Racial Equality from sending bus riders here to test an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling against segregated terminal facilities.

Authorities argued the situation here is explosive. CORE said it will oppose the injunction because the riders merely are exercising rights of all citizens.

Police Chief E. H. Guy kept on the alert his forces in this South Mississippi town of 12,500 which largely draws its income from some 300 oil wells, a woman's garment factory and rudiments of the formerly strong lumber and cotton industries.

The FBI also kept agents on hand. The local newspaper and radio station, somewhat jittery from being caught in the middle in the animosity against outside newsmen, warned a camera was a bad thing to have in view. During the week several newsmen and photographers were roughed up.

Emmerich testified Stayton appeared friendly, but suddenly attacked him as he approached a drug store before church to have coffee with friends. He said he didn't fight back since his physician warned him any scuffle could prove fatal.

"I knew I was helpless," Emmerich said.

Counsel for the editor said in a statement before the court the sneak attack was deliberate and Stayton was lucky he hadn't killed Emmerich.

The attorney claimed Stayton told friends earlier someone needed to beat up Emmerich and the man had been waiting two hours in front of the drug store to ambush him.

Brumfield cut off questioning of Stayton along that line since Stayton had changed his plea to guilty. He earlier had said he would not contest the court action.

"I am lucky," Stayton told the court. But he added, he wanted to point out he had five telephone calls threatening his life Sunday night. Two he believed to be from Negroes and three from white men, saying "we're going to get you."

The judge said there was a disturbing situation in which man was pitted against man, but, he added, the situation was dangerous "when citizens of this town can't feel free to walk the streets without fear of being molested."

"I appreciate the fact," he said, "that you have been man enough to admit you have been in error—by changing to a plea of guilty. It enabled me to impose a light sentence which I would not have been able to do otherwise."

The judge added, "I hope . . . it has made you think seriously about what you are doing. And I hope I won't be faced with trying you again."

[illegible]ly told him when he went to the man after the incident, "I'm the man you are looking for." Guy said Stayton did not deny his part in the incident.

Maximum penalty on conviction of assault and battery in Mississippi is six months in jail and $500 fine.

M'COMB ATTACKER GETS 30-DAY TERM

P. 50

Also Fined $100 for Beating Editor in Racial Strife

The New York Times

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 4 (AP)—A City judge imposed a thirty-day sentence and a $100 fine on an oil worker today for his attack on a newspaper editor here.

Melton J. Stayton, the 43-year-old worker, pleaded guilty to assault charges. But he said he woul dask a jury trial after having been sentenced by Judge Robert Brumfield. He signed a $500 bond and appealed to the Pike County Court in near-by Magnolia.

Date, 12-5-61

A new trial by jury is expected, possibly in February but more likely next May.

Stayton changed his plea to guilty during his trial for the attack on J. Oliver Emmerich, 65, reecntly a heart patient. The incident yesterday grew out of racial strife ignited by Freedom Riders.

A Federal court, meanwhile, is scheduled Thursday to hear McComb's request to stop the Congress of Racial Equality from sending bus riders here to test an Interstate Commerce Comission ruling against segregated terminal facilities.

Authorities warned that the situation here was explosive. The congress said it would oppose the injunction because the riders merely were exercising rights as citizens.

Police Chief E. H. Guy kept his forces alerted in this south Mississippi town of 12,500, which largely draws its income from 300 oil wells, a woman's garment factory and rudiments of formerly strong lumber and cotton industries.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also kept agents on hand. During the week-end several newsmen and photographers were roughed up.

Says He Was Helpless

Mr. Emmerich testified that Stayton had appeared friendly but had suddenly attacked him as he approached a drug store to have coffee with friends. He said he had not fought back since his physician had warned him that a scuffle could prove fatal.

"I knew I was helpless," he said.

Stayton told the court he had five telephone calls last night threatening his life. He said he believed two had been from Negroes and the others from whites. One said, "We're going to get you," he added.

The judge said the situation was dangerous "when citizens of this town can't feel free to walk the streets without fear of being molested." He told Stayton:

"I appreciate the fact that you have been man enough to admit you have been in error, by changing to a plea of guilty. It enabled me to impose a light sentence, which I would not have been able to do otherwise."

The maximum penalty on conviction for assault and battery in Mississippi is six months in jail and a $500 fine.

DEC.

MCCOMB

EDITOR JOHN OLIVER EMMERICH ATTACKED BY MELTON J. STAYTON

McComb Publisher Is Beaten

Birmingham Post-Herald

P. 1 Mon. 12-4-61

Birmingham Ala.

Attacked By Oil Worker For Letting Newsmen Use Office

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 3 (UPI)—The editor and publisher of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal was beaten today by an oil field worker because he allowed out-of-town newsmen covering racial disorders here to use his newspaper offices.

J. Oliver Emmerich, 62, also editor of the Jackson, Miss., State Times, said a burly white man stopped him on the street today and asked him if he was responsible for "all those out-of-town newsmen being here."

When Emmerich said no, the man, identified as Melton J. Stayton replied: "They have been using your office" and started swinging.

Emmerich said Stayton's first blow broke his glasses and forced the rim against his temple.

He said Stayton struck him twice more on the cheek and temple before friends rushed out of the drug store to help.

The newspaper editor said he plans to prosecute Stayton "to the fullest possible extent."

McComb police jailed Stayton on charges of assault and battery.

Emmerich was the sixth newsmen attacked since fighting broke out here Wednesday when five "Freedom Riders" attempted to use the previously all-white waiting room in the bus terminal.

The Negroes were testing the effectiveness of a Federal court ruling ordering the terminal desegregated.

Editor Slugger Gets Fine and Jail Term

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 4 (AP)—Melton J. Stayton, 43, today drew a $100 fine and a 30-day jail sentence for slugging the local newspaper editor in a spat that grew out of racial incidents here.

City Judge Robert W. Brumfield meted out the sentence after Stayton, during his trial, switched to a plea of guilty of assault and battery on editor J. Oliver Emmerich of the Enterprise-Journal.

Judge Brumfield said he was glad Stayton was man enough to admit his error by changing his plea to one of guilty.

"It enables me as a judge," Brumfield said, "to impose a light sentence, which I would not have been able to do otherwise."

Stayton, who appeared without counsel, told a newsman after he conferred with the Judge and several friends gathered around him that he would appeal the sentence. He prepared to post $500 bond.

Judge Brumfield, before imposing the sentence, told the courtroom he was disturbed by the situation here in which "soul is pitted against soul."

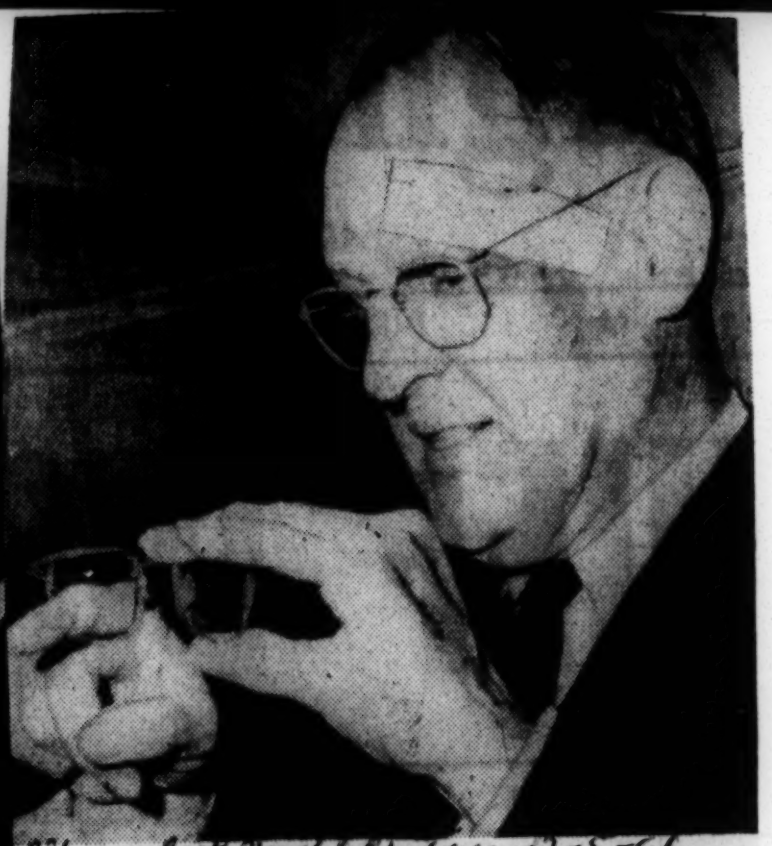
The Judge said the incident was different from a case where in the heat of passion, a man started fighting, or someone jumps on what he termed the "friction riders" or has a difference of opinion with a newsman.

But Brumfield added, "When the citizens of this town cannot feel free to walk the streets without fear of being molested, that is a dangerous situation."



United Press International

John Oliver Emmerich, the 62-year-old editor and publisher of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise Journal, sticks his finger through the empty space where his eye glass lens was knocked out when a burly oil field worker struck him several times. Emmerich apparently was beaten because he allowed out-of-town newsmen covering racial disorders in McComb to use his offices.



McCOMB CASUALTY—Editor John Oliver Emmerich of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal, wears a bandage over his left eye and pokes a finger through an empty space where a lens of his glasses was knocked out Sunday when he was struck by an oil field worker because he let visiting newsmen use his office during the current McComb racial troubles. His assailant was fined in police court yesterday. (UPI Telephoto).

Now McComb

McComb, Miss., calls itself "The Camellia City of America." It lives mainly on flower-growing and small industry, including prosperous lingerie factories. About half of its 15,500 people are Negroes. Its white population is passionately segregationist; many of its leading citizens, from the Mayor and police chief down, are members of the white-supremacy Citizens Council.

Since last summer, when McComb's Negroes began asserting their rights with sit-in demonstrations, racial tension has been rising in the city. In recent weeks trouble has centered around an Interstate Commerce Commission order forbidding interstate bus and rail lines to utilize segregated terminal facilities.

The order became effective Nov. 1. In McComb the manager of the Greyhound bus terminal complied with the order by removing signs designating separate waiting room and lavatory facilities for whites and Negroes. The town countered by erecting similar signs on the sidewalk outside. The Justice Department went to court to enforce the I.C.C. order and ten days ago won a Federal court order directing removal of the signs.

Last Tuesday the signs came down—and violence broke out. Five young Negroes from New Orleans who sought service at the terminal lunch counter were beaten by a crowd of white youths who shouted "Kill em!" "Kill em!" A television camera man was also roughed up. The Negroes left under police protection, vowing to return.

By Friday the mood in the town was ugly. There had been an influx of newsmen and Mayor C. H. Douglas held a news conference at which he pledged to maintain the peace. Nonetheless four newsmen were beaten up on McComb's streets on Friday. Late in the afternoon six Negro Freedom Riders arrived by bus from Baton Rouge to again test McComb's integrated terminal facilities. The lunch counter was closed; its stools had been removed from their bases. The Freedom Riders sat for a few minutes on folding chairs which they had brought with them, then they left by automobile to the jeers of a crowd of 500 whites. Later they returned, boarded a bus without incident and departed for New Orleans.

Supporters of integration felt that despite the violence there had been progress in McComb. But there was also the feeling that without the Freedom Riders to lead the battle McComb's Negroes will be fearful of asserting their rights and the city's whites will again impose de facto segregation.

U.S. Must Act Now

(AN EDITORIAL)

The incident in McComb, Mississippi, in which three men and two young girls were beaten and kicked by a white mob when they attempted to use a bus terminal waiting room, is a serious violation of justice and a travesty on federal law. The United States Government should act forthrightly and forthwith to protect these interstate riders.

If the United States Government cannot protect citizens who travel in Mississippi, and/or those who travel in interstate buses and use bus stations, it cannot expect citizens to have any heart in protecting the West German people from inroads by Communists.

It is not enough to wait for the individuals to bring cases before the Justice Department and the federal courts. It is the obligation of the Government of the United States to initiate the prevention of violence by mobs, and to prosecute those guilty of creating violence.

The government can send its federal marshals throughout the areas where violence is expected, and order them to see that citizens are protected, no matter how difficult it is. It now seems virtually impossible to get convictions of these mobsters in the state courts, thus the government has got to find ways to do it.

We don't believe it when authorities say they cannot make arrests and get convictions. We cannot have any confidence in them until they can provide proper protection of these riders and prosecute those responsible for mob violence.

McComb Seeks Letup In Rides

Jackson Daily News P.1 Sat/12-2-61
Jackson, Miss

May Petition Court To Restrain CORE

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

McCOMB, Miss. — Officials here today considered asking the Federal Court to stop repeated raids on the bus terminal by negro "freedom riders" whose integration activities throughout this week have caused occasional outbursts of violence.

A group of city officials said that they may ask the same Federal court that ordered their Greyhound terminal integrated to prohibit CORE from repeatedly raiding the terminal.

Meanwhile residents of this oil derrick-studded town settled down today with little prospects of an immediate new invasion from the mix-minded Negro college students.

Most of the unwanted news photographers whose presence yesterday brought on scuffles had left town. CORE leaders in New Orleans said they had no plans to send another group to McComb, until they have "analyzed" earlier trips.

In Washington, U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy thanked McComb mayor C. H. Douglas for keeping the peace as the bus terminal was integrated.

Violence erupted first yesterday at 11 a. m. when four young white men schuffled with three magazine newsmen, three blocks from the bus station.

Simmons Fentress of Atlanta, a Time correspondent, and Don Uhrbrock of Miami, a Life photographer, were struck several time and Uhrbrock was shoved through a plate glass window. A third man with them, Don Underwood of Miami, a Life newsman, said he was shoved but not hit.

Police arrested Haskell Boyd, 29, of McComb as a result of the incident. A 30-day suspended sentence given him two weeks ago was revoked, but he was released from jail an hour later to seek treatment for a broken hand. He said he broke his hand in the scuffle.

TV MAN ANGERS CROWD

Three hours later the six freedom riders made their appearance. They stepped from a bus, strolled into the previously white waiting room, walked out again and climbed into a waiting car as a crowd of about 200 townspeople cursed them. The crowd made no attempt to reach the Negroes, but a New Orleans TV cameraman who was filming the scene turned his lenses from the Negroes to the crowd of mostly whites and a chase was on. The cameraman fled with a crowd of about 30 following him. He took refuge in the City Hall, a block away.

A few minutes later, Ferd Kaufman of Dallas, an Associated Press photographer, was roughed up as he walked down the street near the McComb Enterprise Journal three blocks from the bus station. Kaufman said he was walking down the street with a camera with a group of about six young men following him. They came alongside, he said and one asked him, "What are you doing with that camera?"

He said he told them he was, "Just doing a job," and that one struck him several times on the head as he ran for the newspaper building.

Kaufman suffered minor cuts on the head.

At about the same time, inside the City Hall, an elderly white man pulled a knife on a freelance TV photographer, but made no attempt to use it.

Throughout the tension-filled day there was no attempt at violence toward the riders. The crowd aimed its anger at reporters.

NEGROES RETURN

The six Negroes went back to the bus station two hours after their arrival and toured the white waiting room again, then boarded a bus for New Orleans.

Police chief George Guy had his entire 14-man police force and several deputy sheriffs at the bus station all day. He and Mayor Douglas had vowed to carry out a court order integrating the terminal without violence.

In the Greyhound station, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey McGehee, the operators, closed their restaurant and removed stools from the counters, leaving only a ticket booth in operation. McGehee said he would not reopen the restaurant until things "settled down."

Wednesday, a few hours after a federal injunction ordering the terminal integrated went into effect, five young CORE Negroes sought to buy food at the white restaurant counter and were slightly injured in a scuffle that followed with white men.

Boyd was one of four white men arrested for participation in the scuffle.

Promoters of an injunction to halt the CORE invasion charged the organization is attempting to break down peace and order in McComb by "sending waves of groups purporting to be interstate travelers to the bus terminal here."

"The fact has already been established that McComb authorities will not violate the injunction of the federal court, that the city must not perform any acts to 'coerce or enforce' segregation in interstate terminals. This fact was proved by the first group of CORE members who arrived in McComb Wednesday," they said.

MUST GUARD CITIZENRY

A spokesmen for the city officials said they do not feel that city fathers can "sit by and let CORE endanger the citizenry of McComb under a fictitious cover of interstate travel."

"We feel that this is an intended publicity play by CORE and can only be done at the expense of the city of McComb," the spokesman said.

The proposed plea for an injunction was considered yesterday by Mayor Douglas, assistant city attorney W. A. Wiltshire, and selectmen Sam Alford and Charles Gordon. No final action was taken.

A spokesman for the group said the city has pleaded with federal authorities to stop the rides, and called for the injunction "since the federal government refuses to assist us in getting CORE to desist from its dangerous action."

The six Negroes who integrated the terminal yesterday identified themselves as Thomas Peete of Shreveport, Patricia Tate of Baton Rouge, Jean Thompson, Claude Reese, Willie Bradford and George Raymond, all of New Orleans.

About a dozen FBI agents under command of New Orleans agents in charge H. G. Maynor were in McComb along with several attorneys from the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

Hugo Newcomb of Jackson, U. S. Marshall for Southern Mississippi, was also on the scene yesterday. He said he was only "observing," but would tell his superiors that police were able to handle the situation.

McComb To Abide By Segregation Injunction

Jackson Newspaper
Dec 12-2-61

McComb, Miss., Nov. 28— Mayor C. H. Douglas said city officials would comply with a federal court injunction prohibiting them from interfering with integration at the Greyhound Bus Terminal.

Referring to the injunction which orders the removal of segregation signs erected by the city outside the terminal, Douglas said, "If they say take them down, they're coming down. That's the only thing to do."

The injunction, filed Monday in U. S. District Court at Jackson, was granted by a three-judge panel last week on petition from the Justice Department.

Douglas said no attempt would be made to segregate passengers by use of police officers and he said officials would "throw it wide open and see what happens." He said he would not attempt to use state breach of the peace statutes "unless somebody gets his head skinned down there."

lationship with the Negroes who live among us," he said, "the Negroes have lessened the quality of their friendship. What they're getting now is aloofness, even if they did win the physical right to sit in the white waiting room."

Anderson wants more of the traditional white-Negro relationship of the South. "I can't use the hospital for my patients," he complained. "I think more riders should come here—they should keep coming until we're sure there will be no trouble when we go to the bus station," he said. "The mob was still there Friday, you noticed."

Relatively Quiet Day Enjoyed In McComb

Jackson News
Sun 12-3-61

McCOMB, Miss. (AP) — A day of quiet passed in McComb Saturday with only one minor incident reported in the wake of racial violence.

Jackson Miss

A group of young white men beat on a Negro's car and kicked it after its occupants entered the white waiting room at the bus terminal.

Tom Gaither of Jackson, field representative for the Congress of Racial Equality, was in the car with three Negro high school pupils.

The three, who had been expelled from a McComb high school following a student demonstration backing a sit-in, rode a bus to this southwestern Mississippi city Saturday to test integration at the terminal.

AFTER THEY LEFT

After they left the white waiting room without a disturbance, another Negro left Gaither's car and entered the terminal. It was at this point that the incident occurred.

Meanwhile, Gaither reported, Mike Arthur Cotton of Kosciusko, a student at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, was slugged several times by a white man when Cotton went into the bus station to buy a ticket for Jackson. Cotton was not seriously hurt.

McComb authorities have indicated they plan to seek a federal court injunction to stop the arrival of more "Freedom Riders." Six riders integrated terminal facilities Friday without interference.

NEWSMEN

But groups of white men attacked four visiting newsmen. Earlier in the week, five Negro riders were tossed out of the white waiting room and beaten by white men.

In Milwaukee, Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Greenville Delta-Democrat-Times, said racial disorders at McComb were an invitation to federal intervention.

The injunction plan was announced by McComb Mayor C. H. Douglas. He said the city intends to enjoin the Congress of Racial Equality which is trying to "break down peace and order" in McComb.

U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy has congratulated Douglas, who promised to enforce the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling banning segregated facilities in terminals.

"White" and "colored" signs at the terminal have been painted over. Signs put outside the terminal on the sidewalk have been removed.

and colored alike. All white persons known to have participated in the trouble have been arrested.

"We are determined to suppress violence."

DOUGLAS DID NOT specify how he planned to increase the police force strength, but he indicated the 20-man force would work overtime and double their shifts.

The Birmingham News

Police Chief George Guy turned down—for the time being—assistance offered by Col. T. B. Birdsong, head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and Pike County Sheriff Clyde Simmons.

More mixing tries expected

The Birmingham News
Sun 12-3-61

McCOMB, Miss., Dec. 1—(AP)—McComb braced for new tests of its desegregated bus terminal by "freedom riders" today after Mayor C. H. Douglas strengthened his police force and vowed to end racial violence.

The New Orleans office of the pro-integrationist Congress of Equality (CORE) said new tests could be expected today.

The CORE announcement came on the heels of a press conference by Mayor Douglas, in which he said, "It is our purpose to enforce federal laws on desegregation of transportation terminals.

"The law regarding our bus and and railroad treminals is federal law. We did not make it at the local level."

FIVE NEW ORLEANS Negroes —three men and two women— were attacked by angry whites Wednesday when they attempted to get service at the white lunch counter in the Greyhound station here.

Douglas said four white men had been arrested in connection with the attack. They were released on $100 bonds.

"We want to make it clear," said Douglas, "that the law will be applied to all persons—white and colored alike. All white persons known to have participated in the trouble have been arrested.

"We are determined to suppress violence."

DOUGLAS DID NOT specify how he planned to increase the police force strength, but he indicated the 20-man force would work overtime and double their shifts.

Police Chief George Guy turned down—for the time being—assistance offered by Col. T. B. Birdsong, head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and Pike County Sheriff Clyde Simmons.

Sun 12-3-61

Douglas' strong determination to head off additional violence apparently quashed reports that federal marshals would be sent into McComb—as they were when violence erupted in Montgomery, Ala., earlier this year as freedom riders tested segregation barriers.

A McComb city official,, who asked to remain anonymous, had predicted earlier that marshals would be sent to the city if new violence erupted.

WHILE UNEASY McComb waited to see what happened next, the Commission on Goals for Higher Education in the South issued a report at Louisville, Ky., recommending students should be admitted to institutions of higher learning solely on the basis of ability and character.

The commission, set up by the Southern Regional Education Board, said in the report, "Racial discrimination, which has affected college attendance in the past, in being eliminated as a barrier. As this change continues, it must take place in a sensible, orderly and constructive manner so that educational progress is not interrupted."

At Washington, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, a former governor of North Carolina, said the barriers to economic success for American Negroes must be removed.

IN ANOTHER Washington development, executives of 12 big companies doing business with the government signed agreements to provide equal employment opportunities for their combined payrolls of 450,000 men and women.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall told a Washington news conference he regards the National Football League draft session as the time for owner George Preston Marshall of the Washington Redskins to show his good faith that he intends to try to hire Negro football players.

Udall has told Marshall that this must be done if the Redskins are to play their games in the new stadium on National Park Service land in Washington.

ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, a professor of education at the University of Chicago, suggested the Chicago School Board should establish racial quotas requiring all public high schools have no less than 20 per cent and no more than 50 per cent Negro pupils.

He told a meeting sponsored by the citizens school committee that such a quota would help prevent the flight of white families to the suburbs.

An official of Louisiana State University at New Orleans, a branch of the state university, said officials will permit the production of campus stage plays with Negro actors. The action followed cancellation of a play two weeks ago because a Negro was given a part.

McCOMB

Negro And White Give Their Views

Jackson News
Sun 12-3-61

MCCOMB (UPI) — A white businessman and a Negro physician represent the opposite polls in this racially divided city of 12,000.

Gordon Burt, 49, is chairman of the McComb Citizens' Council. He thinks integration is a long way from being an accomplished fact despite "freedom rider" boasts of successful desegregation of the Greyhound bus station here.

Jackson Miss

Dr. James Anderson, 25, who says he is not a member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), voluntarily gives aid and comfort to the CORE-sponsored riders. He believes in the rider movement, but thinks the main need of Mississippi Negroes is voting strength.

BOTH ARTICULATE

Both men are articulate, both convinced their cause is right.

Burt is a native of McComb. He operates a wholesale plumbing and butane firm in nearby Brookhaven. The soft - spoken Council leader is a charter member of the McComb Council and has been chairman since it was formed in 1956.

"The NAACP fought for 43 years before they won a single victory," Burt said. "Can we be expected to do less?"

"We haven't given up. Mississippi is going to be a hard nut to crack," he said. "Our traditions are too strong."

Anderson, just out of Meharry Medical School at Nashville, Tenn., is the only Negro doctor in this South Mississippi city, which has a Negro population estimated at nearly 6,000.

AFFECTION

"I agree that you can't legislate affection," Anderson said. "But like Dr. (Martin Luther) King points out, 'you can keep him from lynching you.'"

Burt said he does not believe in violence, "but the time may come when we have to be more militant."

Sun 12-3-61

About attacks on newsmen here Friday when "freedom riders" desegregated the bus terminal, Burt said the "people just don't think a white man is their friend if he tries to show you up in a bad light." He thinks news media should "play down" the race problem.

Dr. Anderson believes the newsmen were assaulted "because any time you put this story down in black and white—no matter how objective—it makes the segregationists look bad."

Burt and Anderson agree on at least one point, though. Neither gives much credence to the oft-repeated charge that the Negro integration movement is Communist-inspired.

EVIL WITH EVIL

"It's easy to tie all evils in with another evil," Burt said. "I believe the basic motivating force behind this agitation may be a moral thing, but it attracts an element that might lean toward Communism. The Communist elements are capitalizing on the friction and encouraging it."

Anderson: "I'm definitely opposed to Communism. When I hear anyone in the South link Communism and integration, I ignore it."

Burt maintains whites and Negroes have equal opportunity to vote in Pike County, and he expressed concern about the number of whites who don't bother to register.

"Basically, the Negro is a slow moving person. . .with only a few in the upper strata showing aggressiveness," Burt said. "They're not interested in voting."

Anderson thinks "one of the main things we must do is to get more Negro voters. I know lots of teachers in McComb who are afraid to try to register."

"The Negro doesn't have much choice on who he votes for—just vote for the one who says the least dirty things about you."

Burt believes the "freedom rides" have slowed the Negroes' progress toward the equality they seek.

"We are interested in the re-

TENSE CALM GRIPS CITY IN MISSISSIPPI

McComb Awaits New Group of Riders—Police Ready

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

McCOMB, Miss., Nov. 30 — City officials asserted today that they would maintain peace and enforce compliance with a Federal Court order desegregating bus and rail terminals.

Nevertheless, tension continued to mount in this southwestern Mississippi community of 15,500 following a mob's attack on five Negro Freedom Riders yesterday.

Despite a public show of confidence by the police and city leaders, many persons here expressed fear that another serious crisis might come tomorrow.

The Congress of Racial Equality disclosed in New Orleans that it would send a second group of Riders here then to test the city's compliance with an order issued Monday by a three-judge Federal Court.

Observers questioned whether the relatively small police force was capable of preventing further outbreaks. But police officials termed the situation "satisfactory" and said they had been promised state assistance if needed.

Groups of thirty-five to sixty white youths and roughly dressed adults gathered in Canal Street in the vicinity of the Greyhound bus terminal during the day. Six patrolmen guarded the station and kept the onlookers from clustering around the building as buses arrived and departed.

Four white youths were arrested on charges of fighting and disorderly conduct as a result of yesterday's violence. They were accused of being among the twelve or more whites who mauled the Freedom Riders and drove them from the terminal's previously white waiting room.

The Negroes, who were injured slightly, were escorted to the station last night by the police and placed aboard a bus bound for New Orleans. All are members of the New Orleans Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, an antisegregation organization with headquarters in New York.

Mayor C. H. Douglas met this afternoon with the city's selectmen and other officials and then issued a statement at a news conference pledging that law and order would be maintained.

Pledges Law Compliance

"The law regarding our bus and railroad terminals is a Federal law," he said. "We did not make it at the local level, but it is our purpose to enforce it. We are determined to this end."

Mr. Douglas said the police force was being "increased" to enable it to handle any trouble that might arise. He and Police George Guy explained later that fifteen patrolmen were being this meant that the city's placed oon overtime.

"Our Police Department is capable in normal times of meeting any local development," the Mayor said. "But we now find ourselves in a situation where our resources are taxed by a sudden influx of outside professional agitators who come with the announced intention of remaining in our city until an incident is provoked and photographed."

He said residents were requested not to congregate at the bus and rail terminals.

"Any pesrons in the vicinity of these facilities who have no reason to be there will be required to move on," the Mayor said, continuing:

"We want to make it clear that the law will be applied to all persons, white and colored alike. Al white persons known to have participated in yesterday's trouble have been arrested and taken into custody. We are determined to prevent violence."

Mr. Douglas contended in the statement that the violence "was due in part to the fact that our Police Department had been restrained by a Federal injunction which handicapped it in the enforcement of the law." He explained earlier that this contention was based on the Federal Court's preliminary injunction.

The injunction affected the Mayor, Chief Guy and the City Selectmen. The Mayor argued that the police had been restrained by a paragraph that forbade those named in the order from "otherwise seeking to enforce or coerce the segregation of the white and Negro races in their use of terminal facilities used in interstate commerce."

Mr. Douglas said the mere presence of the police at the terminal might constitute an attempt to enforce segregation.

"Today I received authority from the Assistant United States Attorney General in Washington to have our police resume their normal operations at the bus and railroad terminals," his statement said.

Mayor Douglas, it was learned, discussed the situation wiht Burke Marshall, Assistant United States Attorney and chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. Mr. Marshall told him that the injunction in no way prevented the police from maintaining order at the terminals.

The Justice Department official also assured the Mayor that the department stood ready to cooperate in any way possible in assuring the safety of passengers in interstate commerce.

The Mayor told newsmen that "the local people didn't start the trouble" yesterday. He contended that the five Negroes had done this by pounding on the lunch counter in the bus terminal.

Those who saw the attack on the Freedom Riders said one of them, George Raymond, rapped his knuckles sharply on the counter once and ask for service. They said his action seemed to have had little, if any, connection with the beginning of the affray.



United Press International Telephoto

MOB VICTIM ARRIVES IN NEW ORLEANS: Jerome Smith, leader of group of Freedom Riders, who were beaten Wednesday by a mob in McComb, Miss., is met by friends.

Mayor Pledges To Halt Violence

Says City Will Integrate Its Bus Terminal, Arrest Agitators

By JOHN GARCIA
United Press International Staff

M'COMB, Miss., Nov. 30.—The mayor of McComb, where five so-called "Freedom Riders" were beaten Wednesday, vowed Thursday the city's bus station would be racially integrated with no further violence.

Mayor C. H. Douglas told a news conference policemen have been put on overtime and are "now prepared to meet these emergencies." He also said four young white men had been arrested for Wednesday's violence.

Douglas put part of the blame for the violence on a Federal court injunction barring bus station segregation here, and he took issue with "outside professional agitators who come here with the announced intention of remaining in our city until an incident is provoked and photographed."

But he said the city intended to enforce the Federal anti-segregation law.

Now Prepared

Groups of white men gathered at the terminal Thursday amid reports more "riders" might arrive and, in New Orleans, a Congress of Racial Equality spokesman said some riders would be sent here Friday.

Mayor Douglas said persons, white or Negro, who gather at the terminal will be required to leave. "With the increased strength of our police department, we are now prepared to meet these emergencies," he said. "We want to make it clear that the law will be applied to all persons, white and Negro alike."

Mayor Douglas said no policemen were posted at the terminal Wednesday because of an injunction granted recently by a panel of three Federal judges, aimed at integrating the terminal. The injunction prohibits officials from interfering in any way with integration, and Douglas said officers were kept away for that reason.

"We want the nation to know that Wednesday's incident was due in part to the fact that our police department had been restrained by a Federal injunction which handicapped it in the enforcement of the law.

Authority Granted

"Thursday I received authority from the assistant United States attorney general in Washington to have our police resume their normal operations at the bus and railroad terminals. We feel that since we now have this authority we can adequately cope with the situation and maintain peace."

"We are determined to suppress violence," Mayor Douglas said in announcing arrests of "all white persons known to have participated in Wednesday's trouble."

Arrested for disturbing the peace, and released under $100 bonds, were Earl Ratcliff, 26, Claude McKenzie, 21, Johnny Thames, 20, and Haskell Boyd, 20, all of McComb.

Mayor Douglas called his news conference after a lengthy session with attorneys and other city officials.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

'PAYMENTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

Jackson Suit Seeking Halt Of Public Funds To Councils

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)— Four Jackson citizens filed a lawsuit in federal court Saturday for an injunction against payments of public funds by the State Sovereignty Commission to the Citizens' Councils.

William Higgs, a Jackson attorney, filed the suit for himself, two union officials and a Negro grocer. It charged such payments were unconstitutional.

Among the defendants were the commission, the councils, Gov. Ross Barnett, State Treasurer Evelyn Gandy and State Auditor W. D. Neal.

MOTION FILED

Other plaintiffs were C. E. Shaffer, local official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Lonnie B. Daniel, Communications Workers of America director for Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, and Robert T. Smith Jr., a Negro.

Higgs also filed a motion asking the U.S. District Court to order the defendants to open all records of their financial dealings with each other to inspection.

Records of the commission, the state's official segregation agency, are not open to the public.

The suit charged that payments by the commission to the councils of $20,000 and other monthly payments of $5,000 during 1960 were contrary to the U.S. Constitution.

14TH AMENDMENT

It said these payments violated the 14th Amendment because they were made from "funds derived from plaintiffs by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

The complaint charged the funds from the commission to the councils, a private organization, are being used to:

1. "Encourage violence to prevent the elimination of racial discrimination" in Mississippi.

2. "Inciting oppostion both physical and otherwise to the recent decisions" of federal courts calling for desegregation of New Orleans public schools.

3. "Paying off debts accumulated during the recent presidential campaign" in which the suit said the councils supported the unpledged electors.

PREVENT VIOLENCE

The councils, which hold they were formed to prevent violence, maintain they are non-political in nature.

The plaintiffs stated they object to "tax money exacted from them by the state of Mississippi being used to subvert the Constitution of the United States."

Higgs asked that the case be heard by a three-judge federal court.

Barnett recently admitted that the commission, of which he is chairman, is making monthly payments of $5,000 to the councils from a biennial appropiration of $350,000 for the purpose of advertising segregation. But he said this is in keeping with Mississippi law.

Higgs, a young Harvard Law School graduate, ran unsuccessfully for the state Legislature in 1959 and against Rep. John Bell Williams, D-Miss., an outspoken segregationist, in 1960.

New Yorkers told of South race progress

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., Jan. 10—(AP)—A Mississippi judge told a Northern audience yesterday that in his state Negroes and whites "work together, plan together and make progress together—but under segregation."

Chancery Judge Robert P. Sugg, addressing the local Rotary Club in the first of a series of appearances in metropolitan New York, said both races in Mississippi prefer segregation and added:

Sugg, 1-10-61

"We believe—and we live with this problem—that segregation is the answer."

P. 11

SPEAKING with Sugg was Earle Johnston Jr., public relations director of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, created by the Mississippi Legislature to offer that state's side of the segregation fight.

Both speakers advocated allowing Southern states individually to deal with their racial problems. They said Negroes outnumber whites as much as 4-1 in 33 of Mississippi's 82 counties, and that 45 per cent of the state's 2½ million population is Negro.

Mississippi's 1300 Negro schools have 271,000 pupils, compared to 283,000 white students in 900 schools, they added.

Sugg said Negro students and teachers "are happy in their schools where they can associate one with another with members of their own race."

THE CHANCERY judge blamed what he called lower educational accomplishments among Negroes on an attitude in which "parents of Negro children do not realize the importance of education."

Negro children, he added, lack "encouragement and assistance in their homes."

Johnston told the Rotarians there hasn't been a single integration suit filed in Mississippi since the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school integration. He added:

"This speaks pretty well for the contentment of Negroes in our state."

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

SUGGESTED
ATTY.GEN.ROBERT KENNEDY
REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL
RIDE A FREEDOM BUS TOGETHER TO JACKSON,MISS
BY THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMENS UNION ..
. .

'Ride' Suggested For RFK, Powell

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (UPI)— It has been suggested that Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) ride a "freedom bus" together to Jackson, Miss.

The International Longshoremen's ? Warehousemen's Union made the suggestion in telegrams to the two officials. By taking the ride, the telegram said, Kennedy and Powell could "determine if state authorities would arrest you."

Jury Selection Begins In First Of Rider Cases

Jackson News
Wed 8-23-61

Wed 8-23-61

County Court's 53-Man Venire Includes Negroes

Jackson Miss

By PAT FLYNN
Daily News Staff Writer

Defense and county attorneys started selecting a jury this morning to hear the first "freedom rider" trial of the 192 on the crowded court docket.

Testimony in the case of Henry Thomas, 19-year-old Negro college student arrested on a breach of the peace charge May 24, was expected to begin this afternoon, with the jury selection taking all morning.

The jury was to be selected from a venire of 51 whites and two Negroes, after County Judge Russel Moore overruled a motion by the defense yesterday to quash the venire on the grounds that Negroes are "systematically excluded" from juries in Mississippi.

In overruling the motion to quash, made by defense attorney William Kunstler of New York, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, Moore said the defense had "failed to meet the burden of proof and failed to show any substantial evidence that there has been discrimination or systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries of the county."

MANY WHITES NEVER SERVE

Moore said that, although ten Negroes had testified they had been registered voters from 15 to 35 years and had never been called for jury duty, the "court does not find this to be an uncommon thing among members of the Caucasian race."

City prosecutor Jack Travis had introduced into evidence the statements of several Jackson white city employees and newsmen that they, too had been registered voters for many years and had never been called for jury duty.

The judge reminded the defense that his own witnesses, the members of the Hinds County Board of Supervisors, had all testified the selection of the jury was made without regard to race, creed and color.

In addition to the members of the Board of Supervisors, Kunstler had also called as a witness Ben Lowry, deputy circuit clerk for the county. Lowry was called as a substitute witness for county circuit clerk H. T. Ashford, who was at home ill and could not testify.

RACE NOT ON RECORD

Lowry testified that the county voting records had designated race of the voter until 1959 until Ashford changed the registration procedure.

"Now no one can tell whether a voter is white or Negro by looking at the books," he said.

"No one, Mr. Lowry?" asked Kunstler.

"Well I can't," shot back Lawry, "and I'm in there every day."

Even if such a designation did exist on the registration books, said Lowery the list of phospective jurors prepared from these books and given to the supervisors who approve the jury list has never included a race distinction.

LAWYERS EXCHANGE WORDS

The proceedings yesterday afternoon were marked by frequent verbal tiffs between county and defense counsels. Travis accused Kunstler several times of leading and trying to intimidate his own witnesses, especially Lowry.

"I'm not leading him," Kunstler declared to Travis.

"You could put a ring in his nose and do the same thing you're doing," Travis answered.

DEFENDANT RESTS EASY

The defendant slept through much of the afternoon testimony and sat quietly chewing gum through the remainder. Kunstler asked the judge to have the defendant's presence in court and the fact that he was a Negro put into the record. At that time, shortly after the noon recess, Thomas had not returned from lunch.

Newsmen and city employees whose depositions were read into the record included Cliff Bingham, news director for television station WLBT; Charles Hills, staff writer for the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson police chief W. D. Rayfield, Hinds county sheriff J. R. Gilfoy, chief of detectives M. B. Pierce, deputy clerk J. R. McLeod, and city employees John H. Holland, V. E. Peel, C. M. Underwood, and Joe Parks.

The defense moved that the voting records of districts one, four and five, the districts comprising the First Judicial District, be brought into court. The judge overruled the motion.

Earlier yesterday, attorneys had been brought into court by the defense to testify as to whether they had even seen Negroes serving on the petit juries in criminal case.

Criminal lawyer Hugh Cunningham could not recall any Negroes "having sat on actual trials."

Julian Alexander, a former district attorney here, testified that Negroes are often summoned as prospective jurors but are rejected by attorneys.

Other attorneys who testified before noon included Forrest B. Jackson, E. B. Todd, Dixon Pyles and B. B. McLendon, Jr.

TRIES TO MUZZLE NEWS

Kunstler lost an attempt early in the trial to have the Daily News and the Clarion Ledger cited for contempt of court.

He referred to an editorial in the Jackson Daily News in which he said "riders" were referred to as "homosexulas and draft dodgers."

Travis objected to Kunstler's motion. "The Jackson Daily News and the Clarion Ledger are known for their factual reporting and such an order would violate the freedom of the press. We here in Missisippi always fight to uphold the rights of the press as well as all other rights," Travis said.

Moore rejected Kunstler's plea.

"As to instructing the various news media," he said. "I wish I had the power when i read Life and Time."

Moore ordered the courtroom cleared of all but witnesses and reporters.

Kunstler followed the order with a plea for "a public trial" which Moore said was already in progress. "The general public will be admitted on a segregated basis," he ruled.

SCHEDULE BOGS DOWN

According to the schedule arranged last week, "rider" appeals were to have been handled at the rate of two per day but the schedule was already two cases behind schedule by noon today.

In addition to the more than 50 persons subpoenaed by defense attorneys, Travis has issued summons for 13 persons for the city.

Thomas, a student at Howard University in Washington, D. C., was arrested at the Trailways bus terminal here May 24, with the first group of "riders" to invade Jackson when the movement shifted here from Montgomery.

He was convicted in municipal court the next day and fined $200 with a 60 day jail term suspended.

He sat out the fine at the rate of $3 per day until July 5, when the Congress of Racial Equality secured his freedom on $500 bond.

In municipal court the city charged the "riders" came to Jackson only to break state laws and create an incident.

JACKSON POLICE ARREST 8 CLERICS
ATTENDING INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

38a 1961 MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Police Arrest 8 Clerics Attending Interracial Conference

The Montgomery Advertiser
P. 5 A

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Police arrested eight clergymen—six whites and two Negroes—and a white woman at the Jackson Municipal Airport Thursday as they approached the white restaurant. Jwp 7-21-61

The nine, in Jackson for an interracial conference at Tougaloo Southern (Negro) Christian College, were charged with breach of peace in a non-segregated hallway leading to the restaurant.

A spokesman said seven other clergymen who attended the conference would fly to Washington Thursday night for a meeting with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy to discuss the racial situation in the South. Montgomery 7 Adv.

NO RESPONSE

Capt. J. L. Ray, veteran of many "Freedom Rider" arrests, approached the nine at the airport and told them to move on. He failed to get a response.

After a second command one of the ministers replied: "Well we're just going to get a cup of coffee."

After a third command, Ray said, "You've heard my order, now you're under arrest."

The Rev. John Morris, an Episcopal minister, said seven ministers attending the conference—including Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta, and Dean John C. Bennett, Union Theological Seminary at New York, had an appointment with Kennedy at 2 p.m. Friday.

SEEK STEPS

Earlier, Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the purpose of the clergymen's meeting in Jackson was for religious leaders from all parts of the nation and from varying religious backgrounds to search for constructive steps to relieve racial tensions. He added that it was the first such meeting.

The group, comprised of 38 Protestant, Jewish and Catholic clergymen from 11 states, said the riders have made a great contribution to the cause of integration in the South by 'spotlighting the failure in many areas to comply with desegregation rulings of the courts.

"Perhaps in Jackson we shall be able to find language which will speak to the conscience of all parts of the country. All Americans must find ways and means to translate our favorable sentiments about brotherhood and equality into concrete support for the freedom movement.

The Rev. McCoy said the group asked Gov. Ross Barnett, Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and Jackson Mayor Allen Thompson to attend the meeting, but all three declined.

Those attending the meeting included:

King, McCoy, Dean John C. Bennett, Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Sideny Akselrad, president of the Northern California Board of Rabbis, the Rev. Edward Stovall, vice president of Western Christian Leadership Conference, Canon Richard Byfield, Episcopal Diocese of California, and Dr. James T. Carey, president of the Catholic Interracial Council.

Gets Court Order To Ban Negroes

GULFPORT, Miss. (ANP) — A Gulf Coast property owner has a court order under which she can bar anyone from using the beach in front of her property.

Mrs. Lee Dicks Guice got a clear title to her property last week from Chancellor William G. Hewes, who held she owned the sand beach fronting her home in the Biloxi area.

It is in that general area where the issue of racial integration of the beach arose last April. Violence flared between whites and Negroes who sought to use the beach.

Police Use Dogs To Break Up 'Jim Crow' Protes

Negro Students Refuse 'Move On' Orders At State Fair

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 16.—Officers used police dogs to break up an anti-segregation demonstration at the state fair Monday. A number of Negro students were chased several blocks and one bystander was bitten.

Seven demonstrators were jailed on breach of the peace charges.

About 50 students from throughout the state gathered at the fairgrounds entrance as the annual Negro fair opened. They began singing the "Freedom Song" and some chanted, "No Jim Crow fair for us." The fair was open all last week for whites and runs through Wednesday of this week for Negroes.

Police, with six German shepherd dogs, broke up the demonstration. Some of the Negroes were chased into the downtown area a few blocks away. Three were arrested after refusing orders to "move on."

A few minutes later four members of the Tougaloo College chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared on the scene carrying placards protesting the state fair. Officers took the placards from them and arrested them when they, too, refused to move on.

Johnny Jordan, 57, a Negro grandfather, was bitten by one of the dogs on the grounds of Mississippi's War Memorial Building, near the fair.

Officers rushed him to University Hospital with a leg wound. He was treated for three hours, then taken home.

Jordan said Mayor Allen Thompson apologized to him for the bite and that the city paid him for his trousers.

The Negro fair opened after a giant parade through downtown Jackson which featured bands and majorettes from several Negro high schools from throughout Mississippi.

The NAACP has urged that no Negroes attend the segregated fair. Workers at the fair's gates reported that the boycott apparently was meeting with some success — that receipts were running lower than in past years.



PICKETING BREAK-UP — Jackson, Miss., police yesterday used a police dog on a leash to help scatter about 50 Negro students who gathered at the state fair grounds protesting the segregated fair. Seven demonstrators were jailed.

—AP Wirephoto

38b 1961 MISSISSIPPI NO DISCRIMINATION SIGNS IN INTERSTATE BUSES AND BUS STATIONS

CORE applauds RFK plan—

Mississippi attacks bus signs

By the Associated Press

Spokesmen for "freedom riders" have approved Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's plan for "No discrimination" signs in interstate buses and bus stations, but Mississippi has officially opposed it as illegal, unworkable and capricious.

Bus company spokesmen questioned it as likely to create racial tensions where none exist.

In the aftermath of the freedom ride troubles, Kennedy has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington for a rule "unequivocably" banning discrimination.

Interstate buses would have to carry signs saying seating is nondiscriminatory; no bus company could use a terminal, restaurant or waiting room which is segregated; and companies would have to report to the ICC if anybody, including police or state officials, tried to interfere with the ICC regulation.

CARL RACHLIN, counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality, backed Kennedy's proposal in oral arguments before the ICC yesterday, asking the commission to "apply a little moral force." The state of Mississippi, in a written statement filed by its attorney general, Joe T. Patterson, hotly opposed the plan, saying the "billboards" advocated by Kennedy would do no good.

At Atlanta, the Georgia State Board of Education has been restrained by a federal court order from allowing a white Atlanta girl, Sandra Melkild, to transfer from a desegregated school to a segregated one.

U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper Jr. ordered the members of the state board to appear at a hearing at 10 a.m. Friday to show cause why they should not be made parties to the Atlanta school desegregation decision and why their order in the case of the white girl should not be vacated. The Atlanta School Board brought the federal court action after the state board refused to reconsider its decision overruling the city board's decision to turn down the transfer.

AT JACKSON, Miss., attorneys for James H. Meredith, a Negro seeking entry to the University of Mississippi, rested their case after Registrar Robert Ellis said the

A hearing before U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize resumed yesterday after a week-end recess. Meredith, 28-year-old Air Force veteran from Kosciusko, is seeking a federal court order to allow him to enter the university.

At Boston, the Massachusetts school would admit Negroes with proper applications.

Commission Against Discrimination ruled barbers may not charge more to cut Negroes' hair. The commission found that three Berkshire County barber shops recently tried to discourage Negro patronage by charging $3 to $10 for a haircut. The regular price, the commission found, was $1.75.

At Washington, a Negro official of the State Department, Carl T. Rowan, declared the Kennedy administration has embarked on an unprecedented campaign to "root out racial discrimination" in the United States. He advised American Negroes to stop complaining about the lack of new civil rights legislation.

Under the capitol dome—

Integrationists due to launch giant assault on Mississippi

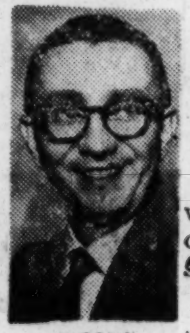
The Birmingham News Sat. 10-21-61.

BY JAMES SAGGUS
Associated Press staff writer

Integrationist leaders report plans for a massive assault on segregation in Mississippi next month, when a recent Interstate Commerce Commission ban against separate travel facilities goes into effect.

Birmingham

Negro college students in Jackson have been urged to test segregation on buses and in transportation terminals when the Thanksgiving holidays arrive.



SAGGUS

Some Negro leaders have said they plan to launch a campaign Nov. 1 against segregation in terminal cafes.

Jackson, with four Negro colleges, is expected to be the focal point for any desegregation drive, but the Thanksgiving holidays could mean a spread of integrationist efforts to most sections of the state.

Many of the Negro college students are from the neighboring states and will be in interstate commerce if they go home for the holidays.

THE NEGRO colleges have been centers of a growing resistance to segregation. Most frequently cited reasons for this are the associations on the campuses with students from other areas and instructors who have traveled in other areas, the effects in general of higher education, and the concentrated efforts of integrationists aimed at students.

The four colleges in Jackson are Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Jackson State College, Campbell College and Christ Missionary and Industrial College.

Students from all four have been involved in racial demonstrations and meetings in Jackson this year.

CITY OFFICIALS have remained silent on what they will do about the ICC order to remove segregation signs. City police have posted signs in terminals designating white and Negro waiting rooms. A city ordinance requires segregation on city buses.

However, none of the officials seem worried about the promised desegregation push.

Charles A. Jones, dean of Campbell College, appealed to college students to take part in the November desegregation drive in a speech this week before a NAACP meeting.

The Birmingham

HE TOLD students to sit anywhere they liked on buses and to concentrate their efforts on Jackson.

Sat. 10-21-61

The NAACP is planning an extended rally in November to help the cause and there have been reports that the Congress of Racial Equality, a sponsor of the "freedom rides," would send a busload of Negroes to Jackson to test segregation after the ICC ban takes effect.

At the state level, Mississippi has shown no signs of weakening in its fight against integration. Gov. Ross Barnett has consistently urged a continued fight and members of the legislature, who convened this week for a special session, indicated their attitudes on racial matters were unchanged.

LT. GOV. Paul Johnson, in a speech at Leland Thursday, urged law officers to "completely disregard the intimidation efforts" of the federal government. He asked officers to enforce state laws with vigor and promised state help.

There have been signs that Jackson and Hinds County can expect some financial help from the state at the next session to aid in the fight against integrationist efforts.

The costs of preserving segregation have mounted, but there has been no criticism to the expenditures.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON
NEGROES PICKET DOWNTOWN
STORES

Negro Pickets Hit Stores

GREENVILLE, Miss. (UPI)— Negro pickets again appeared Saturday afternoon in front of three downtown variety stores.

The pickets, two Negro men and three Negro women, carried signs for about an hour protesting "discrimatory hiring" by Woolworth's, McCellen's and Ben Franklin.

Three Negro youth council members started the picketing Friday.

One sign arried in Saturday's demonstration said: "Negroes will live by selective buying until they kill selective hiring."

Another sign carried by a Negro woman read: "Why take the Negro money and refuse him a job at your store?"

One sign carried by the president of Greenville's NAACP Youth Council, Johnny Frazier, said: "Negroes don't trade at Ben Franklin Store."

Again Saturday a large group of police were in the area, including two with dogs and one mounted policeman.

There were no incidents and no large congregation of Greenville's Saturday afternoon crowd.

NAACP Pickets Set In Jackson

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Field Secretary Medgar Evers of the Mississippi Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Saturday Negroes would picket stores that refused to hire Negroes.

After picketing Friday at Greenville by three members of the city's NAACP Youth Council, Evers said:

"This mild protest points up the seriousness of the problem and that an acceptable solution can be attained at an early date."

He said Johnny Frazier and two other youth council members negotiated for more employment opportunities for Negroes in Greenville and peacefully picketed after negotiations failed.

The trio carried placards for about 40 minutes Friday in front of three five and dime stores without incident.

"This is a type of negotiations and demonstrations that will be had in other areas of the state, particularly stores that cater heavy to the Negro market," Evers said.

Integration Looms At McComb Today

Jackson Daily News. Dec. 1-2-1-61 P. 1 Jackson, Miss.

Riders Expected, Police On Guard

Jackson Daily News P. 1

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

McCOMB, Miss. (Special)—Police prepared here today to let CORE-sponsored Negro Freedom Riders integrate the bus terminal, but vowed to arrest anyone who starts a fight, black or white.

Dec. 1-2-61

Mayor C. H. Douglas and police chief George Guy announced the decision late yesterday amid rumors that Negroes would try again today to test court-inforced integration of the Greyhound Bus terminal.

They said their move was designed to keep law enforcement in the hands of local authorities and to keep out the U. S. marshals.

Two days ago, a few hours after a court injunction went into effect outlawing segregation of the terminal, a fight erupted when five Negroes tried to eat at the white counter of the bus station restaurant.

Jackson

Four white men were arrested as a result of the fight.

More "riders" are expected from New Orleans before noon today and Guy has ordered his entire police department to around-the-clock duty in an effort to keep down violence.

Chief Guy said his "hands are tied by that injunction." He vowed to arrest any persons in the vicinity of the bus and Illinois Railroad stations who refused to obey police orders to leave. He said officers will abide no loitering in the area by persons who have no business near the two terminals.

A dozen FBI agents and four attorneys from the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Justice Department were in McComb to watch what happens on orders of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

SEATS REMOVED

At the Greyhound terminal, less than a black from police headquarters and at the edge of the business district, seats had been removed from the restaurant counter stools and chairs were stacked upside-down on restaurant tables.

The ticket booth was open.

Residents made little mention of the events of two days ago, but were conscious of out-of-town visitors.

The New Orleans office of the pro-integrationist Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said new tests could be expected today.

The CORE announcement came on the heels of a press conference by Mayor Douglas, in which he said "it is our purpose to enforce it (federal laws on desegregation of transportation terminals.

"The law regarding our bus and railroad terminals is a federal law. We did not make it at the local level."

Five New Orleans Negroes — 3 men and two women — were attacked by angry whites Wednesday when they attempted to get service at the white lunch counter in the Greyhound Station here.

Mayor Douglas said four white men had been arrested in connection with the attack. They were released on $100 bonds.

"We want to make it clear," said Douglas, "that the law will be applied to all persons — white and colored alike. All white persons known to have participated in the trouble have been arrested and taken into custody."

"We are determined to supress violence."

Douglas did not specify how he planned to increase the police force strength, but he indicated the 20-man force would work overtime and double their shifts.

Police Chief George Guy turned down — for the time being — assistance offered by Col. T. B. Birdsong, head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol, and Pike County Sheriff Clyde Simmons.

Mayor Douglas' strong determination to head off additional violence apparently quashed reports that federal marshals would be sent into McComb — as they were when violence erupted in Montgomery, Ala. earlier this year when Freedom Riders tested segregation barriers.

A McComb city official, who asked to remain anonymous, had predicte dearlier that marshals would come to the city if new violence erupted.

38a 1961 MISSISSIPPI

Labor Stands Strong on Segregation

By KENNETH TOLER
Mississippi Bureau, Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28—Mississippi labor's strong position on segregation was demonstrated during the week when members of two unions forced their officers to withdraw from a federal court suit challenging the Sovereignty Commission's donation of public funds to the private White Citizens Councils.

Dismissed as plaintiffs by their own motions were Lonnie B. Daniel, area director of the Communications Workers of America, and C. E. Shaffer, officer in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

MISSISSIPPI

The labor officials admitted that pressure from members caused them to withdraw from the suit filed against Gov. Ross Barnett and other members of the state's segregation "watchdog" agency, and officers of the councils "dedicated to preservation of segregation."

LEFT AS COMPLAINANTS were attorney William L. Higgs and Robert T. Smith, Negro grocer, both of Jackson. They said they will go through with the litigation, scheduled for hearing before a three-judge federal court Feb. 13.

Mr. Higgs said the withdrawals were illustrative of the charges of "pressure" he laid at the door of the White Citizens Councils in challenging their use of public funds in "advocating and compelling resistance and subversion of the law of the land as embodied in the 14th amendment and equal protection clauses in so far as they secure equal treatment and facilities to Negro citizens and taxpayers."

"I admire the two men who stood up and expressed themselves," Mr. Higgs said. "They were served ultimatums to withdraw from the suit or lose their jobs and they had no other choice."

* * *

TWO UNION MEMBERS, also directors of the Jackson Citizens Council, expressed labor's position on segregation.

"We would like to express our appreciation for the support the cause of segregation receives daily from the thousands of dedicated Mississippians who are members of labor organizations," said Jay Hardy and B. R. Waldrop.

Mr. Daniel said his withdrawal as a plaintiff "is done in response to the expressed wishes of some of our members." However, he added that his action "should not be construed that we approve unconstitutional acts or illegal administration of government."

* * *

THE SUIT RESULTED from disclosure that the Sovereignty Commission had approved monthly donations of $5,000 to the radio-TV forum sponsored by the White Citizens Councils. The monthly grants, which began in July, are additional to a $20,000 lump sum donation made earlier to the private group.

The action of the Sovereignty Commission, however, is authorized in the 1956 act creating the segregation agency which permits it to pool its funds with other groups, private or otherwise.

The donations are being made from the $350,000 biennial appropriation voted the commission by the 1960 legislature.

BRIEFLY . . .

A new $1,750,000 electrical components parts factory of the Universal Manufacturing Corp. of Patterson, N.J., **has been located between Magee and Mendenhall,** Archie Sergy, president, said the plant would **employ 1,200 persons** with an annual payroll of $3,750,000.

Ralph C. Atkinson Jr. of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville, Tenn., **has been named administrative assistant to President R. A. McLemore of Mississippi Baptist College** at Clinton. Mr. Atkinson takes over Feb. 1. . . . Dr. Clay Lyle **will retire Jan. 31 as director of the Agricultural Extension Service and dean of the School of Agriculture at Mississippi State University.** . . . Don Nick, assistant manager of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, **will become manager of the Winston County C. of C., succeeding Don Newton,** who has joined the industrial development **department of the** Delta Council at Stoneville.

feel sure that I shall probably never hear from Mr. Burnett again. If, to the contrary, he should be able to arrange such a debate, but be unable to furnish the expenses for travel, I wonder if the Citizen's Council and/or the Sovereignty Commission would be willing to supply the necessary funds.

"Thank you for all your interest and untiring efforts.

"Sincerely yours,
"Malcolm S. Dale /s/
"Malcom S. Dale, Editor
The Mississippian"

If there has been any unauthorized publication or distribution of that confidential report by others, the Commission wishes to make it clear that it took no part in this action.

If Mr. Barton has any facts or information which he would like to give the Commission, and if he makes this known to the Commission, it will be glad to invite him to come before the Commission in order that he may have an opportunity to furnish any such facts or information.

The Commission emphasizes the fact that it merely furnished information on a confidential basis which had been requested by Mr. Dale, the editor of "The Mississippian", long prior to the present election. The Commission has never stated or indicated that Mr. Barton is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. It has no intention of hurting Mr. Barton in his campaign for Editor of the paper or otherwise.

Albert Jones
Director

Barnett Defends Student, State

Denies Commission Persecuted Barton

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

By BOB PITTMAN.
Daily News Staff Writer

Gov. Ross Barnett today defended both a University of Mississippi student charged with integration leanings and the State Sovereignty Commission charged with persecution of the youth.

The governor's statement to the Daily News followed a five-day dispute between 20-year-old Billy Barton, a candidate for editor of the Ole Miss student newspaper and the Sovereignty Commission and involving the Citizens Council.

Barton, a native of Pontotoc County, has charged that the Citizens Council and the Sovereignty Commission have circulated letters which state that he is an integrationist, a member of the NAACP and "dangerous."

He said the letter claims he took part in an Atlanta "sit-in" demonstration last summer and was "planted on the Ole Miss campus by left wing elements."

Gov. Barnett denied that the Commission has circulated reports on Barton.

"I presume the boy is honest and innocent," the governor said. "I want him to get a square deal."

Gov. Barnett said all non confidential information which the Sovereignty Commission has pertaining to Barton will be turned over to the youth.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

The governor said Sovereignty Commission director Albert Jones mailed only one copy of a "confidential report" on Barton.

That letter, he said, went to Mac Dale, editor of the Mississippian, after Dale asked the governor's office for it.

"We thought Dale was acting in good faith," the governor explained. "He wrote me asking for the report and I sent the letter to the Commission. Jones sent the report to him in what he considered to be a confidential letter."

Gov. Barnett said the Citizens Council received the report from an affiliate in Georgia and turned it over to the Commission. The Commission placed it in the files and left it there until Dale asked for a copy, he said.

The governor said the report was submitted to the Commission voluntarily by the Citizens Council and Commission members made no request for it.

He said he "understands" the report was compiled by a Citizens Council member and a student in Georgia but added that he has made no effort to trace the source.

Reports have spread over the Ole Miss campus that the Citizens Council has attempted to find a candidate to oppose Barton in the coming editor's election.

The governor said a member of his staff heard rumors that Barton is a member of the NAACP while on a visit to the University campus and reported them to him.

Neither the governor's office nor the Sovereignty Commission, he emphasized, is responsible for spreading of the rumors.

He said he has no knowledge of any Citizens Council activity on the Ole Miss campus.

Barton has declared he has evidence to show that certain students on the campus have helped to spread the reports.

The governor said the report which reached his office came from a student.

"We (the Commission) will give Barton all the information we have," the governor said, "and give him an opportunity to defend himself. I presume he is honest and innocent."

Both the governor and Commission director Jones emphasized that the Commission "has no desire to meddle into student affairs by taking part either for or against, directly or indirectly, any candidate."

Gov. Barnett and Jones issued statements on the issue yesterday.

Gov. Barnett's statement is as follows:

"It is my sincere desire that the people of Mississippi be given a complete and factual report on the current controversy pertaining to Bill Barton, a student at the University of Mississippi.

"In December, 1960, a letter was received at the Governor's Office from Mac Dale, Editor of "The Mississippian," requesting that he be sent any information that we might have concerning reports as to Barton's sympathies with respect to segregation. This letter was received along with thousands of other letters which come to this office. As is our policy, that letter, along with others dealing with the general subject matter of segregation, was sent to the office of the State Sovereignty Commission for the Director's attention and response. To my knowledge I never saw the letter or heard of it until approximately a week ago, when after a lapse of some several months, the matter of correspondence and alleged charges was given wide publicity from Oxford.

"That is the extent of my personal knowledge of the matter, and I have asked Albert Jones, Director of the Sovereignty Commission, to make public all information of a non-confidential nature that he may possess that relates to this particular controversy, and to issue an invitation to Mr. Barton to furnish the Commission, in person or in writing, any additional information he may desire the Commission to have.

"In the interest of all concerned, I am hopeful that my statement and that of Mr. Jones will clarify the misunderstanding and that the students at the University of Mississippi may conduct their election in the knowledge that there is no desire on my part or on the part of the Sovereignty Commission to meddle into student affairs by taking part either for or against, directly or indirectly, any candidate.

"I am confident that the students at the University will do exactly as they did when I was a student there—elect whom they please to the various student body offices."

Director Jones' statement with correspondence is given in full herewith:

It has never been the policy of the Sovereignty Commission of the State of Mississippi to take any part in any political campaign, collegiate or otherwise. This applies specifically to elections of editors of "The Mississippian" at the University of Mississippi.

The Commission has not attempted to influence the present election involving Mr. Barton.

In December, 1960, a letter to the Governor from Mr. Malcolm S. Dale, Editor of "The Mississippian", dated December 6th, 1960, was referred to the attention of this office. Said letter was as follows:

"December 6, 1960

"Honorable Ross R. Barnett
Governor
State of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

"Dear Governor:

"Just recently, reports have reached me that the managing editor of the Mississippian is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. My sources have indicated that their information came from your office.

"As editor, I am most concerned about these accusations, for the managing editor handles practically all of the news that goes into the paper each week. Such a position carries great influence with the thinking of the student body. It is also highly possible that he will move up to the editorship next year.

"However, I can do nothing without a good reason. Could you furnish me with any evidence you may have concerning this matter. I am as anxious as you to correct the situation if such is the case.

"Certainly hope that you and your family are preparing for the most joyous of holiday seasons.

"Sincerely,
"Malcolm S. Dale -s-
"Malcolm S. Dale
Official Staff of Governor Barnett
Lawrence County"

Under date of December 9th, 1960, the Director of the Commission replied to Mr. Dale's letter as follows:

"December 9, 1960

"Honorable Malcolm S. Dale,
Editor
The Mississippian
Post Office Box 186
University, Mississippi

"Dear Malcolm:

"Again I offer warm congratulations on your good editorials entitled, "Decaying America' and 'Where Shall We Go,' in the 17th of November, 1960 edition of The Mississippian.

"Enclosed is report on subject you made inquiry of in your letter of 6th of December, 1960, to Honorable Ross R. Barnett, Governor of Mississippi.

"Your inquiry as to this subject being a member of the NAACP is beyond my reach. However I will make ... to see that this information reaches you if any way possible.

"Trusting that this will be helpful to you and with all good wishes, I remain

"Yours very truly,
"Albert Jones
Director"

With the above letter, the Director of the Commission forwarded a report which was clearly designated as confidential and which the Commission had received from a reliable source. This report was made available to Mr. Dale on a confidential basis and was not intended for publication or distribution in any manner. The Commission has never published said confidential report and does not do so now for the same reason.

Under date of December 10, 1960, Mr. Dale replied:

"December 10, 1960

"Mr. Albert Jones, Director
State Sovereignty Commission
New Capitol Building
Jackson, Mississippi

"Dear Mr. Jones:

"Thank you so much for your complimentary and informative letter of yesterday.

"The information which you forwarded is indeed valuable to all of us, but in regard to some of the statements, I doubt the validity of the facts. From the information I have, regarding the subject, he was involved in the sit-ins because that was the job to which he was assigned. I have no knowledge of his personal acquaintance with P. D. East, though all of us know who he is. He was involved in the race for the editorship last year with Tom Hederman and myself, but finished third. Although it is possible, it seems unlikely at this time that he will seek the post again as his plans call for graduation this summer. Any further information though, will be appreciated.

"Another matter which I would like to take up includes the enclosed materials. You will find a copy of the letter which I received from Mr. James Burnett answering the editorial entitled 'Where Shall We go.' Also enclosed you will find my answer to his letter. You will note that he has challenged me to a debate, and I in return, have challenged him to a nationally televised debate and asked that he forward the necessary travel expenses.

38a 1961

MISSISSIPPI

DEC.

McCOMB

Bar Sought to 'Freedom Rides'

By the Associated Press

McComb, Miss.

City officials plan to seek a federal court injunction to prevent the arrival of more "freedom riders" after groups of white men attacked visiting newsmen.

Mayor C. H. Douglas announced the city's intention to enjoin the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) after six "freedom riders" successfully desegregated the Greyhound Bus terminal Friday under heavy police protection.

In New Orleans, CORE said more trips were planned. No dates were given.

In Washington, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy congratulated Mayor Douglas and other city officials for maintaining law and order in this southwestern Mississippi city.

Incident Earlier

Mayor Douglas had promised to enforce the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling banning segregated facilities in terminals used for interstate commerce and to keep order after an incident earlier in the week when a group of white persons beat five Negro "freedom riders" at the terminals.

Despite increased police measures, an Associated Press photographer, two Life magazine men and a Time magazine man were attacked on McComb streets.

Restaurant Closed

A half dozen youths surrounded AP photographer Fred Kaufman after he had taken pictures of Negro "freedom riders" and asked him if he was "a nigger lover."

When Mr. Kaufman replied that he was "just trying to do a job," one of the youths grabbed and punched him. As Mr. Kaufman tried to break away, the man punched him on the head and behind the right ear. But Mr. Kaufman escaped to the office of the McComb Enterprise Journal.

Earlier in the day, four white men attacked Don Uhrbrock and Don Underwood of Life magazine and Simmons Fentress of Time. Mr. Uhrbrock suffered a swollen lip when the men shoved him through a plate glass window.

When the "freedom riders" arrived here Friday they found the terminal's restaurant closed but other sections of the one-story building open.

Police stationed outside the building cautioned pedestrians to keep moving. Most milled about but few left the area.

After they spent a few minutes in the terminal the "freedom riders" left McComb.

Arriving back in New Orleans, Jerome Smith, chairman of the New Orleans CORE unit, was asked if he felt the group had accomplished anything.

'Step in Right Direction'

"At least the police showed some concern about law enforcement," he answered. "That's more than we had the last time."

Mr. Smith was one of the group that had been attacked Wednesday. He said afterward he had been beaten by a man wearing brass knuckles.

Another participant in the Friday trip, Thomas Peet of Shreveport, La., a student at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., said he considered the police guard at the station "a step in the right direction."

And Attorney General Kennedy, in his statement issued by the Justice Department, noted that department representatives "have reported that Mayor C. H. Douglas, Police Chief George Guy, and the officers and men of the McComb Police Department have maintained law and order under tense and difficult circumstances.

Situation Still Tense

"I congratulate them. The situation still is tense and I hope that all persons will continue to respect and obey the orders of the police."

One city official had said earlier in the week he thought the Justice Department would send in federal marshals if McComb could not quell the disturbances.

Unity And Strength Asked In New 'Rider' Assaults

While the propagandists scurry off to their handy dictionaries for the most penetrating adjectives to describe the "horror" of that minor fistfight down at McComb on Wednesday afternoon, we pause to reiterate what we said on Thursday. The whole episode was unfortunate and without outside agitation the incident would never have taken place.

Mississippians may expect a barrage of criticism, so prepare yourselves to absorb another assault.

Meanwhile, Mississippi deserves heartiest congratulations for a record of patience, endurance, tolerance and calmness.

To refresh the memory, since last May this state has undergone an endless bombardment of characters, a number of them questionable. In early summer, the first shipment of "freedom riders" invaded Mississippi for the purpose of creating trouble. Only the gullible will be taken in by CORE's clever annexation of the word "freedom." The same goes for this so-called "non-violent" semantic traffic.

There is no such thing as a "non-violent" movement unless there is violence. There is no such thing as "anti-communism" unless there is communism. There is no such thing as "intolerance" if there is no tolerance. It will hardly be admitted by them, but the goal of a so-called "non-violent" movement automatically implies violence. Rattle the can anyway you wish, they still come out peas.

The McComb incident, we repeat, was unfortunate. We wish it would not have happened. It spoiled a record.

Since the beginning of the "rider" invasion there have been in the past six months more than 300 individual sorties or trouble — inspiring missions conducted against the State of Mississippi. Sorrowfully, the Federal government has seen fit to encourage this invasion by bus, rail, air and cars. So long as these agitators are given official encouragement, don't be surprised to hear they will land by river barge.

The fact that Mississippians remained calm in the face of these deliberate efforts to seize control of local law enforcement machinery and avoided any serious threat to community peace is a source of pride. This is a record for which we all won national acclaim. This is a record which might well be likened to the one set by the late Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees who became known as the "Iron Horse" of baseball for appearing 2,130 consecutive games. It must be borne in mind, too, that nobody ever tried to take Gehrig's glove or grab his bat or push him off the diamond.

When people adopt seriously an attitude of looking for trouble, it will come sooner or later. We wish someone from Washington had the power to veto human nature and not let this happen, but no such wisdom is in sight.

Much is said these days by men in high positions of responsibility about extremists and these words are noble but are they by spoken implication and propaganda transposition made to apply only to one segment and one degree of extremism, namely organizations such as the John Birch Society and Gen. Edwin Walker's Fans.

Are not CORE's delegates in the "freedom rider" business conducting an extreme? Ask any law enforcement officer with the means to know and he will tell you some scummy and suspect characters are involved in this CORE traffic — even to the smell of strong anti-Americanism and a pro-Communist flavor?

How does it fall that the former "extremists" are depicted nationally as heels and the "riders" as heroes?

If there be extremists involved at McComb, they are not the townspeople who mind their own business; those who seek to live in peace and ask only for the privilege to work and protect their own families and homes.

We repeat. If there be extremism currently being displayed in McComb simply recall the crackpot activity that has been going on in this state during the past six months. We wish those individuals in high positions of responsibility would display equal intensity attacking one brand of extremism as another.

If those who speak out against extremism coddle and cuddle CORE's extremism, then that in itself is an open invitation to multitudes to side with an opposite extreme which at least seeks to defend the Constitution and not ravish it and use it as a vehicle to create disturbances and turmoil in a community.

"Insure domestic tranquility. . ." The phrase is in the preamble to the Constitution. Local law enforcement authorities represent the foundation in this nation's machinery to maintain domestic tranquility.

Who caused the juvenile fistfight at McComb? No disturbances even remotely existed until CORE sent its delegation. Why? To insure domestic tranquility?

Again we congratulate the State of Mississippi. Our people's calm and dignified conduct when compared with the idiotic display of chronic arrogance of the "freedom riders" may have a parallel in the words of Thomas Carlyle in a lecture entitled "Heroes and Hero-Worship" in London, May 19, 1840. Mr. Carlyle said:

"A man is not strong who takes convulsion-fits; though six men cannot hold him then. He that can walk under the heaviest weight without staggering, he is the strong man."

We solicit Mississippians to walk with sturdy, united strength and let the Washington politicians and two-bit propagandists attend to those suffering from chronic "non-violent" spasms. If they can't handle the situation, there's always the U.S. Public Health Department.

Going Back To McComb, Say Riders

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Five "Freedom Riders", whose attempt to desegregate a bus terminal in McComb, Miss., resulted in violence, said early today the attack would not prevent new segregation challenges in the Mississippi town.

"If anything," said Jerome Smith, 22, chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality in New Orleans, "it would increase our zeal to go back."

An angry white crowd attacked Smith and four other Negroes in the Greyhound bus depot Wednesday. The quintet—three men and two girls—returned to New Orleans early today.

"We could not hit back," said Smith in interview with The Associated Press. "It would have created chaos. We're not trying to impose our will on anyone. We're just trying to change attitudes.

"Some belligerent character told me because I was black I wasn't welcome there. I made no reply. Then he started hitting me with brass knuckles.

"He beat me and pulled me behind the counter and hit me some more."

Smith said there was about 30 whites in the depot and some of the others joined in the beating and forced him outside.

"I saw a truck passing and dove in." Later, he said, he got into a taxicab with the other four.

MOVED TOO FAST

George Raymond, 20, said the whites called him derogatory names "and then I got kicked. They ripped my coat. I jumped over the counter and got outside. I didn't get hit. I moved so fast they didn't get close to hit me."

Thomas Valentine, 22, said he got up to leave the lunch counter in the white waiting room and "that's when one guy hit me."

Several men dragged him outside, he said, and "they were twisting me around. I was trying to get in the cab, holding on to it when George pulled me in."

Neither of the girls got hit. But both got kicked.

Doratha smith, 18, said she and Alice Thompson, 22, went to the rest room. When they came out, "it looked like everyone was being beaten.

"I was kicked in the side by the same man who hit Jerome with brass knuckles. I was pushed outside."

Jerome Smith was released from jail at Jackson, Miss., last week after serving more than two months for a breach of peace conviction stemming from a transportation terminal desegregation attempt. He is also free on $2,000 bond in New Orleans after his arrest for picketing two variety stores.

Five Beaten At Bus Terminal In Mississippi

McCOMB, Miss. — (UPI) — Five Negroes were beaten Wednesday by a group of white men at the McComb bus terminal which was recently ordered desegregated by two federal judges.

Three boys and two girls were dragged from the terminal's white waiting room after sitting at the lunch counter. The violence occurred shortly after a television photographer was beaten.

About 40 white men were waiting when the Negro group, who arrived here earlier Wednesday from New Orleans, turned up at the terminal. They took seats at the lunch counter over objections of Aubrey McGee, who operates the terminal cafe and were immediately grabbed by the whites.

No policemen were on hand.

One member of the group, Jerome Smith, said the beatings lasted for 10 minutes. He said they were knocked down and kicked. One of them, Thomas Valentine, was thrown bodily from the terminal, said Smith.

Police chief George Guy said he did not post policemen at the station for fear of violating a federal injunction against city officials enforcing segregation there.

Shortly before the fracas, Johann W. Bush, 19, of Jackson, a photographer making film for the Columbia Broadcasting System, was chased and beaten by a group of the whites.

The Negro youths attempted to integrate the terminal earlier in the day but found that both the white and Negro waiting rooms were locked.

Terminal officials said the doors were locked because of a gas leak inside. But whites, anticipating their return, gathered at the terminal.

Rush told United Press International that a muscular white man in the group offered to pose for him with the crowd.

Rush said he shot several pictures and the man, about 45, grabbed him by the collar and started swinging.

"I knew it was time to leave then and I ran down the street, turning occasionally to shoot pictures," the cameraman said.

"One young fellow who looked to be about 19 grabbed me, knocked me down and started beating me in the face," he said. He suffered cuts and bruises, but apparently was not seriously hurt.

Mean, 'Hate-Negro' Dogs Being Trained In Pittsburgh Area

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-15-61
38a Miss.

By ALFREDO GRAHAM
(Courier Staff Writer)

NEW YORK—Vicious German police dogs, being given "hate Negro" training by a former Nazi SS officer running a kennel in the Pittsburgh area, are being acquired by a number of police departments in Mississippi for possible use against Negro civil rights fighters. They will be following the lead of the police in Jackson, who used snarling German police dogs against Negro citizens outside the courthouse March 29.

The disclosure by a member of NAACP delegation from Jackson whose members were at the National Headquarters of the NAACP last week to map an all-out campaign against the supression of civil rights in the last-ditch state startled listeners.

The dogs used at Jackson were borrowed for the purpsoe from nearby Vicksburg. The "success" of the "experiment" has not prompted other communities nearby to start negotiating for dogs for their own police departments.

■

BUT THE never, never stand of Mississippi against any form of integration or civil rights for Negroes will be met head on, Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary, announced by an "all-out and continuous" drive to eliminate discrimination.

Grim-faced members of the Mississippi delegation told newsmen that the action taken in Jackson against nine NAACP students from Tougaloo Christian College who sought use of a public library and the subsequent use of police dogs against Negroes at the trial of the state's first sit-in demonstrators had aroused the ire the state's 900,000 Negroes.

They will now press for voter registration, plan "economic reprisals" and other measures to gain their rightful privileges as citizens. Mississippi is the lowest in the nation of Negro voters, with less than four per cent of the eligibles permitted to register.

■

DR. AARON HENRY, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, said that many Negroes, sport on denial of voting rights as citizens, have to "think twice" about registering in Mississippi because of the prompt reprisals from whites in firing them from jobs, beatings and even murder.

Conferences on the campaign to end what they have labeled "Mississippism" included, besides President Henry, Medgar Evers, field secretary for Mississippi; Charles R. Darden of Meridian, Miss., a member of the national board of directors; Jack Young, attorney handling the Tougaloo student cases; and, from the national staff, executive secretary Roy Wilkins,, Robert L. Carter, general counsel; and, John A. Morsell, assistant to the secretary.

■

MR. DARDEN, who was beaten outside the Jackson courthouse said he was questioned at length after the incident by FBI agents who had been alerted by the NAACP that the police action smacked of a violation of civil liberties.

Although they were Southern agents, he said: "They seemed sincere in the investigation."

Among those beaten outside the courthouse, he revealed, was a 81-year-old woman who was doing nothing and had no connection with the demonstration.

The delegation described Mississippi, with a population ratio of 55 per cent white to 45 per cent Negro as completely segregated in every facet of public life.

■

IN ADDITION to the sore sport on denial of viting rights to Negroes, it was pointed out that the double standard of justice in the state for white and Negro citizens makes life almost unbearable for the Negroes.

Samples: Recently Clyde Kennard, who at one time attempted to register at Mississippi Southern University, was sentenced to seven years at hard labor for allegedly "agreeing to buy" five sacks of stolen chicken feed valued at $25 when Madgar Evers, NAACP State Secretary, called Kennard's conviction a "mockery of justice," in turn was sentenced to jail and fined $100. The case is on appeal.

The Mississippi fight has no priorities, reporters were told, they are now completely disgusted with the perpetuation of the denial of civil rights to Negroes.

How would they counter violence on the part of whites to their efforts to achieve voting registration and other civil rights? "The NAACP," Roy Wilkins said, "is not a turn-the-other-cheek organization."

Mississippi Rector Under Attack For Joining In Biracial Meeting

Ouster From Private-School Board in Jackson Urged—Name of Times' Man Used in Ruse to Tape Phone Talks

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., April 13—The Board of Trustees of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Private Day School has voted to remove the rector, the Rev. Edward H. Harrison, from the board because he attended a racially integrated meeting in his parish house. The school has only white pupils.

Final action on the board's recommendation, adopted unanimously by eight members, rests with the vestrymen of the church. They head the private corporation under which the elementary school is operated and chartered. They have not yet taken up the board's decisions.

The basis of the complaint against Mr. Harrison is a tape recording of a conversation with two persons who attended the biracial meeting on March 28.

The recording was obtained through a ruse by unidentified persons who fraudulently used the name of Claude Sitton, Southern correspondent for The New York Times.

Woman's Talk Recorded

Mrs. Wallis Schutt of Jackson, a white woman who is a member of the state advisory committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, was one of two persons whose conversations were taped without their knowledge.

Mrs. Schutt said she had been telephoned by a person who identified himself as Mr. Sitton. Her caller, Mrs. Schutt said, told her he was doing an article on "cooperation between the races" and was being assisted by a man identified as "Bill Clark."

Mrs. Schutt said her caller then went on to say that "Mr. Clark" was handling the article and then said he was putting "Mr. Clark" on the telephone. At that point, the conversation between the two was recorded.

The same procedure was followed in a telephone conversation with Robert L. T. Smith, a Negro grocer.

Both Mrs. Schutt and Mr. Smith told their caller that they had attended the meeting in the parish house. However, both declined to name others attending, saying that the meeting's purpose had been to "show examples of interracial cooperation."

Mrs. Schutt also told the person introduced on the phone as "Bill Clark" that "we want to strengthen what we're doing before we give it much publicity."

Board Hears Recording

The tape recording of her conversation was played before the Day School's board by William T. Clark, who is chairman of the local chapter of the John Birch Society. He is a communicant at St. Andrews.

Mr. Sitton had been in Jackson some time earlier doing articles on the racial situation. He had not been in touch with Mrs. Schutt or Mr. Smith. However, Mrs. Schutt said a friend had told her that Mr. Sitton was in town at the time she received the call. This led her to believe her caller was Mr. Sitton.

At the time of the recording, Mr. Sitton was back in his office in Atlanta.

Mrs. Smith, according to the tape recording of the telephone interview with the person introduced as "Bill Clark," said he had attended three meetings of the biracial group at St. Andrew's Parish House. He said he had been asked for names but declined. When requested "for further help on this story," he said that "any story now is premature."

In addition to William Clark of St. Andrew's, others signing a letter to the vestrymen asking them to "act speedily in the best interests of the people of our parish" on the school board's recommendations to oust Mr. Harrison were Al Fred Daniel, a business man, and William Fontaine, a lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General of Mississippi.

The signers of the letters asserted that "the meetings' sole purpose would be the promotion of racial integration within our community and which would serve only as a source of racial friction and strife."

The letter further said:

"We are confident that the vestry, as well as the membership of this parish, do no want to place our church in the position of seemingly assuming the leading role in the active promotion of racial integration within our community. We are likewise confident that the vestry will act promptly to make the official position of our church on this situation known to the public before further rumors and half-truths are allowed to spread among our fellow citizens."

Mr. Daniel said he had first became concerned about Mr. Harrison's attitude when the rector had said in a message to the congregation that "in the calm light of history we must be thankful the military action of the Civil War was finally won by the North."

Others Voice Concern

Other members of St. Andrew's, whose membership includes some of Jackson's most prominent citizens, have expressed "concern" over reporte attempts of Mr. Harrison to "modernize" the church services.

Mr. Harrison was born in Florida and has been rector at St. Andrew's about two years.

Attending the biracial meeting on March 28 were eight Negro students.

Some of them had participated earlier in the day in a protest against the arrest of nine students of Tougaloo Southern Christian College for a "read-in" demonstration at the segregated white municipal public library. The students who demonstrated at the library were fined $100 and given 30-day suspended jail sentences, in Municipal Court. They have filed appeals.

Young Lawyer at Meeting

Also attending the biracial meeting was William Higgs, a young lawyer in Jackson who was educated in the North.

With Mr. Smith, Mr. Higgs has pending in Federal Court a suit attacking the use of tax funds for the private Citizens Council radio-television forum. The suit attacks a monthly donation of $5,000 by the Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's segregation "watchdog" agency, to the councils. About $60,000 has been donated by the agency, headed by Gov. Ross R. Barnett.

Mr. Higgs is a candidate for Jackson City commissioner.

Mrs. Schutt is president of the United Churchwomen of Mississippi.

Pro-Segregation Program Praised

Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson said yesterday the State Sovereignty Commission's public relations program was the only effective pro-segregation program originating in Mississippi.

The statement, in effect, blasted as ineffective the Citizens Council Forum, a taped and filmed pro-segregation radio and television program which the commission subsidizes for $5,000 a month.

A source close to the commission has said the commission cannot afford both programs. The matter will be considered during Thursday's monthly commission meeting.

In an address to the Jackson Rotary Club, Campbell apparently entered the fight over which program would be kept.

The senator returned recently from a speaking trip toIllinois where the commission presented the case for Mississippi in a speech, a film showing segregation at work in Mississippi, and a question-answer period.

The program, "Message from Mississippi," uses volunteer speakers and pays only expenses.

Campbell said he favored an increase in the commission's budget for "Message from Mississippi" expenses, "regardless of other commitment which might have to be cut down in revenue, in order that every request for a speaker might be filled."

He referred obviously to the $5,000 Citizens Council donation.

The senator promised he would fight for perpetuation of the program during the 1962 legislative session.

Speeches Urged On Segregation

Senator Campbell Suggests Bigger Budget Aimed Toward North

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., March 27.—State Senator Hayden Campbell Monday urged an increase in the state Sovereignty Commission's budget for a speakers bureau to preach segregation in the North.

And he urged this at the expense of other commitments of the state's segregation agency "which might have to be cut down in revenue"—including by implication its funds to the Citizens' Councils.

The Jackson senator took an indirect swipe at the $5,000 monthly payments from the commission to the private councils for segregation advertising.

Queried On TV

The main method of such advertising has been the Citizens' Council Forum, a television program on which conservatives are interviewed.

However, Mr. Campbell said the commission public relations work "is the only program originating in Mississippi which, in my opinion, is effectively reaching people north of the Mason-Dixon line."

The speaker's bureau has spent more than $10,000 since it was begun last June, said Mr. Campbell. He said the project was "the best bargain we ever got in Mississippi."

Promises 1962 Fight

The legislator said commission officials report it had received more invitations for such presentations to Northern city civic clubs than it could fill on oh "limited budget" for the project.

"I am strongly in favor of increasing this budget, regardless of other Sovereignty Commission commitments which might have to be cut down in revenue, in order that every request for a speaker might be filled," said Mr. Campbell.

He said he will fight in the 1962 Legislature "to make sure that adequate funds are available" for the speaker's bureau and the circulation of a commission segregation film, "The Message From Mississippi."

Mr. Campbell said when he was such a speaker in Aurora, Ill., two weeks ago he "gave them the true picture of our racial situation, the harmony and co-operation which exists between the two races."

Rev. Clennon King draws five-day jail sentence in Hawaii

KOLOA, Kauai, Hawaii —The Rev. Clennon King, former faculty member at Alcorn College (Miss.), recently was sentenced to five days in jail in lieu of a $10 fine resulting from a traffic conviction.

He was arrested March 20 on charges of passing a stalled truck near Kal ahleo. The Trial was before Judge Clinton Shiraishi.

THE REV. KING, whose series of anti-NAACP articles in a Jackson, Miss., newspaper triggered a strike by Alcorn students in 1957, described jail conditions.

He was treated well, he states. "This was the first time I have been in jail and felt in as near harmony with jailers and booking officers," the former history professor declared.

Ole Miss Student To File Suit Over Racial Charges

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (AP) — Billy Barton, 20-year-old University of Mississippi student accused of being an integrationist, withdrew Wednesday as a candidate for editor of the student newspaper and said he would file suit against his accusers.

Barton, a junior in journalism from Pontotoc, Miss., issued a statement saying:

"In view of the slanderous attack against my reputation by state officials and members of the Citizens Council, I am forced to withdraw from an active campaign for the editorship of The Mississippian.

"Shortly I will file a court suit in a final effort to clear up the vicious charges made against me during the last six months. This is a last resort measure."

Barton brought the situation into the open last month when he revealed copies of letters accusing him of being a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a participant in racial sit-ins in Atlanta, last year.

A Citizens Council group reported it investigated Barton and the report was forwarded to the university on stationery of the State Sovereignty Commission, of which Gov. Ross Barnett is chairman.

Barton said he worked on the Atlanta Journal last summer and helped cover a sit-in. He said the charge of NAACP membership was preposterous.

Rights Group Short Of Cash

Cut-Backs Are Discussed By Sovereignty Commission

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 3.—The Sovereignty Commission, the state's segregation watchdog agency, Friday took note of increasing operating costs and named a committee to propose a retrenchment program which may include cancelling of a $5,000 monthly donation to the private Citizens Council "Forum" program.

A Federal Court suit is pending attacking the use of public funds for the private agency. It was filed by a young Jackson attorney and a Negro groceryman of Jackson.

The proposed "cut-back" in operating costs is to be submitted to the April meeting and would go in effect in May. It may include staff reductions.

Film Cost $1,000

The action was taken in a closed meeting which lasted more than three hours. Members admitted there was "quite a bit of discussion" on expenses of the commission headed by Gov. Ross Barnett. They said the funds provided by the Legislature are getting "dangerously low."

Approval also was given to the purchase for $1,000 of a film, "Operation Abolition, or the San Francisco Story" showing student revolts against a House UnAmerican Activities Committee hearing in California.

Under Governor Barnett's Administration, the two-year budget was increased by the Legislature from the $150,000 given former Gov. J. P. Coleman, to $350,000. The staff has been increased from five members to 11, including four special investigators.

In addition to donating $5,000 monthly towards financing the Citizens Council "Forum," which consists of nationwide radio and television programs on segregation and constitutional government, the commission recently paid an out-of-state speaker $2,400 for a week's series of speeches over the state.

Paid To Cincinnatian

Recipient of the payment was M. G. Lowman, executive director of the Circuit Riders of Cincinnati, Ohio. He speaks against communistic efforts to overthrow the nation and to infiltrate various organizations in this country.

Additionally, the commission has prepared a film on the "Mississippi Story" of the friendly race relations under segregation at a cost of about $34,000. Speakers have been given expenses for addresses before Northern audiences, and numerous pamphlets have been published and some money given to Negroes and their organizations in aiding the segregation cause.

Eighty-Five Percent Of Negroes Have White Ancestry

Jackson, Miss.—The number of Negroes with white blood refutes an argument by segregationists that race mixing is unnatural, an NAACP rally was told here last week.

John B. Culbertson, a white attorney from Charleston, S. C., challenged statements that God did not intend for the races to integrate.

"Eighty-five per cent of the Negroes in America have one or more white ancestors," he said.

"If God didn't intend it, somebody sure has been interfering with something."

"I believe there's more race-mixing in the South than any other place in the United States," said Culbertson, commenting that many members of his audience were light skinned and "didn't get that way from the sun."

Minister Tells Views On Racial Segregation

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The Rev. Edward H. Harrison has labeled himself a "moderate" and said racial segregation should not be based on "the imposed will of the dominant race."

Speaking from the pulpit Sunday, the Episcopal minister said segregation should be based on "mutual trust and confidence" between Negroes and whites.

Harrison devoted his sermon to criticism of bi-racial meetings he has permitted in St. Andrew's Church.

"Let's bury once and for all the bugaboo of the integrationist as far as this parish is concerned," Harrison said.

"I believe my views are consonant with those held by a large majority of the congregation," he said. "I am both a segregationist and an integrationist. It depends on the definition of these words."

The 47-year-old Florida - born minister said he is a segregationist in that he believes any person or group has the right to choose associates and members.

"But I am an integrationist if the word's definition includes one who considers himself a moderate on race problems."

Harrison and other religious leaders attended informal meetings which they said were designed to promote better understanding between the races.

The meetings were made public last week when three members of St. Andrew's asked that they be stopped and requested the vestry —the church governing body—to take "speedy action" in the matter. It was reported the vestry was asked to recommend Harrison's removal.

Several meetings were held by the vestry but no action on the controversy has been announced. Harrison has expressed "profound gratitude" for the vestry's work in his sermon.

He said he had never seen a group "operate more as a body of Christ than your vestry. The Christian faith was displayed by the vestry."

He charged that the board of trustees of St. Andrew's private school was "used by two members to attack the chairman." The board voted 8-1 to remove Harrison, its ex-officio chairman, from the board.

Harrison, who received the Distinguished Service Cross as a chaplain during World War II, received many handshakes and words of support as church-goers left the downtown church.

Woman Defends Racial Meetings

Says Jackson Series Held 'In Best Interests' Of Entire Community

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., April 13.—A white woman who attended a series of bi-racial meetings here said Thursday they were held "in the best interests of the entire community."

Mrs. Wallis Schutt of Jackson issued a statement saying the purpose of the meetings was "the establishment of communications in an effort to promote understanding, trust and confidence in matters of common concern to all citizens."

The meetings were held at St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Several members of the church have filed a protest and begun action against their rector, the Rev. Edward H. Harrison, who attended the meetings.

'Speedy Action' Asked

The church's vestry is considering a written request from three members to take speedy action in the matter, although the request does not mention any specific action.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison, 47, told United Press International the situation is "tragic."

He said the board of trustees of the church's private school had taken action that would be "highly detrimental to the welfare of the school." He referred to the board's resolution to remove him as ex-officio chairman.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison did not comment on the bi-racial meetings, but Mrs. Schutt defended them.

"I am not interested in the preservation of segregation, nor am I interested in the promotion of integration," she said. "My life is dedicated to the preservation of the highest ideals of the democracy in which I live."

Hazel Brannon Smith of Lexington, a weekly editor who attended the meetings, wrote in an editorial that it is "ironic and tragic" that whites and Negroes "should actually have so little real knowledge and liking of each other, the objectives motives and ambitions of both races."

'Future Will Tell'

Only the future would tell, she said, whether answers to racial problems would be "found by meeting on a common ground and in a spirit of mutual tolerance, trust and understanding."

Lay officials of the church were informed of the meetings by members who played tape recordings of interviews with Mrs. Schutt and Robert Smith, a Negro grocer.

They were interviewed on the telephone by William Clark, a member of St. Andrews, who was identified to them as a writer.

Mrs. Schutt said "there was absolutely no need to employ any deceit in questioning me about the meetings, for I would galdly have answered Mr. Clark honestly and fully as to the purpose and tenor of the group."

She said there was "no effort made to conceal the meetings. They simply were not considered newsworthy, and therefore received no publicity."

State Sponsors Anti-Red Efforts

Sovereignty Commission To Underwrite Cost Of Lowman Seminars

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 12.—The Sovereignty Commission, Mississippi's segregation watchdog agency, will underwrite the expenses for a series of seminars opening Monday by Myers G. Lowman, official of the Circuit Riders, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Subversion Challenges Sovereignty."

The seminars, sponsored by the newly formed Paul Revere Ladies of Mississippi headed by Mrs. E. H. Russell of Vicksburg, open Monday at Northwest Junior College at Senatobia at 10 a.m. At 7:30 that night the second is scheduled at Northeast Junior College at Booneville.

Mrs. Russell, in announcing the series Wednesday, said "every citizen who is concerned with communist infiltration in America should make a special effort to attend."

Research On Records

Director Albert Jones of the Sovereignty Commission, confirmed Wednesday that the state agency is underwriting expenses for the seminars.

Other appearances by Mr. Lowman, who has done research on public records of persons charged with affiliation with communistic causes, include:

Tuesday: William Carey College at Hattiesburg.

Wednesday: Holmes Junior College at Goodman.

Thursday (next week): American Legion Hut at Clarksdale.

Mr. Lowman recently made a series of appearances in Mississippi which were financed by the Sovereignty Commission. His appearances were criticized by a North Mississippi Methodist Conference group, as well as a member of the University of Mississippi faculty.

Anti-Red Talks

The announcement of Mr. Lowman's new engagements stated he had participated in a conference of top anti-communist leaders in Japan and Formosa.

Mrs. Russell said Mr. Lowman, who was in Japan when James Hagerty, press secretary to former President Eisenhower, was attacked, "will give an account of these experiences." She said he will also "describe psychological warfare, the assault upon American education, entertainment, church and journalism."

Jail for Clennon King in Hawaii

REV. CLENNON KING, Former Alcorn College professor, who now pastors the Church of God in Christ Church at Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii, was sentenced by Judge Clinton Shraishi to five days in jail for passing a stalled truck on the wrong side of the white highway line. "Sheer imprisonment," he said, "is nothing save sadistic torture."

Judge Johnson Refuses To Block Libel Suits

Birmingham Post Herald
B'ham Ala. p. 3 3-18-61

MONTGOMERY, March 17 (AP)—A Federal judge, unwilling to presume that state courts will shirk their duty, refused today to block the trial of two libel suits against the New York Times and four Negroes.

Said U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.:

"As this court has repeatedly held, the state courts, as well as the Federal judiciary, are under a sworn duty to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the citizens' rights thereunder, and this court will not presume that the courts of this state will not uphold this sworn obligation."

Accordingly, he threw out a petition by four Negro ministers seeking to prohibit a state court from trying libel suits filed by Gov. John Patterson and Montgomery City Commissioner Frank Parks.

The two libel complaints, along with similar suits by Montgomery Mayor Earl James and Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan which have already been tried, grew out of an advertising in the Times dealing with Montgomery racial troubles. Names of the four Negroes appeared in the ad along with others who endorsed it.

Juries awarded $500,000 judgments to James and Sullivan. Property belonging to the Negroes—Ralph D. Abernathy and S. S. Seay Sr. of Montgomery, F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and J. E. Lowery of Mobile—has been attached to help satisfy the Sullivan judgment.

Hodding Carter Urges Force Be Used To Integrate State

Jackson Daily News P. 1 Wed., Dec. 6

Jackson Miss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The federal government should not hesitate to send U. S. marshals and even troops into Mississippi if more racial violence breaks out there, Hodding Carter, a Mississippi editor, said Tuesday night.

Carter, editor of The Greenville Delta Democrat-Times, told an audience at Pembroke College there would be more racial violence in Mississippi if new efforts at integration are made in communities which lack either adequate police protection or the will to enforce the law.

He said he believed the federal government should react "more positively" to such outbreaks. If more trouble occurs in McComb, Miss., he said, federal marshals and troops, if necessary, should be sent there.

EQUATES REDS, STATE

"If this country is strong enough to stand up to the Russians, it should be able to stand up to the state of Mississippi," he said.

Carter, discussing "the role of the journalist in the South," said that racial strife there poses a special responsibility to Southern newspapers and many of them handle this responsibility well.

"I think the South publishes both the best papers in the United States, and the worst," he said.

Among the "best" papers, he said, are The Atlanta Journal, Louisville Courier - Journal, The Nashville Tennessean and The St. Petersburg Times.

Earlier in the day, Carter said there will be no "true solution" to the race problem in the South until Negroes obtain job equality there.

Carter said the economic status of the Negro is low enough to offset token breaks in barriers to voting, schools and public accommodations.

Carter described the Southern Negroes as people "swept from a slave economy to the age of automation" without the skills necessary to compete with white people. He said the government should turn its attention to "the job of rehabilitating a lost people."

He listed several myths which he said have surrounded the Southern way of life.

It is a myth that the people of the South are solid on the question of integration or anything else, he said.

Considering his own position as an editor with a reputation as a moderate in race, he said:

"I couldn't have lasted 25 years in Mississippi as an editor if I had been the only one out of step there."

SEES TOKEN INTEGRATION

While it is a myth that the South can hold out against "some kind of integration" at the public school level, it also is a myth that integration "will become an all out affair," he said.

There are, he said, in addition to the economic disadvantages of Negroes, several factors that will work to prevent integration. Among these he listed segregated residential patterns, pupil assignment programs, and the reluctance of some Negro parents to place their children in precarious situations by sending them to white schools.

Eventually, Carter said, great changes will come about through the will of the Southern people themselves and not through any intervention by the federal government.

Hodding Carter Effigy Burned

Atlanta Constitution

GLEN ALAN, Miss. (AP)—Citizens of Glen Alan burned Greenville editor Hodding Carter in effigy Friday night and burned hundreds of copies of his newspaper.

Wash. Star 12-10-61 P. 1

The action came after Carter said in Rhode Island that federal marshals should be used to enforce integration in travel facilities at McComb, Miss., if local officers couldn't control the situation.

Rankin Negro Principal Says Life Threatened

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Jan. 2-17-61

A Negro high school principal —charging "segregation in reverse"—has resigned from his Rankin County post "for my safety."

Murry Feltus Jr., said he resigned as principal of McCall High School near Pelahatchie Thursday after "hiding" in Jackson since last Friday when a Negro parent threatened to shoot him after falsely blaming him for bringing in an investigator for the State Sovereignty Commission.

Feltus said antagonism toward him stemmed from his inability to secure a gymnasium and other facilities for the schools. He said parents asked him to resign at a mass meeting last Thursday.

The next day, Feltus said, an investigator from the Sovereignty Commission, the state's segregation watchdog, questioned several parents.

One came to his home and threatened to "take care of me once and for all," Feltus said. He added that when the parent reached into his shirt, "I took off running." He said he didn't actually see a pistol "but there wasn't any point in waiting."

MR. PERCY GREENE
PUBLISHER-EDITOR
JACKSON ADVOCATE

Once-Valiant Race Fighter Changes Direction

the Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept 2 1961

Percy Greene Tells Why He Switched

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON
(Exclusive)

JACKSON, Miss.—There just had to be some all-impelling reason that made veteran publisher-editor Percy Greene of the Jackson Advocate change from a fire-breathing foe of racial discrimination that made him the scourge of white supremacists in this hate-filled state into a supporter of the views of those who fight to keep the Negro "in his place."

Percy Greene, editor and publisher for 20 years, had fought racism so hard in Mississippi that the late U. S. Senator Theodore Bilbo once ordered him to leave Mississippi. Of course, the former Jackson State College football payer didn't leave the state. He intensified his fight against Bilbo and it was that worthy who bit the dust.

■

BUT SOMEWHERE along the way, something happened to change Percy Greene and his attack plan. He became known to the outside world as "a Mississippi segregation editor" by the white press. That tag has earned for Mr. Greene solid disfavor with many Negroes in Mississippi—and the South. They feel he is catering to the cause of the white segregationists. They say he says things that these whites want to hear. They say he is a traitor to the race.

This reporter, like many other people, wanted to know what happened to Mr. Greene along the way. It had been over 20 years since I last saw Percy during the lifetime of the late J. Finley Wilson at a Washington conference. We met again recently in his second floor office on N. Farish St., where he was surrounded by papers, letters, briefs and two secretaries. His telephone kept ringing. Some calls were local, others from out of town. One was from New York City. We rehashed old times, then got down to business.

Deep inside it seems to me that Percy Greene is an embittered man. He has a feeling that he has been betrayed by the NAACP, rather than that he has betrayed it—the organization for which he so valiantly fought for years in Mississippi.

Whether he is justified in this view is open to speculation.

According to Mr. Greene, the big change came shortly after the May 17, 1945 U. S. Supreme Court school decision. It was based on a strong difference of opinion as to the course the NAACP should pursue in following up that decision. Mr. Greene, backed by some opinions given him directly, he says, by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, wanted the NAACP to push registration and voting as the key paths to be followed. Walter White and the NAACP decided upon pushing all-out school integration. This course, Mr. Greene felt, would lead to bitterness beween the races and do more harm than good—at the time.

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SO, THEIR PATHS divided at that point. It is here that one gets the key to the real change in Percy Greene's attitude and his subsequent actions:

"The NAACP started a war on me and my paper," he said. "I had about 10,000 circulation then and they kept attacking me and it was whittled away to just about nothing. Oh, we're getting back up now, up to around 8,000." As any newspaper publisher knows, the loss of circulation is a disastrous thing, with its adverse effect on advertising lineage and revenue. So, Percy Greene evidently felt the blow keenly and deeply.

"Now, nobody, nobody is going to tell me how to think. I'll do my own thinking," he said fervently, "and that's what I did on that situation. I still am not going to let anybody tell me how to think, nobody." He described the cooling off between himself and the late Mr. White, but emphasized that they were friends when Mr. White died on March 21, 1955.

But Percy Greene has not changed his views—or his feeling. His obvious reaction to the NAACP attack, he indicated, was to seek the obvious sources of revenue—white advertising. He got it and he made money.

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THEN HE ADOPTED another new viewpoint, a changed editorial position. "You can't fight the folks you're doing business with," he points out, in urging the idea that the Negro press today ought to change its editorial viewpoint—and must do so if it expects to gather in any substantial advertising revenue. "Mr. 'S' can be an S.O.B. to you but he's not a S.O.B. to his white friends," he pointed out, "and they've got the money and products to advertise." It's his changed editorial position that



PERCY GREENE
. . . traitor to race?

has made Negroes call him a traitor to his race.

Negroes in Mississippi—and the South—now say Percy Greene sings the white man's song. He justifies his position on the economic and business approach grounds. Who is right?

Many said that Percy Greene would seek to justify his new position, but they felt he still is a traitor to the race. Percy Greene has an insistence that poor judgment is being used by what he calls "immature leaders" in using the provocative language in the terms "integration" and "segregation." "Why, those words are just like waving a red flag in front of a bull," he says.

He says he is against racial discrimination, but that he is going to fight it in his own way. He seems determined on that point, and the ring in his voice bears out that determination. But his new attitude, drastically different from those which made Senator Bilbo order him out of Mississippi, has brought him into disfavor with many Mississippi Negroes. They say he's doing it to make money.

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THEY TELL A STORY of the recent gubernatorial campaign between Paul Johnson and ex-Governor Hugh White. They say Percy called a big Negro mass meet and afterwards the paper announced that the Negroes were backing Mr. Johnson. Angered whites rallied to Mr. Johnson's opponent and Mr. White was elected Governor. They say that soon afterwards Percy Greene flourished from a financial standpoint. Was it a slick political trick? Some say it was.

But Percy Greene sticks to his guns: "Nobody's going to tell me how to think. I'll do my own thinking." He thinks that what he is thinking is right and is the sound practical approach to how things ought to be done. Anybody who does not agree will have him to contend with.

At a recent State Teachers' Association meeting, he was a rather lonely man. Many persons avoided him. That's the price one has to pay for not following the popular line—or for being a rugged individualist.

One thing Percy Greene can say—knocking on wood: "I've been publishing The Advocate for 20 years, and I have never missed an issue."

It ought to be noted that now he has competition, substantial competition. Jackson has two other Negro papers now. The Mississippi Enterprise, run by Mrs. Sarah Harvey and N. C. Miller, and the Jackson World. They could be the Negro answer to Percy Greene's changed attitude. Time will tell who is right, and everybody is entitled to his or her own opinion, including Editor Percy Greene.

On his walls hang many citations for race achievements—most all of them prior to May 17, 1954.

Negro Pulls Rank, Obtains Service

Jackson Daily News

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A Negro was refused service for about an hour in a Kansas City night club until the management learned he was a State Department official. He was then served. Mans. 11-16-61

The official, Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, commented:

"I've been in hundreds of incidents like this. I've been a Negro for a long time."

Rowan, who was in Kansas City Wednesday night for a speech, went with four white companions to the Eighty-Eight Keys, where the attraction is a Negro jazz group. Rowan said although he was advised at the door that he would not be served, he and his companions took seats at a table and listened to the music.

MANAGER WON'T TALK

Martin Manfield, the manager of the club, said he learned of Rowan's identity when a newsman called to ask about the incident. He refused to discuss it further. Jackson Miss

"I think the situation resolved itself quite satisfactorily," said Rowan. "I want to make it clear that I didn't come out here to make a story. . . It is disgusting though that these things happen."

Earlier in Chicago, Rowan said in a speech that Negroes must shift from a program of constant protest to one of cooperation whereever feasible. Constant protest was necessary when Negroes had a few or no allies in high places, Rowan told the Chicago Urban League, but Negroes now should employ "both passion and reaon. each at the proper time."

Rowan warned that members of a "new movement of extreme reaction" in the United States have indicated "acute hostility toward the Negro."

Violence Threatens Liberties

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — It grieves me to write so early in the new year of something that casts a shadow across our American life, but I cannot read the newspapers these days without being concerned — in fact, seriously troubled — with the threat to civil liberties.



MRS. FDR

Not long ago some of our government officials made an appeal to visit Freedom Village in Fayette County, Tennessee. This is a tent city established by Negroes in the struggle for votes in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee.

Since the Negroes have moved in, shots have been twice fired from passing cars into the village, wounding innocent persons in their tents.

The whole story of economic pressure being brought to bear on Negroes who attempt to vote is a sordid one for the United States and I hope the year 1961 will see us free of activities of this kind.

For the most part, in the North changes are coming slowly but surely and without violence. In the South, as far as I can discern, both white and Negro young people want to follow Martin Luther King's Gandhian action and protest peacefully when they must.

But there are people who are bringing violence into this whole situation, and this is sad and deplorable. Let us all do what we can to keep moving steadily forward.

Recognition of all persons as people is coming, whether as individuals we like it or not, and the greater opportunity everyone has to develop his powers to the fullest, the quicker we will be able to function peacefully together.

The real difficulties arise from lack of education and the handicap that inequality of opportunity creates in the development of people. This is not a question of race or religion; it is a question of realizing that, regardless of race, color or religion, everyone must have equal opportunity.

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IT WAS INTERESTING to read the other day of the discovery of a letter written in Greek which was found in the monastery Mar Saba, about 12 miles southeast of Jerusalem. Dr. Morton Smith, associate professor of history at Columbia, found the document there while studying ancient manuscripts.

This Greek letter ascribes a secret gospel to Mark which narrates a miracle that is not included in the present gospel of Mark. Many of the old documents now being found in Israel are shedding new light on events of the past.

These documents may change some of the opinions held about the teachings of Jesus; and more knowledge about the origin and character of the gospels may affect the early history of the Christian church. Hence they are of great interest to all of us and not only a matter for study by the scholars.

Let me wish a happy new year to all my readers and an increase during this year of the prospects of achieving peace in the world.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Speak At Tukegee Inst.

Atlanta Advocate
Atlanta, Miss
April 15-61

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will address the public meeting of the 49th annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society, here, April 25, Tuskegee President L. H. Foster announced this week.

It will be the second visit to Tuskegee for Mrs. FDR who visited here with her husband while he was president shortly before World War II. On a later visit, President Roosevelt inaugurated a polio unit at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.

The annual clinic combines specialized study in both medicine and dentistry, and attracts many of the nation's outstanding specialists in both areas.

The clinic was begun in 1912 when the National Medical Association met here. The Clinical Society was formed in 1918 in a successful effort to insure continuance of the clinic of medical experts.

We Must Set House In Order

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK — In his Chicago speech President Kennedy declared that the goal of his administration and his programs is to build an America which will fulfill its own promise of greatness. He added that in doing so the nation would "prove to a turbulent world that human welfare in the context of human freedom is the foundation of the future of the race. We would like to show here a civilization where every citizen is free to pursue those goals which his talents and his capacity permit, unhindered by artificial barriers of ignorance or prejudice."



MRS. FDR

This means, as I see it, that the President believes we must set our own house in order. Since we are engaged in a worldwide struggle with another ideology, we must realize that guns never really change ideas.

We must have new ideas to fight those in which we do not believe, and the place to demonstrate what we believe and what we can do for people is here at home.

There is a wider field when we go out to other countries, and that is what must be considered in the whole preparation for foreign aid. The President's statement that we could only hope to defend the freedom of those people to whom we have made commitments if they were determined themselves to be free, applies also in the area of foreign aid.

We can only help people to build a successful economy if they, themselves, are ready to work for it. In most countries where good use is being made of our aid, as in India, the people themselves are putting in two-thirds of the money that is going into development.

The one-third they receive from outside consists of technical skills they cannot find in their own country or of capital investment which makes it unnecessary for them to buy foreign currency, and thus fills a gap that would otherwise exist in capital investment.

As you look around the world where the Russians have supplied arms and materials of war, it is a strange thing to find that the peoples who have received this aid seem to fight harder than those to whom we supply arms and materials of war. There must be a reason for this, and I think it would be well for us to ferret it out.

Perhaps those to whom we give aid are not entirely sure they can trust us. Why those who take aid from Russia should be sure they can completely trust the Soviets is a mystery, but it is one for us to study.

We badly need a breathing spell in international tension in which to think over and reappraise our foreign policy all over the world. It does not look, however, as though the Laos and Congo crises will allow us this. At the time of writing, a ceasefire in Laos has not materialized, nor do any peaceful advances seem to be seriously considered.

Russia, in any case, is perhaps only half-heartedly interested in Laos. Her real interest seems to lie in what she can stir up over Cuba. Khrushchev is attacking President Kennedy and Pravda is using inflammatory language about the President's immediate intentions. One never knows whether attacks of this kind, which accuse the President of certain future actions, are meant as a deterrent or are written in the hope that they will suggest such action.

The temptation is to point out, as in the case of Khrushchev's last letter to the President, how much misunderstanding, misstatement and distortion of the truth there is in these attacks. The difficulty always is that there is a seed of truth here and there. Perhaps in a complete reappraisal we can think of some new and better ways to fight the battle against communism. I still believe that it is the example at home and abroad, where we succeed in giving people a better life with freedom, that is more convincing than even Soviet propaganda.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Un-American Acts

NEW YORK — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has recommended that every American read a pamphlet called, "Hate Groups and the Un-American Activities Committee" which shows the sinister support given by the Un-American Activities Committee to anti-Negro and anti-Jewish organizations and to those opposing the National Council of Churches.

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in her regular syndicated column:

"There is a rather well-documented pamphlet, called "Hate Groups and the Un-American Activities Committee' by David Wesley and published as a public service by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. I think it would be well for every American to read this document."

The Un-American Activities Committee has recently been attacked by a group of outstanding Negro leaders who have called upon President Kennedy to pardon Carl Braden. Mr. Braden was sentenced to a year in jail for refusing to answer the committee's questions.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which together with a number of other organizations of the country has called for the abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee, has also protested the recent executive order by President Kennedy which allows the Un-American Activities Committee to inspect the income returns of the American people as far back as 1945.

Mr. Wesley's pamphlet advances the shocking thesis that the House Un-American Activities Committee is itself a hate group. He defines a hate group sharply as one whose members "do not debate .... they conduct political warfare ..... are indeed exclusively anti, and sooner or later, this fanatical anti-ism becomes involved in one degree or another in ideological genocide."

Mrs. FDR Slates Tuskegee Talk

TUSKEGEE — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will address the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute April 25-28.

Dr. W. H. Dibble of the Tuskegee Institute Medical Center announced Wednesday that the widow of the late president will address the meeting April 25. She will discuss the United Nations.

Dr. Dibble said some of the outstanding medical men in the United States will attend the meeting.

'Rights' Hearing Monda

Restaurant Bill Airing At Capitol

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A hearing on House bill No. 421, a public accommodations measure, will be held Monday night, March 20, at 7:30 o'clock in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol.

This bill would make it unlawful for all places of pubic accommodation in the state of Missouri to refuse service to any person because of race, creed or color.

Large delegations from St. Louis, Kansas City and other towns in the state are expected to attend Monday night's hearing which will be before the House Municipal Corporations committee headed by Rep. Frank C. Mazzuca of Kansas City.

A hearing on the FEPC bill, introduced in the Senate, originally was scheduled for Wednesday night, March 22, but has been postponed until April 12.

Rep. J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City, one of the sponsors of the public accommodations bill, said that passage of the measure would be speeded if organizations and individuals interested in the bill would attend the hearing and, in addition, send telegrams and letters to their representatives.

Members of the House committee of which Representative Mazzuca is chairman are: Representatives Ralph Wigfield of Chillicothe vice chairman; Joseph L. Ames St. Louis city; Dwight Beals, Kansas City; William R. Brazelton Kansas City; James E. Godfrey, St. Louis; Harry Goldberg, Kansas City; John Griffin, St. Louis; Lee Roy Huey, Hamilton; Thomas T. Keating, Sedalia; Harry Keller, Jackson county; R. J. King, Clayton, Mo.; George H. Morgan, Kansas City; John P. O'Reilly, St. Louis; William C. Phelps, Kansas City; Anthony D. Pickrell, Kansas City; Robert P. Warden, Joplin; Hugh J. White, St. Louis; Robert E. Young, Carthage, and William T. Zimmerman Warrenton.

Persons interested in passage of the public accommodations bill should write to the committee members as well as to their own representatives, Representative Neal said.

Representative Neal said that 91 organizations throughout the state have indicated support of the public accommodations bill. Among these are the League of Women Voters, the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, the NAACP and the Missouri Commission on Human Rights.

The League of Women Voters of Missouri has made public accommodations its chief project for the current year.

The League gave a dinner Wednesday at the Hotel Governor in Jefferson City for all members of the state legislature. The governor and other state officials spoke.

The public accommodations bill, introduced by eight representatives and co-sponsored by 13 others, would make it unlawful for any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement to refuse service to persons because o their race, creed, color or nationa origin.

The bill specifically lists as "place of public accommodation' inns, taverns, hotels, shelters roadhouses, motels, trailer camps resorts for transient or permanent guests, public carriers, gas stations, garages, restaurants, bars, rest rooms, barber shops, beauty parlors, bathhouses, parks, swimming pools, auditoriums, theaters, outdoor and drive-in theaters, musical halls, public libraries, hospitals, clinics and others.

The bill states that the term 'place of public accommodation" shall mean 'any place, whether licensed or unlicensed, which is open to and accepts or solicits the patronage of the general public or caters or offers its services, facilities or goods to the general public."

The bill provides that any person who willfully violates the law would be guilty of a misdeameanor and sets a penalty of imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or a fine of not more than $500 or both.

The senate FEPC bill would make it unlawful for an employer, to refuse to hire or to discharge any individual because of his race, creed, color or national origin. It also applies to labor unions.

Both laws, if enacted, would be enforced by the Missouri State Commission on Human Rights.

Won't serve Negroes, says cafe group

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16—(AP)—Six restaurant and tavern operators seeking to overturn the city's anti-bias law declared Friday they do not intend to serve Negroes.

They made the statement in an amended petition to their original suit filed June 30 seeking to have the anti-discrimination ordinance declared invalid and an injunction prohibiting its enforcement.

The amended petition filed in Circuit Court was designed to meet a city contention that there was no cause for action on the original suit because no controversy existed.

Diz Gillespie threatens to sue over hotel pool denial

The Afro American P. 1 Sat. 10-21-61 Baltimore, Md.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) — Dizzy Gillespie, famous trumpeter and one of the forerunners of be-bop, now called progressive jazz, has threatened a legal "bop" against a downtown hotel here because he was barred from its swimming pool because he is colored.

Gillespie, who pioneered in the modern jazz idiom with the late Charlie (Yardbird) Parker, said he is investigating the possibility of court action against the Hotel Continental.

"I have been given the run around on this thing," Gillespie said in his husky voice when contacted by newsmen after they were told of the swimming pool incident by a spokesman for the Kansas City chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

* * *

THE 43-YEAR-OLD jazzman was in the news two weeks ago when he was told he could not play in New Orleans because his musical group includes an Argentinian pianist. Gillespie said Louisiana has a law banning the mixing of races on stages.

Gillespie called a noon news conference to discuss the Kansas City swimming pool trouble.

'I have been discriminated against and I am going to get satisfaction," he steamed. 'They had me running up and down stairs all day trying to get a pass to the swimming pool and they finally told me no passes were available."

Gillespie said he asked "three white friends from Kansas" to try to get passes to the pool.

"They got them without any trouble and then told me that the hotel manager told them to 'keep quiet about this because there's a n- - - -r who is trying to take a swim,'" Gillespie added.

* * *

THE POOL, in the Hotel is owned by the Kansas City Athletic Club, a private organization. "But the hotel advertises that hotel guests are invited to use the pool whenever they want to," Gillespie said.

The manager of the club, L. J. Hove, said "this is a private club and only members or their guests are allowed to use the pool."

The assistant manager of the hotel, James Warren, said "the club decides who may use the pool. We have nothing to do with it."

Warren referred additional questions to the hotel manager, Noel Daniell, but he was not available at the time.

Dizzy had been playing an engagement in the city and was staying in the hotel over a 10-day period.



P 1
The Afro American
Sat. 10-21-61
Baltimore, Md.

DIZZY GILLESPIE and misleading hotel sign

38a 1961

NEVADA

BANK)
RESTAURANT) DEMONSTRATIONS

NEGROES HALT DEMONSTRATING

Rights Bill Faces Hostility in Nevada Senate

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During the confusion, a cook caught her finger in a swinging door.

Released, the demonstrators moved to a downtown bank of which state Sen. Rene Lemaire, a civil rights bill opponent, is a director.

Carrying signs reading "Bankers Are Prejudiced" the Negroes paraded until Keller sent word of the assembly action.

"They're going too far," said Lemaire. "To hell with any bill."

The current measure is the last in the series of progressively weaker substitute civil rights bills. It would be the first civil rights legislation of any kind in Nevada.

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JERSEY UNIT PLANS TO AID INTEGRATION

The New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 14 —An educational campaign to advance the integration of Negroes in housing, schools, employment and social life here and in Upper Montclair has been undertaken by a new organization of 100 white leaders.

The group, called the Montclair Council on Human Relations, will hold its first public meeting next Thursday at the all-white Bradford School in Upper Montclair. Morris Milgram of Modern Community Developers, Inc., Princeton, will speak on how to make integrated housing work.

The council intends to set up committees that will call upon Negro and white families in an effort to ease the shock of integration whenever and wherever it is contemplated.

The Rev. Lloyd Noyes, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, is president of the council.

"We want to know," he said last week, "why there are no Negroes living in Upper Montclair. Is there a gentlemen's agreement to exclude them? How does it operate? Aren't there any good people in that community who can be reached?"

In Upper Montclair, the movement is being advanced by Mrs. F. D. Herbert Jr., former president of the Montclair League of Women Voters.

Tate says N.J is leader in outlawing race bias

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

TRENTON — "The pace of progress since Lincoln stood within these hallowed walls has been quickened in the direction toward democratic equality. The task ahead is still considerable.

"We know that it is not how far we have come but how much farther we have to go. Through the advances made by the Negro in his march toward freedom, the cause of freedom throughout the world has been advanced."

Thus spoke Assemblyman Herbert H. Tate (R-Essex) at the centennial celebration last Tuesday of Abraham Lincoln's addresses to both houses of the New Jersey Legislature.

* * *

MR. TATE, assistant minority leader and leader of the Essex Republican delegation to Trenton, was acting speaker of the Assembly for the occasion.

Noting that New Jersey has legislation against discrimination in employment, public accomodations and publicly assisted housing, the Newark attorney said, "These progressive steps continue to make the State of New Jersey undeniably the leader in the eradication of second class citizenship."

Actor Anthony Quinn read speeches made by Lincoln to the New Jersey Assembly and Senate during a Trenton stopover while enroute to his first inaugural in 1861.

* * *

IT WAS IN HIS address to the General Assembly that the Civil War president hinted at the course he would take in the struggle over slavery. He said:

"I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country. I take it, I hope, in good temper — certainly no malice toward any section, I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties.

"The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. None who would do more to preserve it. But it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly."

Continuing, Mr. Lincoln won over New Jersey lawmakers, many of whom were hostile, when he asked, "And if I do my duty, and do right, you will sustain me, will you not?"

Well Done

The Courier

In his annual report reviewing the unit's fifteen years of activity, Chairman Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination points out that Negroes have won admission to virtually every business and industry.

Much of this progress is token, especially in executive posts, and the skilled labor unions have consistently dragged their feet in admitting Negroes to apprenticeship training, but as Commissioner Carter says, "Perhaps it is now safe to say that the old economic customs under which the Negro was the last to be hired and the first to be fired may be passing."

There is still a long way to go, of course, but S.C.A.D. has opened the way, and to a lesser extent this is true in the considerable number of states which have similar agencies.

There can be no meaningful civil rights without the right to work anywhere and in any place, and the right to merited promotion.

RECTOR IS PRAISED FOR STAND ON BIAS

New York Times

Parents of Debutante Whose Escort Was Rejected Call Cleric 'True Man of God'

Mon. 1-16-61

By JOHN W. STEVENS

Special to The New York Times.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 15—The parents of a debutante who withdrew from a ball because her escort had been rejected as "Jewish" today praised their rector for his condemnation of the rejection.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Nottage, said they were "proud to be members of the [Protestant Episcopal] parish of St. James the Less and think of Father Kempsell [the Rev. George French Kempsell Jr.] as a true man of God."

They said they also were proud of their daughter, Pamela, who, in protest, canceled her debut. It was to have been made at the Scarsdale Golf Club's seventh annual Holly Ball on Dec. 27. Miss Nottage is a student at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

Mrs. Nottage issued a statement before attending a holy communion celebrated by Father Kempsell at 8:30 this morning. She said the rejected escort's handling of the situation had been "commendable."

The escort, Michael C. Hernstadt, 20 years old, attended Scarsdale High School with Miss Nottage and is now a student at the University of Colorado in Boulder. He was affiliated with no church until two years ago when he was baptized by Father Kempsell at St. James.

Father Is Jewish

His father, William L. Hernstadt of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, a retired stock broker, is Jewish. His mother was, until her marriage, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Hernstadts permitted their three sons to embrace whatever faith each chose.

The Church of St. James, with an average attendance of 400 at Sunday morning services, was filled to a capacity of 540 at the 11 A. M. worship today.

The Rev. Wayne R. Schmidt, assistant to the rector, noted in his sermon that "the epiphany reminds us that this new life and light that we have joyously received through Him is not for us only but for the whole world."

There was no reference to the Holly Ball affair during the service.

Father Kempsell, who read announcements and delivered prayers at the service, was greeted warmly by parishioners after the recessional. Despite a chill rain, members of the congregation formed a long queue outside the church and assured Father Kempsell of their support.

36 Nominated as Escorts

In preparation for the Holly Ball, eighteen daughters or granddaughters of Scarsdale Golf Club members each nominated last fall two young men to escort them. Michael Hernstadt, one of the two proposed by Miss Nettage, was found by the ball committee to be "unacceptable" on racial grounds. Three members of the committee are parishioners of St. James.

Father Kempsell, learning of the incident, announced in his sermon last Sunday that "anyone who has in any way, by word or in thought or deed, acquiesced with this position of the Scarsdale Golf Club is no longer welcome to receive holy communion at this altar"

He said the ban would hold until "such time as he has worked out his own peace with God in his own way, whether by using the general confession or by making his confession to me or any other priest of the Episcopal Church." On Friday the rector disclosed that a number of parishoners had confessed "sorrow" to him informally. He said one member of the church had resigned.

The Rev. Douglas F. Vardin, in his pulpit at St. Paul's Methodist Church, a mile and a half from St. James, said this morning that Father Kempsell's stand was a "sharp reminder of the total claim which this Gospel makes upon those who receive it." He said: "We cannot * * * harbor a social exclusiveness in the light of the loving inclusiveness of the fellowship of Christ."

Clergymen Praise Rector

A number of New York clergymen yesterday praised the action of Father Kempsell in condemning anti-Semitism, but several said they doubted whether they would have withheld the sacrament.

The Rev. Benjamin Minifie, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, condemned the committee action as clearly un-Christian. Anti-Semitism, he said, has no place in the life of a Christian.

But, he added, "I doubt if I would have gone so far as to say that members would not be welcomed to participate in holy communion."

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence L. Durgin, who preached his first sermon yesterday as pastor of Broadway Congregational Church at Fifty-sixth Street, said he was "thrilled" by the stand taken by Father Kempsell.

But, he added, "as a Congregationalist I just could not deny communion in such a case." However, he pointed out, under Episcopal canon law the Scarsdale rector could deny communion and was "right in doing so."

Under similar circumstances, he said, "I would find it obligatory to see the people who denied the young man admission to the club and to persuade them of their erorr." He added "God does not discriminate."

HARLEM PICKETS SCORED BY JUDGE

The N. Y. Times

Leader in Pressure Against White Salesmen Found Guilty of Contempt

New York

The head of a Harlem group seeking to force white store owners to buy supplies from Negro salesmen was found guilty of criminal contempt yesterday in violating a Supreme Court order.

Justice Irving H. Saypol, a Justice of the court, ruled that it was as unlawful for Negroes to discriminate against whites as it was for white people to discriminate against Negroes. He said that some Negro leaders, whom he did not mention by name, were "fomenting racial discrimination against white men."

"Insistence upon compliance with the policy of the law bespeaks consistency in application to all," he said. "It is not a one-way proposition for Negroes alone; it is rather for equal application to all."

Justice Saypol delivered a seventeen-page opinion in finding the man, John H. Young, coordinator of the Economic Action Committee, guilty of having violated the order. It was obtained last March by a liquor salesmen's union against the picketing of Harlem package stores.

Two Violations Charged

The Justice said Mr. Young had violated the court order on April 2 and 9, and he termed both instances "willful acts of resistance to the judgment of the court." He deferred the imposition of punishment to afford Mr. Young an opportunity to be heard, "if he so requests."

The Economic Action Commitee is a part of the citywide Leadership Conference, in which Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem Democrat, played an active part. Mr. Young also is Mr. Powell's publicity representative.

The committee, first organized as the Liquor Action Committee, promulgated a list of "preferred" salesmen, most of whom were Negroes, among Harlem liquor store owners. The group picketed stores that did not comply and threatened a boycott.

The committee then announced it would expand its activities to include all phases of the distribution of foodstuffs and other commodities in Harlem and changed its name to the Economic Action Committee. Despite the March injunction, some picketing of liquor stores continued.

HARLEMITE CITED

The Montgomery Advertiser

Jurist Hits At Agitation By Negroes

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK (AP) — A New York Supreme Court justice ruled Thursday that it is an unlawful for Negroes to discriminate against white people as it is for white people to discriminate against Negroes.

Justice Irving Saypol held a Harlem leader in contempt for violating a court order by threatening to boycott certain Harlem liquor stores unless they purchased their supplies through Negro salesmen.

"There smoulders among us an unlawful condition both distressing and disgraceful," Justice Saypol wrote in a 17-page opinion.

"In Harlem, Negro leaders, civic, political and clerical, and the local branch of an association dedicated to promoting the lot of their fellows, including elimination of racial discrimination are fomenting racial discrimination aganst white men. . .

HELD IN CONTEMPT

"As Negroes they know fully what racial discrimination is. And yet, as men of dark skin, they agitate by word and action—speech, print, boycott and picketing—to deprive white men of their livelihoods solely because they are white-skinned, so as to replace these victims with their selected Negroes."

Justice Saypol held John H. Young, coordinator of the Liquor Action Committee, in contempt but deferred the imposition of punishment. He said he would hear Young at an unspecified date "if he so requests."

The action stemmed from a suit brought by 62 wholesale liquor salesmen and the Liquor Salesmen's Union against the Metropolitan Package Store Association, Inc.

The plaintiffs sought to bar the association from allegedly directing Harlem liquor store owners to buy supplies from a list of selected salesmen. The association denied there had been such a practice but consented to an injunction barring the alleged practice last March.

Subsequently, the Union charged Young with violating the injunction. Justice Saypol found Young guilty of violating the injunction on two occasions.

STATE LAW AIMED AT BIAS IN REALTY

Measure Covers Only 55% to 60% of Dwellings, Most of Them Situated Here

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13 — Racial and religious discrimination in the sale or rental of much of the state's private housing was outlawed today for the first time on a state-wide basis.

While precise figures will not be available until the 1960 Census is published, it is estimated that the new law, signed by Governor Rockefeller today, will apply to about 55 or 60 per cent of the state's private housing.

Most of the housing affected is in New York City, which already has a similar law. It was estimated that only about 20 per cent of upstate housing would be affected.

Nevertheless, the Governor hailed the measure as "another landmark in New York's outstanding and pioneering history of state action against discrimination."

New York became the sixth state to adopt such a law. Civil rights, labor and religious groups have been campaigning for one for five years.

New York had previously adopted laws prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing financed or otherwise aided by public funds.

Commercial Space Affected

The new law also forbids bias in the sale or rental of all commercial space and bars discriminatory acts by real estate brokers and lending institutions. It becomes effective Sept. 1.

Because it covers essentially the same housing covered by New York City's three-year-old law, the state statute will strip the city of all but a fraction of its jurisdiction.

For example, the state law forbids discrimination in multiple dwellings, except owner-occupied three-family dwellings. The city law covers all multiple dwellings, including owner-occupied three-family dwellings. Thus, three-family dwellings in which the owner lives will be all that is left in the city's jurisdiction.

The new law also forbids discrimination in the sale or rental of private one- and two-family houses in developments of ten or more houses. Again, the city, whose law also covers this area, will lose jurisdiction.

In prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of stores and other commercial space and in banning discrimination by brokers and lenders, the new law invokes sanctions against the industry not previously in existence anywhere in the state.

Frank S. Horne, executive director of the city's Intergroup Relations Commission, predicted that the city would regain substantial authority through pending amendments to the city law.

These amendments would extend coverage to all private housing in the city except rentals in owner-occupied two-family houses.

Conciliation Is First Step

Under the state law, the state Commission Against Discrimination is obliged to try to conciliate a case involving a housing discrimination complaint. Failing conciliation, it is empowered to order a public hearing on the complaint and to issue a cease-and-desist order.

If the accused person refuses to comply with the cease-and-desist order, the commission can seek a court order. In the event the accused person still refuses to obey, he can be held in contempt of court, and fined or imprisoned at the judge's discretion.

5th & last ad alb bias .....

This was the second time the Governor had sought the passage of a housing anti-bias bill. An administration measure was killed in the 1960 session of the Legislature by a conservative Republican bloc in the Senate headed by Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney. The bill had sailed through the Assembly with ease under the guidance of speaker Joseph F. Carlino, who, with the Governor, heads the Republican party's liberal wing.

The Conservatives permitted the bill to go through this year after obtaining an amendment excluding owner-occupied three-family houses. The Democrats charged that this was to accommodate upstate cities with such housing.

Only nine votes were cast against the bill in the Senate and seven in the Assembly.

Senegalese Say N.Y. Club Uses Discrimination

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The Senegalese delegation to the United Nations charged Tuesday that a plush New York supper club has twice discriminated against a Senegalese diplomat.

A spokesman for the Senegal U. N. mission said Fallou Kane of the Senegalese delegation was turned away from the Chateau adrid by head waiter Bob Lopez in November after making reservations by telephone.

Lopez denied the charge. He said Kane had not made reservations on Nov. 17 or again a week later. He said on both nights Kane and his party arrived when as many as 30 persons were waiting for tables.

"I suggested that he have a drink and promised I would do the best I could to get him a table," Lopez said. "He responded by saying 'you can't do this to me — this is discrimination.' I walked him into the dining room to show him it was full and pointed out the people waiting. He went out angrily, saying I'd hear more about it."

The Senegalese spokesman said Kane was accompanied by an African girl secretary of his first visit to the Chateau adrid. He said they were kept waiting two hours and then told to go home. On the second visit he was accompanied by Alioune Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to Cuba, and two American Negro school teachers.

38a 1961

'Snob' Clubs Get Rebuke By Goldberg

Moral Rightness Is Stressed, Equality Program Offered

NEW YORK — (ANP) — In an attack on racial segregation on every level of society, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg last week singled out for criticism the snobbish private clubs which bar Negroes and non-white foreign diplomats.

Mr. Goldberg's attack followed a proposal made last week that the govearnment meet the challenge of the lily-white private club with a government financed international social center.

A SIMILAR plan is under consideration for New York City by the United Nations to accommodate visiting envoys barred from private clubs.

He singled out a prominent club in the capital, which he condemned for refusing membership to Negro envoys from other countries.

This club, which has been identified as the Metropolitan, has among its members high-ranking officials, both Republicans and Democrats.

"It is most unfortunate," Mr. Goldberg said, "that one of the wealthiest socially prominent clubs, with a membership of persons distinguished in cultural and political life, turns this insulting face to the representatives of people from other lands, let alone to people from our land."

Mr. Goldberg spoke in the Roosevelt Hotel at a dinner of the American Jewish Committee.

In denouncing some private clubs as "a miserable source of bigotry and prejudice," he also censured Jewish country clubs, saying that "we should face up to the fact that today we can no longer enjoy the pleasure of comforting prejudice without injury to the community."

The secretary was also critical of social circles in major cities, including New York City and Chicago, where there are "no Negro writers, composers, artists, academicians with whom one break bread, with whom one can engage in intellectual discourse."

The labor secretary outlined the following program for equal oppotunity for Americans of all creeds:

● Tht government must work to eliminate discrimination. The administration backs the Supreme Court school desegregation decisions, not only because they are the law but because they are morally right.

● Business and industry must wipe out bias, not only in regard to blue - collar workers but also in white - collar, professional and executive posts.

● Unions must end any discrimination still remaining in their ranks.

● Even without legal requirements, private groups must move to eliminate discrimination. Private clubs are particularly guilty of bias.

● Personal friendships between people of all races and religions must be built.

Mr. Goldberg said: "We are determined to insure that America will become more and more, an open society, not a closed society, by tacit agreement or by unconstitutional laws against millions of Americans."

In a message read by the secretary, President Kennedy pledged that his administration "at all levels shall exercise affirmative leadership to discharge both its constitutional obligations and its moral duty to achive opportunity for all."

The president noted that "in this great undertaking I am glad that — I can continue to enjoy the support of the American Jewish Committee and like minded groups."

NEW YORK

License Lost For Refusing To Haul Negro

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York cab driver has had his license revoked for refusing service to a Negro, it was disclosed Wednesday. The Negro was Henry Wheatley, administrative assistant to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Commissioner Bernard Katzen of the State Commission Against Discrimination—SCAD — said the police department has withdrawn its license from the driver, Abraham Levine of Brooklyn. His company, the Circle Cab Corp., of Long Island City, has been advised to take measures to prevent a similar incident.

Katzen said SCAD had been advised of many instances in which cab drivers refused to accept Negro fares, apparently because they did not wish to go to Negro neighborhoods. Future violators will be dealt with sternly, he declared.

Wheatley said he had been refused transportation from Grand Central Terminal to the governor's New York City office.